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By JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D. F.R.S. & F.A.S. Edinburgh,

PRINCIPAL OF THE UNITED COLLEGE OF ST ANDREWS,

AND HISTORIOGRAPHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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In a work of such extent, errors are almost unavoidable. The following have occurred to the Author.

VOL. II.

	ERRORS	CORRECTIONS
Page 2 line 21,	40	400.
— line 22,	2	7½.
596 line 9,	149,595	191,605.
597 line 17,	Galloway	Glasgow.

VOL. III.

	ERRORS	CORRECTIONS
Page 96 line 3,	Walcheren evacuated since this article was printed.	
196 line 24,	Mayra	Magra.
212 line 27,	or	on.
214 line	Aximum	Auximum.
215 line 1,	Acoli,	Ascoli.
232 line 8,	Venafrum, &c.	dele.

HIBERNIA.

THIS island, situate in the Atlantic Ocean, to the west of England, from which it is separated by a channel called *Mare Hibernicum*, or the Irish Sea, lies between 51° 20′ and 55° 23′ north latitude, and between 5° 25′ and 10° 15′ west longitude from Greenwich; being, in several places, 230 miles from north to south, and from 120 to 160 miles in breadth. It is called *Britannia Minor* and *Parva* by Ptolemy; *Ierne*, *Iuverna*, *Iris*, &c. by ancient poets; *Iverdon* by Britons; *Scotia* by historians in the decline of the western empire; *Erin*, *i. e.* west country, by the natives; *Hibernia* and Ireland by the inhabitants of Britain.

The promontories and rivers mentioned by Ptolemy and the ancients are as follows:

Rhobogdium prom. Fairhead, the north-east extremity of the island. *Argitæ fluv.* the Bann, which originates in Loch Neagh; but some geographers will have it to be Lough Swilly. *Viduæ fluv.* a small river near *Venionium prom.* or North Cape. *Boreum prom.* Cape Telling, on the west coast of Donegal. *Ravii fluv.* a river which flows out of Loch

Earn, by Ballyshannon, into Donegal bay. *Libnii fluv.* the Moy, which runs northward through Mayo, and falls into a small gulph near Dunsine-head. Campbell supposes the *Libnius* of Ptolemy to be Sligo bay. *Ausobæ fluv.* which has a short course southward from Loch Corrib to Galway bay. *Seni fluv.* the river Shannon; the principal port on which was *Macolicum*, Limerick. *Dur fluv.* a small river that runs westward to Dingle bay, or Castlemain harbour. *Ierni fluv.* Kenmare river, near *Notium prom.* Mizen-head, or Sheep's-head. *Birgi fluv.* the Barrow, to the west of *Sacrum prom.* or Carnsore Point. *Modoni fluv.* the Slaney, which falls into the channel near Raven Point. *Obocæ fluv.* an inconsiderable stream, on the eastern coast, between *Modoni* and *Bubindæ fluv.* the Boyne. *Isamnium prom.* St John's Point in Down. *Vinderii fluv.* perhaps Carrickfergus bay, or the mouth of Strangford loch, or some river in its vicinity. *Logiæ fluv.* a river that discharges itself into Carrickfergus bay to the south of *Rhobogdium prom.*

The first period of the Irish history, like that of most other nations, is involved in impenetrable obscurity. The southern provinces were peopled with colonies from Spain. The Brigantes, and other British tribes, crossed the channel, and settled on the eastern coast. A body of Scythians, from the Baltic, landed on the northern part of the island, and afterwards removed to the west coast of Scotland. It does not appear that the Romans attempted the conquest of Ireland. They were satisfied with the distant prospect of it from the British shore, and with the persuasion that it might be reduced and kept in subjection by a single legion and a few auxiliaries.

Ptolemy, in his description of *Hibernia*, has enumerated the following tribes: *Rhobogdii*, planted in Londonderry and Antrim; and whose capital was *Regia* or Rhobogh:—*Vennienii* in Donegal:—*Eridini* in Fermanagh and Tyrone:—*Nagnatæ* in Mayo and Sligo:—*Autini* in Roscommon and Longford, near the sources of the Shannon:—*Gangani* in Galway

Galway and Clare :—*Vellabori*, to the southward of Shannon bay :—*Luceni* and *Iverni*, in the western districts of Kerry and Cork :—*Vodiæ* in Cork :—*Brigantes* in Waterford :—*Coriondi*, in the more inland parts of Tipperary and Kilkenny :—*Menapii* in Wexford :—*Blani* in Dublin, and southward on the coast :—*Cauci* in Wicklow and Kildare :—*Voluntii* in Armagh :—*Darini* in Down. N. B. Ptolemy makes no mention of the *Scoti*, whence it is probable that they migrated thither at a later period, or that the name is of a later origin. They are mentioned by Claudian.

On the sea coasts are several small islands, none of which was known to the ancients, except *Ricina*, Rathlin, opposite of Fairhead promontory.

History.—Before the introduction of Christianity, the inhabitants of Ireland were extremely rude and barbarous ; dissensions, excited by the ambition or tyranny of their petty sovereigns, prevailed ; and the most simple arts of life, tillage and agriculture, were almost wholly unknown. By the unremitting exertions of priests and Christian missionaries in some parts of the country, the ferocity of savage manners was somewhat softened ; but the mass of the people remained in the grossest ignorance. Quarrels, insurrections, wars, and massacres, continued with little intermission, till the invasion of the Danes and Normans, towards the conclusion of the eight century.

The expeditions of those adventurers, whose object at first was plunder, were generally successful, as the numerous independent states, into which Ireland was divided, were at perpetual variance with one another. Turges, a warlike Norwegian, having collected a considerable force, invaded this country, A. D. 815 ; committed every species of outrage with undistinguishing fury ; established himself at Armagh ; and, after a residence of thirty years, was proclaimed monarch of the kingdom. His government was odious and tyrannical. Roused by his insolence, oppression, and extortions, the Irish massacred and dispersed the foreigners,

seized their leader, and condemned him to death for his cruelties. A new colony soon after arrived, and were permitted to take possession of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, and other maritime places, which they enlarged and fortified. Through the various revolutions of several centuries, they maintained their ground, and supported themselves by trade and commerce. In the commencement of the Xth century, they were distinguished, in the Irish annals, by the appellation of *Ostmanni*, or east country men. Jealous of their increasing power, and unable to expel them, the natives solicited the aid of the Anglo Saxons, by whose means some advantages were gained over them.

The invasions of foreigners were succeeded by civil wars. Dermot, king of Lagenia in Leinster, having quarrelled with some neighbouring princes, was expelled, and constrained to take refuge in the court of Henry II. of England, whose subjects he permitted to assist that unfortunate prince in the recovery of his kingdom. A considerable body of the English embarked in this enterprise, landed at Bann, between Wexford and Waterford, A. D. 1170, reinstated Dermot in his dominions, and took possession of several maritime posts. Henry, availing himself of the success of his subjects, invaded Ireland with a powerful force; landed near Waterford, A. D. 1172; made himself master of several provinces, which he divided among his nobles, after the example of William the Conqueror; established a civil administration at Dublin, and returned to England. The princes of Connaught and Ulster still maintained their independence.

Henry conferred the lordship of Ireland on his son John, who embarked with a numerous train of effeminate Norman courtiers, A. D. 1185, and arrived at Waterford after a prosperous voyage. But, by a gross abuse of power, he soon rendered himself odious to the Irish nobility, who roused the nation to arms, and committed the most dreadful devastations.

Richard

Richard I. was too much engaged with the crusades to pay attention to the affairs of Ireland. During this and several succeeding reigns, that kingdom was a scene of confusion and anarchy, with the additional grievance that, in the reign of Edward I. it was invaded by the Scots.

In the year 1394, Richard II. passed over to Ireland with an army, and by gentle measures endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the princes and nobility. But, in his absence from England, the malcontents digested the scheme of dethroning him. Upon his return, he was betrayed into the hands of his rival the Duke of Hereford, and deposed by Parliament.

In the reigns of Henry V. and VI. commotions and insurrections prevailed in Ireland.

Henry VII. ascended the throne of England A. D. 1485. His salutary regulations, known by the name of Poyning's statutes, greatly contributed to civilize the Irish, and became the basis of the government of that kingdom.

The title of king of Ireland was conferred on Henry VIII. by the Irish parliament. Signal marks of royal favour, shown to some of the Irish nobility, dissatisfied inferior chieftains, who were neglected and left in a state of dependence. Notwithstanding, the public tranquillity remained undisturbed. But, for the space of half a century after the death of Henry, Ireland became a scene of dissension and sedition, which was fomented by the Pope and the house of Austria.

By the wise and salutary regulations of Elizabeth and of James I. the country was raised to a state of civilization and tranquillity formerly unknown. By the attainder of rebels, about 500,000 acres of land in the northern provinces were vested in the crown, and were so disposed of as to contribute essentially to the affluence and security of the kingdom. But these attainders operated fatally for the English in the following reign.

The

Instructions, declaring the rights, and promising to redress the grievances of his Irish subjects, were transmitted by Charles I. to his lord-deputy. But a numerous body of recusants, influenced by their priests to hope for the recovery of the lands of their forefathers, and for the restoration of the Popish religion, proceeded to the most imprudent excesses. A detestable conspiracy for murdering all the English protestants in Ireland was planned, and partly executed in 1641. The flames of rebellion and civil war raged with unremitting fury during the space of nine years; and were not extinguished till the veterans of Cromwell, by the rapidity of their progress, and the severities they exercised, overcame all opposition.

Charles II. supported the protestant establishment against all the efforts of the popish party to overturn it. His successor and brother James II. even after the revolution took place, found an asylum in Ireland. He was encouraged to hope, by the assistance of the natives, and by succour from France, to remount his throne. After several unsuccessful attempts in different parts of the country, he assembled his forces on the Boyne, where William, with a powerful English army, attacked and defeated him. This proved the final period of James's Irish royalty. From the field of battle he fled precipitately to Waterford, and instantly embarked for France. His adherents every where were reduced to subjection; the contest for power was decided in Ireland; and the authority of the crown of England unalterably established.

Since that period, Ireland has become an opulent country, and has been recently united to Great Britain. This union, it is to be hoped, will be productive of reciprocal advantages.

IRELAND.

IRELAND, next to Britain, the largest island in Europe, is bounded on the east by the Irish sea and St George's channel, and on all other sides by the Atlantic ocean; containing about 24,000 square English miles, 15,360,000 acres, and upwards of 3,000,000 inhabitants. The Irish sea, by which it is separated from Britain, varies in breadth from 14 to 40 leagues; but between Scotland and the county of Down, the channel is contracted to six leagues; and to a strait less than four between the N. E. point of Antrim and the Mull of Cantyre.

Climate.—The climate, somewhat more humid than that of England, is as mild and salubrious.

Mountains.—Though this country be in general level, yet there are several ridges of considerable extent, and some lofty hills which may be seen at a great distance. The Mourne mountains lie in the south part of Down, and a ridge forms the centre of that county. The Wicklow hills, south of Dublin, are about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The Blandine mountains run through Queen's county. The Galtees, with little interruption, reach from Tipperary westward to Tralee bay; while the Neagle and Bogra hills extend from east to west in the county of Cork. A ridge, that may be reckoned a continuation of the latter, lies on the south side of Killarney lake. The peninsulæ, in the S. W. corner of the island, are for most part covered with hills. The Curliews, which separate Sligo from Roscommon, and the hills north of Sligo bay, are of considerable height. Besides these, there are many detached groups in the western counties; but none that exceeds 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers

Rivers.—The Shannon, the largest river in the island, originates in Lough Allen, or rather Lough Clear, a lake in Leitrim. Thence it runs S. S. W. in its progress receives many streams, expands into five different lakes, visits ten counties in its passage, bathes the following remarkable places, viz. Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Killaloe, Limerick; 20 leagues below which place it falls into the Atlantic ocean between the counties of Clare and Kerry.

There are several rivers called the Blackwater, the most noted of which descends from the mountains beyond the north-west corner of Cork county, proceeds eastward by Mallow, Lismore, and Cappoquin; and, suddenly changing the direction of its course, runs south to Youghal bay.

The Barrow takes its rise in the barony of Tinehinch, Queen's county, near the source of the Boyne, runs southward, augmented by the Nore and other streams, and falls into Waterford bay, after a course of 100 miles.

The Liffey rises about 10 miles S. of Dublin, and 15 W. of the sea coast. Running several miles S.W. and W. it enters the county of Kildare, bends N. W. and at length due north, being then parallel to the sea at 30 miles distant. Changing the direction of its course, it flows N. E. through a pleasant country, and enters the county of Dublin, where it runs for a little way almost due north; then turning eastward, it proceeds with a full and strong current to the capital, and loses itself in the bay called Ringsend, after a course of about 50 miles.

The Boyne originates in King's county. Receiving the accession of many small streams, it becomes a considerable river in its passage through the counties of Kildare and East Meath. From Slane it pursues an eastern course for about seven miles, passes through Drogheda, and two miles below it falls into the sea. This river is navigable for barges a considerable way up into the country.

The

The Bann descends from the Mourne ridge of hills north of Carlingford bay, and runs northward to lough Neagh. From the N. W. corner of that lake, it flows N. N. W. through a rugged territory; and, after a course of 60 or 70 miles, discharges itself into the sea below Coleraine. Its salmon fishery is of great value.

The Derg rises out of a lough of the same name in the county of Donegal, and runs in a N. E. direction. Augmented by several streams, it passes to Lifford, the shire town, and afterwards to St Johnstown. Four miles below Londonderry, it expands, and, uniting with the sea, produces a salt water lake called lough Foyle, which forms a large and commodious haven. This lake, 12 miles long and 2—4 broad, is contracted to a mile where it opens into the ocean.

Canals.—Many years ago, a canal was projected to extend from Dublin, through the bog of Allen, to the Shannon. This canal has been completed at a great expence; but the revenue arising from it is very considerable. Last year, A. D. 1807, not less than L. 37,000 was collected from passengers and small parcels, beside goods of all kinds, which probably amounted to a larger sum. The Royal Canal, that extends from the capital westward to Mullingar, and is to be continued N. W. to the Shannon, is one of the most stupendous works in the British empire. From these canals, branches stretch out in various directions, and are of incalculable benefit to the country, by rendering the communication easy and expeditious.

The canal between Newry and the sea, was to have been extended from that town to the collieries of Drumglass and Dungannon, in order to supply the city of Dublin with Irish coals. But this attempt, like several more of the same kind, has not hitherto been successful.

Lakes.—In Ireland lakes are numerous and extensive, especially in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught. The chief lake of fresh water is the Earn, 30 miles long, and in some places 10 broad, studed with islands. Towards the middle it is contracted into a narrow channel,

about four miles long. Lough Neagh is 22 miles in length and 12 in breadth, containing many islets. Letters on this lake and its petrifying qualities, are inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 158, 166, 168, 174, 337, and 481.

The lake of Corrib is 20 by 2—4 miles. Those of Ree and Derg are less considerable. But the lake of Killarney, though of less extent than most of the foregoing, far surpasses them in beauty and grandeur of scenery. These and other lakes will be particularly delineated in the description of the provinces where they are situate.

Bogs and Marshes.—Besides the immense bog of Allen, there are many others of various descriptions. In some the water is concealed by a surface of grass, extremely perilous to travellers; some consist of water and mire; others are shallow lakes partially covered with tufts of rushes, and many consist of peat moor used for fuel.

Bays and Harbours.—The sea coasts are deeply indented with creeks and inlets, which form many spacious bays and harbours. A general view of these may be acceptable to the reader. The haven of Limerick, in the mouth of the Shannon, runs far inland; and, being easy of access, is convenient for trade.—On the south side of the Shannon's mouth there is a capacious bay, one part of which is called Ballyheigh, and the other Tralee bay. The former is a dangerous, and the latter not a very safe station.—To the westward lies Brandon bay, where there is neither good anchorage nor tolerable shelter for vessels.—Dingle harbour, scarce $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad at the entrance, with about 30 feet water, is wider within, and land locked from all winds; but the bay of this name is dangerous, and many shipwrecks have happened there. The extremities of Dingle and Tralee bays are separated by a narrow neck of land, beyond which, to the westward, is the peninsule of Corcaguinny.—Kenmare bay, or river as it is improperly called, lies between Dunkerron and Bear, bounded by two promontories, viz. Lambshead and Carinish point.

point.—Bantry bay, including Bearhaven, is formed by rough peninsulae in the S. W. corner of Cork, and famous for a naval engagement between the French and English fleets, A. D. 1689. It is 26 miles long, and from three to five broad, protected from the S. W. winds by Bear island, on either side of which there is a passage of an English mile or more in breadth.—Dunmanus bay, separated from the bay of Bantry by a narrow slip of land, is a commodious road for ships, with an easy entrance and good anchoring ground.

To the eastward of Dunmanus bay, beyond Mizenhead and cape Clare, on the south coast, lies Baltimore bay, containing many inlets and little ports; and Castlehaven, whose entrance is a bold and deep channel, half a mile over.—Kinsale harbour is well sheltered, and defended by a fort.—Corkhaven is a secure and convenient bay, with a deep and narrow entrance.—Youghall and Dungarvon bays are commodiously situate for the fishing trade, and the purposes of foreign commerce.—Waterford-haven, bounded on the one hand by Hooke point, and on the other by the mainland of the county, extends about eight miles inland, and is defended by Duncannon fort.

Along the east coast of Leinster, an extent of 30 leagues, there is hardly one good port. Wexford haven is frequented by vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water, but, encumbered with sands, it forms a very indifferent harbour.—In Dublin bay there are tolerable roads for ships; but, at the mouth of the harbour, there is a bar, on which at high water is not above 17 feet, and at low water it is almost dry.—The port of Drogheda has a narrow entrance, with a bar over which ships of burden cannot pass, except at high water.—In Dundalk bay, Louth, there is a tolerable harbour exposed to the east and south east winds.—Carlingford haven, at the mouth of Newry river, between the counties of Louth and Down, is deep and tolerably sheltered, but has a rocky entrance.—Neither Dundrum bay nor Strangford lake is safe or com-

modious for shipping.—Carrickfergus bay has a wide and deep entrance, but is shallow near the town.—Bann bay is opposite to lough Foyle mouth, which has a broad channel inland to Londonderry, and forms a safe and capacious haven.—Lough Swilly is a deep and well sheltered harbour, about 6 miles east of Sheep haven, which is a bay of some estimation.

The bays and inlets on the west coast of Donegal are too much exposed to the Atlantic.—Killibegs, on the south coast of that county, is a bay of a circular form, with a narrow entrance, but free from danger, and capable of receiving ships of any burden.—Two leagues eastward, lies Donegal harbour, difficult likewise in the entrance.—Ballyshannon port is a harbour at the mouth of a river that flows from lough Earn, and loses itself in the S. E. corner of Donegal bay.—Sligo bay is difficult in the passage, but a tolerable port when once entered.—The county of Mayo has a long extent of coast, in which there are many caves and bays, chiefly frequented by smuggling vessels.—Broad haven, near the western extremity of the county, is a good port, though embarrassed on one side with small sunk rocks.—On the coast of Galway there are several fine inlets. South-east of Cape Slyne lies Batterby bay, that has a narrow entrance, but within is four miles long and two broad, with five fathoms water on each side, and 10 or 12 in the middle.—The entrance into Conichin bay is deep, but of dangerous navigation.—Galway bay is capacious, with four passages through the islands of Arran; but the port is at a distance from the town, so that goods are carried up thither by lighters.—On the west coast of Clare, there are no bays or harbours of any note. On the south coast lies the bay of Clare, full of small islands, north-west of the haven of Limerick.

Population.—Newenham reckons the number of inhabitants in Ireland, A. D. 1731, to have been 2,010,221; and in 1804, to amount to 5,400,000. But the former statement is perhaps below, and the latter above

above the truth. It is generally supposed to contain 3½ millions. Several circumstances are extremely favourable to population. 1. There are no poor laws. 2. The habitations of the lower classes are constructed with little expence. 3. Those classes have many inducements to marry; in particular, their children are not burdensome, and are easily supplied with plenty of wholesome food. Notwithstanding these advantages, numbers annually emigrate, owing either to a rapid increase of population, or to the decline of manufactures in several parts of the country.

Manners.—A recent judicious writer observes that there are five distinct races of people in Ireland. 1. The Spanish, found in Kerry, and in some districts of Limerick and Cork. They are tall, well shaped, with a long visage, dark eyes, and black hair. 2. The Scotch in the north, where the features, accent, and certain peculiar customs, which distinguish those people, may be traced. 3. The descendants of the English, who have introduced arts, sciences, and commerce, into the cities of Dublin, Waterford, and Cork. 4. In the vicinity of the capital, and in some districts of the county of Wexford, the Saxon tongue is spoken, and variety of peculiar customs prevails. 5. The inhabitants of the rest of the country are composed of mongrels, most of whom, of the lower order, are poor, ignorant, and depressed, especially those who are scattered in the interior and western parts of the island. A traveller remarks two classes only, viz. the people of rank and fortune, and the mob. The manners, habits, and customs of the former, are much the same as in England. Among the common people a national character may be readily perceived. They are distinguished by their hospitality, chearfulness, and great volubility of speech. They have a nice sense of honour, are inviolable in their secrecy, patient of hardship, warm friends, but irascible, quarrelsome, and revengeful. Though they are as athletic in their form, as vigorous, and as capable of enduring labour as any other nation, yet they are habitually indolent, or rather

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are unwilling to work for those who oppress them. But however averse they may be from labour, they are active at play. Sociably disposed and mirthful, they waste much of their time in converse, music, dancing, and other amusements, having no encouragement from their landlords, or superiours, to employ it to more useful and laudable purposes.

The higher orders are fond of gaiety, luxury, and extravagance. Though provisions of all sorts are cheaper in Ireland than in England, yet the Irish gentry contrive to spend their incomes by the assistance of a numerous retinue of servants and horses. The habitations of many people of fortune were formerly incommodious, and meanly furnished; but of late they have been greatly improved. The cottages of the lower class are miserable hovels, consisting principally of one apartment. The walls are of mud kneaded with straw, from five to seven feet in height, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two thick, with one door, or inlet, which also serves for window and chimney. The roof is covered with straw, potatoes stalks, heath or turf. The furniture is as wretched as the architecture of the hut; and consists of a pot, a piece of board called a table, with one or two stools. In a cottage there is seldom seen the luxury of a bed, the family lying on straw or heath spred on the floor. But some cabbins are better built, and more decently furnished.

The commonalty are indifferently clothed. On the feet of their children, shoes and stockings are rarely found, and numbers of men and women are not seldom without them. But, in this as well as other respects, they are gradually improving. Black, or dark blue, is almost the universal wear. An Irishman and his wife are more desirous to feed than to clothe their children; in England it is often the reverse.

Products.—The agriculture of Ireland still remains to be improved. The soil, though of a rocky nature, is in general fertile. The quantity of cultivated land exceeds in proportion that of England; but tillage is little understood even in the best corn countries. Wheat and other grain are produced in abundance; but turnips and clover are very partially introduced.

troduced. The real farmer holds his land of a *middle man*, who rents it from the landlord, and is a species of tyrant that is as rigorous in screwing up the rent, as he is rapacious and unfeeling in the exaction of it. But, even under this abuse, Ireland is a fertile country, and yields plentiful crops of grain, potatoes, flax, hemp and excellent pastures. Vast numbers of black cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared and exported. In this country no venomous creatures exist. Coal and wood are scarce; but there is abundance of turf and moss for fuel.

Mines and Mineral Springs.—There is a gold mine worked for government, in a mountain called Croughan Kinshelly, about seven English miles westward of Arklow. Silver in lead ore has been found in different provinces. Copper and lead have been discovered in Tipperary, Wicklow and Kerry. But one of the chief mineral productions is iron. Quarries of freestone and fine slate abound. Beautiful marble is procured at Kilkenny and other parts of the island. Kilkenny coal emits little smoke, and is reckoned the purest that has yet been found in the British dominions.

There are numerous medicinal and mineral springs, a specimen of which may be sufficient. On the south bank of the river Arklow, near Newbridge in the county of Wicklow, there issues a stream, from a copper mine, highly saturated with vitriol. At Ballynahinch, in the diocese of Dromore, there is a mineral spring resembling the waters of Moffat, and efficacious in the cure of scrophulous complaints. The most stubborn eruptions of the skin are removed by the Irish spa eight miles from Kilkenny. The vitriolic waters of Cronebaun are a specific in the cure of worms. The chalybeate spring at Dromore, is useful in diseases arising from a calculus. Macroomp spa, in the county of Cork, is of great efficacy in cutaneous cases. Turkelly, in the county of Down, is a powerful chalybeate, and has been used in scorbutic affections with success. There are many other valuable springs in various

parts

parts of the island. The most celebrated warm waters are those of Mallow, in the county of Cork, of great efficacy in the disorders of the urinary passages, in dropsies, and in obstructions. Bathing in Fishing bay, lough Neagh, is successful in the cure of scrophulous cases, as also are the waters of lough Lheighs.

Manufactures and Commerce.—At an early period, the woollen manufacture flourished in Ireland; but an illiberal jealousy in the English imposed on it such heavy duties, in 1699, that it was nearly abandoned. The average annual export of wool and woollen yarn, from 1771 to 1777, amounted to 101,934 stones, valued at L.200,412. The only manufacture of importance is that of linen, the annual value of which, from 1771 to 1777, was L.1,615,654; and of yarn L.188,810. Since that period it has greatly increased. The average bounty for the encouragement of the hempen and linen manufactures, from 1768 to 1775, was L.14,446 *per annum*, beside bounties on the import of seed, and on the export of canvas and sail cloth; the former, during that period, amounting to L.15,094, and the latter to L.4000; in all L33,540. The exports are estimated at 3½ millions yearly.

While Ireland was a dependent country, the British legislature controlled its commerce, for the most part on the principle of monopoly; though its wealth is, in a great measure, expended in the consumption of British fabrics and commodities. The English exports to Ireland, from 1772 to 1773, were L.1,918,802, being nearly equal to those from England to America, in the same year. The exports of Ireland probably exceeded 3 millions, which left a balance of above a million and an half in her favour. These exports consist of linen cloth, yarn, lawns, and cambrics, woollen yarn, horses, black cattle, beef, pork, hides, tallow, butter, &c.

Religion.—Though the established religion is that of the church of England, yet a great proportion of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

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These two religious classes, during two centuries, occasioned a dismal scene of devastation and blood; till at last, by the arms of William, the protestants prevailed. Most part of the kingdom was transferred from catholic to protestant proprietors in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and especially in the usurpation of Cromwell, who parcelled out many estates to the officers of his army, the ancestors of a number of the present possessors. The last forfeitures were incurred in the war that banished James II. But the lineal descendants of the old land owners, many of whom are now degraded to the lowest situations in life, still preserve the memorials of their right to those estates which once belonged to their families. Hence the question of religion has always been connected with the right to, and possession of, the landed property; and has been frequently agitated, occasioned many disputes and insurrections, and greatly inflamed religious zeal. Dissenters of all denominations are tolerated.

There are four archbishoprics, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashell; and 18 bishoprics.

Under the archbishop of Armagh, who is primate of all Ireland, are the bishops of Meath, Kilmore and Ardagh, Dromore and Clogher, Raphoe, Down and Connor, Derry.

Under the archbishop of Dublin, are Kildare, Fern, and Laughlin, Ossory.

Under the archbishop of Cashell, are Waterford and Lismore, Limerick, Killaloe, Cork and Ross, Cloyne.

Under the archbishop of Tuam, are Elphin, Cloyne, Killala, and Achonry.

These several prelates have their deans and other dignitaries, Meath excepted.

Literature.—In the dark ages some Irish writers appeared; but their works were chiefly lives of saints, and treatises of piety and discipline, long ago forgotten. In the two last centuries, many learned and in-

genious men distinguished themselves, among whom were the following; viz. Usher, a celebrated theologian and antiquary;—Berkeley and Boyle eminent philosophers;—Molineux, the friend of Locke;—Burke, a renowned orator and politician;—Goldsmith, an esteemed natural historian and poet;—Kirwan, a mineralogist of the first class;—Congreve, Farquhar, and Southern, dramatic writers of some note;—Parnell, a poet above mediocrity;—Steele, Sterne, and Swift, writers who would do honour to any age and any country.

Ireland has but one college, or university, viz. that of Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth. It consists of a chancellor, a vice chancellor, a provost, 22 fellows, 13 professors, and 70 scholars maintained on the foundation.

Government.—The government of Ireland was formerly vested in a house of peers and another of commons, and the king was represented by a lord lieutenant or viceroy. But no act of importance was considered valid till it received the sanction of the king and council of Great Britain. As both kingdoms are now united, the form of government is of course the same.

Revenue.—In the year 1779 the revenue was estimated a million, and the public expenditure nearly the same, which is the sixth part of the land rents of the kingdom. In the year ending March 25th 1784, the state of the revenue was as follows:—Hereditary revenue L. 659,826;—additional duties L. 382,352;—stamp duties L. 34,580;—in all, L. 1,076,758. Deducting the charges of management and drawbacks, the neat produce was L. 791,421, besides the produce of new taxes, the surplus of the loan duties, and several balances. In the same year the expenditure amounted to L. 1,098,184; and the national debt, in 1784, was L. 2,131,625, chiefly contracted for national improvements.

To conclude, Ireland has been new modelled since the middle of last century. Towns have been rebuilt, or enlarged and improved, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, trade, and luxury. Rents of land

land have been doubled, commerce has flourished, the consumption has been in proportion to the increasing wealth, and exports have been trebled.

This kingdom is divided into four provinces, viz. *Munster*, *Leinster*, *Ulster*, and *Connaught*; and these are subdivided into 32 counties, containing 252 baronies, 32 dioceses consolidated under 18 bishops and four archbishops, 2436 parishes, and about 700,000 houses.

Little information concerning Ireland is obtained from Ptolemy, Strabo, or any of the ancients. Giraldus Cambrensis wrote "Topographia Hiberniæ," in three books; the first, treating of the natural history, the second, of mirabilia, the third, the first peopling of the island, and the manners of the inhabitants. This work, afterwards inserted in Hollingshed, is not destitute of merit. Cambden's concise Topographical Description has been much improved by bishop Gibson. Sir James Ware, with great industry, collected many materials relating to the history and antiquities of this country, some of which have been published, and others are deposited in the British Museum. Several tours and travels through Ireland have recently appeared, but none of equal merit to that of Mr Arthur Young.

The oldest engraved maps of Ireland seem to be Speed's general map of the kingdom, and one of the four counties, viz. Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster, 1610. Sir William Petty, having made an actual survey of the kingdom, published, A. D. 1685, a set of 36 maps, which are tolerably exact as to distances and situations; but the latitudes are not expressed, nor is the sea coast exactly laid down. Several succeeding geographers published epitomes of Petty's survey. A map, founded on this survey, and compared with those of later dates, by T. Jefferies, 1749, was copied in Robert's atlas. Beaufort's map has considerable merit; but the most accurate and elegant map of this country has been recently constructed and engraved by Arrowsmith.

N. B. In the subsequent survey, the distances of places from one another, and from the capital, are computed by Irish miles, 44 of which are equal to 56 English miles. The dimensions and superficial content of every county are expressed in English miles and acres.

1. MUNSTER.

MUNSTER, Momonia Lat. Mown Ir. the south-west province of the kingdom, is bounded on the north and north-east by Connaught and Leinster, and on all other sides by the sea; lying in $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude; being 90-120 miles from north to south, and 120-140 from west to east. Traversed from west to east by the rivers Bandon, Lea, and Blackwater, from north to south by the Suir, and from north-east to south-west by the Shannon, it abounds in hills, and fens, and fruitful plains. Along the coast, there are many deep bays and well sheltered ports.

This province is subdivided into six counties, viz. Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Clare.

1. *Cork*, Coreach or Corkig, is bounded on the west by Kerry and the sea, on the north by Limerick, on the east and south by Tipperary, Waterford, and the ocean; lying in 52° north latitude; being, in its utmost extent, 99 miles from west to east, and 50-71 in breadth; containing 2,653 square miles, 1,697,920 acres, 16 baronies, 269 parishes, 76,739 houses, and 416,000 inhabitants. It returns eight members to the imperial parliament.

Before the conquest of Ireland by the English, Cork was a kingdom of itself, and comprehended the tract between Lismore and Brandon hills in Kerry, the county of Cork properly so called, the western parts of Waterford, and the territory of Desmond.

In this county there is great variety of soil. The barony of Bear and Bantry, the western parts of Carberry, and Muskerry, are mountainous.

tainous. The whole county is hilly, and, a few places excepted, very destitute of trees. The Galtees and Waterford mountains bound it on the north-east. The Nagle and Bogra mountains, which run westward through the interior part of the county, are a part of that chain which, with little interruption, is continued from Helwick-head in Waterford across the counties of Waterford and Cork to the ocean; and on the north of this ridge lies a narrow plain, which extends from the confines of Tipperary to Dingle bay.

Cork abounds in fine rivers and good harbours. The Blackwater rises in the mountains between Limerick and Kerry, and flows eastward, receiving the Funcheon below Fermoy, the Bride below Cappoquin, and smaller streams, in a course exceeding 100 miles. It is navigable to Cappoquin, in Waterford, where it runs southward, and discharges itself in the harbour of Youghall. The Lee issues from a lake on the west of Inchigeela; and running with a gentle current by several hills, augmented by many rills, at length expands itself in lough Allua. Contracted in its exit from that lake, it runs briskly to Inchigreelagh, and thence to Cork, where it becomes a broad and deep river. Joined by the Glanmire a little below Cork, it diffuses itself in such a manner as to form a spacious and commodious haven, falling into the sea 15 miles below that city. The Bandon, whose source is in the Bantry mountains, after watering a considerable flourishing town of the same name, and the neat village of Inishonnan, falls into the harbour of Kinsale. The whole coast, extending about 100 miles from west to east, is broken into creeks and bays. The ancient and present state of the county and city of Cork, in four books, by Charles Smith, was published, A. D. 1750.

Towns, &c.—Cork, the county town, a bishop's see, and the mart of the south parts of the kingdom, is situate partly on the banks of the Lee, and partly in a marshy island, containing about 10,000 houses, and

and 80,000 inhabitants; 124¼ Irish miles S.W. of Dublin, and 15 from the sea. It is mostly composed of lanes intersecting the streets at right angles. Since the beginning of the 18th century, it has been gradually enlarged. The channels between the several marshy islands, which lay near the principal one, and served the purpose of canals, have been filled up, and the whole space on which the city stands, between the north and south branches of the river, now appears as one island. The finest buildings are those most recently erected; the old part of the town is very close and dirty. The bridge over the north channel, consisting of three arches, is one of the most elegant structures in Europe. The cathedral was entirely rebuilt in 1735; but there are few remains of the six religious houses. Its active and industrious inhabitants have various manufactures, and carry on an extensive trade to almost all parts of the known world. The imports and exports are considerable; and no less than 70 or 80 ships belong to the port. The quantities of beef, pork, and butter, exported almost exceed belief. No fewer than 700 coopers in the town are employed in making barrels of beech or oak. The woollen manufacture is also in a flourishing state; but the greater part is sent out of the country in yarn. The environs are well cultivated, and adorned with villas, gardens, and plantations. There are several islands and small inlets in the gulph below the town. The harbour is spacious, with an easy entrance, two miles broad and 8—10 fathoms water at the mouth of the river, defended by Carlisle fort; but small vessels come up to the key. The Earl of Marlborough besieged and took this town from King James's army A. D. 1690. The grounds about the mouth of the harbour are bold and varied, but bare of trees. The road from the city to Killarney lies through a wild, dreary, mountainous, but interesting country.

Cloyne, a mean village and a bishop's see, between Castlemartyr and Cork harbour, about 10 miles west of Youghall, 15 east of Cork, and 125 S.W.

S.W. of Dublin. This see was united to Cork in 1430, and so continued till 1638. The nave of its gothic cathedral is 120 feet in length; and near it is a round tower 92 feet high and 10 diameter. Rostillian castle, about three miles from Cloyne, is a magnificent seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, commanding a fine view of the harbour of Cork. At no great distance from Cloyne, there is a cromlech called Carig Croith, *i. e.* the Sun's rock, or Cot's rock, consisting of a stone 15 feet long and 8 broad, supported 9 feet from the ground by 3 other stones, with a large round flag stone in the vicinity.

Castlemartyr, incorporated in 1663, is a small and tolerably built town, five miles west of Youghall, on the rivulet Phoenix, at some distance from the sea coast, 123 miles S.W. of Dublin. Near it is a seat of the Earl of Shannon; and not far hence the river Dowr issues from a limestone rock, after a subterranean course of half a mile.

Middleton, a borough and market town, consists of one long and well built street, pleasantly situate near the north east angle of Cork harbour, four miles northward of Cloyne, and midway between Youghall and Cork. In its neighbourhood are various sorts of marble.

Youghall, incorporated by Edward IV. is a considerable and populous town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, on a declivity at the mouth of Broadwater, which forms a tolerable harbour with a difficult entrance, 24 miles E. of Cork, 115 S.W. of Dublin. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. The adjacent territory is fruitful; and, in the gardens belonging to this place, the potatoe, it is said, was first planted by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Rathcormack, a small, neat borough and market town, 13 miles N.N.E. of Cork, and 112 S.W. of Dublin, on the river Bride, which runs eastward to the Blackwater. To the north lie the Nagle mountains, one of which is called Cairn Tierna, or Thane's Heap.

Charleville,

Charleville, an inconsiderable and mean market town, near the north border of the county, 28 miles from Cork. Here stood an elegant house built by Roger I. Earl of Orrery, in 1661, and burnt by the Duke of Berwick in 1690.

Mitchelstown, in the north east corner of the county, is noted for the regularity of its buildings, and on account of a College founded not many years ago by Lord Kingston, for the support of 24 decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen. In its vicinity, there is a fine seat of Lord Kingston's on a bold rock, with the ruins of a castle. From this place northward to Galbally bridge, great part of the country is a rich grazing tract; but hence to the Galtee mountains there are flat lands covered with furze and heath. The steep declivities of those mountains exhibit great variety of scenery. At Skeheentinky there is a remarkable cave of great extent, with various branches, in a limestone hill. The cavity, in some places, is so large that, when lighted up with candles, it assumes the appearance of a vaulted cathedral supported by massy columns. The walls, ceiling, floor, and pillars, are covered with beautiful incrustations.

Mallow, a mean borough incorporated by James II. is pleasantly situate on the Blackwater, and is famous for its hot springs, between Charleville and Cork, 118 miles S.W. of Dublin. Here were formerly two castles.

Donnerail, an inconsiderable borough, whose castle was converted into a horse barrack, on the Aubeg, five miles from Mallow, 113 S.W. of Dublin. Two or three miles north west, are some remains of Kilcoleman castle, where Spenser resided and wrote his fairy queen.

Bandon-bridge, on the river Bann, was built in 1610 by Richard Boyle first Earl of Cork, with walls and fortifications; but the Irish demolished the walls in 1689, for which, by a standing law of the corporation, no papist can dwell in the town. It is now a small, open, flourishing

flourishing place, 13 miles S. W. of Cork, eight N. W. of Kinsale, and 137 S.W. of Dublin.

Macroom, a long, narrow, irregularly built market town, with a castle, on the Slaan not far above its influx into the Lee, and on the frontier of a barren tract, about 14 miles N. W. of Bandon. Half a mile thence is a mild chalybeate spring; and four miles N. W. are the ruins of an ancient castle, 60 by 40 yards, surrounded by a deep ditch.

Kinsale, a well built, fortified, populous town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, on the declivity of Compass hill, and close to the shore, with an excellent harbour, and a bay occasionally a station for the Royal Navy. The former is defended by Charles-fort, in which there is a good garrison, 14 miles south of Cork. The two points, which form the entrance to the harbour, viz. Sandycove point, and Prehain point, are not more than half a mile distant from each other; and between them is a safe passage in four fathoms. The environs are fertile. On a narrow point of land, about five miles southward, there is a light-house.

Clonekilty, anciently called Clowncallers, was a flourishing place before the war in 1641, but being then burnt down has never recovered. It is now a small town built in the form of a cross, with a harbour choked up, at the bottom of a deep bay or inlet of the same name, about 12 miles W. of Kinsale.

Dunmanway, a little manufacturing town, in a small valley bounded by hills on three sides, in the road from Kinsale to Bantry. Within a mile of the town, there is a wall of rock extending a considerable way.

Ross, formerly a walled town and a bishop's see, now a mean place, a few miles S. W. of Clonekilty, near the bottom of a bay whose entrance is obstructed by a bank of sand. In that neighbourhood are some remains of an ancient temple like Stonehenge. Phil. Trans. No. 471.

Baltimore, formerly a place of note called Dunashad, was taken and plundered by the Algerines in 1631. It is now a poor decayed fishing town, with a good harbour, about 40 miles S. W. of Cork. The environs are well cultivated; and the adjacent bay, full of small islands, extends from Baltimore point on the east to Mizen head on the west, which are eight leagues asunder. At spring tides, it is high water there at half past seven. Some ruins of ancient castles may be traced.

Bantry, formerly Ballygobbin, is a town of little note, at the bottom of an extensive bay, about 26 miles long, and 4—8 broad, every where deep, sheltered, and free from rocks. Opposite to the town, at some distance, is the pleasant island of Whiddy, containing a pool of salt and another of fresh water. Ships of war and merchantmen often put into Bearhaven, on the west coast of the bay. At Adragool, a few miles from Bearhaven, there is a cataract of great height, distinctly seen from Bantry, about 13 miles across the bay. Bantry is about 35 miles S. W. of Cork.

At Dromagh and Dromanagh, in the barony of Duhallow, and north west district of the county, there are coal pits and iron mines. In that barony is Kanturk its capital seat, where the family of Donough begun one of the finest castles in Ireland, but were forbid by Queen Elizabeth to finish it. It was 120 feet long, four stories high, and flanked by four square towers of five stories, all built of hewn stone. A chalybeate spring rises here, and is of great efficacy in scorbutic disorders.

Of many islands belonging to this country, the most noted is that of Clare opposite to Sleamore point, about six miles S. W. of Baltimore.

2. The province of Kerry is bounded on the north by Shannon's mouth, on the east by Limerick and Cork, on the south and west by Cork and the ocean, lying in 52° north latitude; being 40—60 miles from north to south, and 30—50 from west to east; containing 1639 square

square miles, 1,048,960 acres, eight baronies, 83 parishes, 19,395 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants.

Barren mountains and almost inaccessible rocks render a large portion of this county unfit for habitation and incapable of culture. Even the northern parts, in which there are tracts of fertile soil with few mountains, are far from level, and the cultivated fields and fine pastures are frequently interrupted by bleak and stony hills, while bogs and marshes intersect the narrow plain that extends from Castlemain eastward to the border of the county of Cork between the Maug and the Flesk. The rugged barony of Coreaguinny forms a peninsule between the bays of Tralee and Dingle, and terminates at Dunmore head, the most westerly part of Ireland. It is full of mountains, of which the promontory of St Brandon, on the north coast, is the most remarkable. The mountain of Cahirconree stands across the isthmus. Among the bleak hills between Dingle bay and Kenmare river, in the barony of Iveragh and south part of Dunkerran, some pleasant vallies and improveable grounds are thinly interspersed. The island of Valentia, on the coast of Iveragh, is tolerably cultivated and inhabited.

Glanerought, at the bottom of Kenmare bay, is entirely covered with high and rugged hills, and separated from the county of Cork by an immense ridge of rocky mountains, across which there is but one difficult pass, called Priest's leap, south east of Kenmare. The loftiest mountains in this county lie on the west and south of Killarney, half encompassing the lower and entirely surrounding the upper lake. Of these Mangerton is esteemed the highest, being about 2500 feet above the level of the sea; but the summits of Macgillycuddy's reeks appear to surpass it in altitude.

Lough Lane, in Killarney, is of all the Irish lakes the most celebrated for beauty and fine picturesque views. This lake, covering about 6000 Irish acres, is divided into three, viz. the upper, lower, and Mucross lake.

The lofty mountains of Glenaa, wooded from the middle to the water's edge, is the boundary of the passage to the upper lake; and north west of this is Tomie's mountain, whence falls O'Sullivan's cascade. The romantic peninsule of Mucross, a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, has in its centre a small lake. The rocky barren hill of Turk is 640 yards in height, and near its summit is the source of the river Laune. The upper lake is about three miles in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth. In Innisfallen, the largest island, are extensive ruins of an ancient abbey of the same name, founded by St Finian, in the middle of the eighth century. The annals of this house contain an ample detail of Irish history. Above the great lake is another of less dimensions, with which it communicates by a river in a wooded glen. This lake has also its islands, mountains, cascades, and echoes. The prospects on all hands in those parts are infinitely diversified. The islands shaded with trees, the white rocks of Mucross, the groves of Arbutus, the venerable woods, the variety of waterfalls and impending cliffs, exhibit a scene grand and delightful beyond the power of description.—The small lake of Cloney in Glanerought, about 14 miles S.W. of Kenmare, not far from the south coast of the bay, possesses many of the charms of Killarney in miniature.

This county is watered by many fine rivers. The Cashin, formed by the united streams of Feale and Gale, is navigable for 10 or 12 miles. The Lane flows from the lake of Killarney, and runs N. W. to Castlemain harbour. The Roughy pours its current into Kenmare river. The Mang, navigable to Castlemain, was the northern boundary of the ancient county Palatinate of Desmond; and, after a short course, falls into Castlemain harbour at the bottom of Dingle bay. Kenmare river, or bay, which extends 28 miles in length, and widens to a breadth of four or five miles, forms one of the most capacious and secure havens in

Europe,

Europe, but is little frequented. The ancient and present state of the county of Kerry, by Charles Smith, was published, A. D. 1756.

Towns, &c.—Dingle, once a considerable town, walled and defended by two castles, now a decayed place of little trade, on the north coast of a bay of the same name, 28 miles in length, and 8—12 in breadth, at the bottom of a small and safe harbour, 166 miles S. W. of Dublin. The bay, a known road for ships, lies between the Skelligs and Blasket rocks that are eight leagues asunder. It has high water, at spring tides, at half past three o'clock.

Tralee, the county town, is considerable but indifferently built, near the bottom of an open and shallow bay, 22 miles N. E. of Dingle, and 144 S. W. of Dublin. Three of its four small castles are in ruins. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here about the middle of the XIIIth century. In that neighbourhood are quarries of dark coloured marble, and a chalybeate spring.

Ardfert, formerly the capital, and the seat of an university, is now an inconsiderable town, five miles north of Tralee, at some distance from a bay of the same name, and a harbour for small vessels. To the eastward lie the ruins of Odorne abbey. The round tower of Ardfert, which had stood for ages, became a heap of ruins not many years ago.

Killarney is a small thriving inland town, 14 miles south of Tralee, near the border of a lake of the same name, also called Lough Lane, in the road from Cork to Dingle. A linen manufacture, iron mines, and the resort of strangers to view the lake, are its principal resources. Two miles thence are the ruins of Aghaboe, an ancient cathedral.

In several parts of the county, there are mines of copper, lead, iron, and coal, with marble and slate quarries. Near the town of Dingle, in the caves on the sea shore, there is abundance of clear hard crystal; and some amethysts are found about Kerryhead, which separates the mouth of the Shannon from Tralee bay.

The

The sea shore consists partly of sandy beaches, and partly of steep rocks, on which are the ruins of ancient castles and forts.

A group of small islands, called the Seven Hogs, divides the gulph of Tralee or Ballyheigh from St Brandon's bay; opposite to Dunmore-head are the Blaskets, or Feriters, consisting of about 12 little islands and rocks, on some of which are stone cells built without mortar. The fruitful island of Valentia, five miles in length, is separated from the coast of Iveragh by a narrow strait. Three rocks, called Skelligs, are almost opposite to St Finian's bay, and five miles distant from the shore. Several insulated rocks, called Hog islands, are in the vicinity; Lamb's-head is a promontory which forms the northern limit of Kenmare bay.

3. LIMERICK, in the form of a parallelogram, is bounded on the east by Tipperary, on the south by Cork, on the west by Kerry, and on the north by the river Shannon; lying in 52° 30′ N. latitude; being 25 miles from north to south, and 40—45 from west to east; containing 970 square miles, 620,800 acres, 10 baronies, 125 parishes, 28,748 houses, and 170,000 inhabitants.

The soil, in general, is good for tillage and productive of grass, especially in the swampy tracts, called Corcachs, whose fertility is caused by the annual overflowing of the Shannon. Though diversified by small hills, this county is not mountainous, except on the south east, where it is bounded by the Galtees, a ridge of formidable hills, which extends into Tipperary, and on the border of Kerry, where it forms an amphitheatre of low and steep mountains, stretching in a wide curve from Loghil to Drumcollohir. In the Galtees lies the source of the river Maig, which traverses the county from south to north, dividing it into two almost equal parts, and falls into the Shannon seven miles below the capital. The Feale and the Gale descend from the western hills, and discharge

discharge their united streams into Shannon's mouth. The Blackwater flows in a contrary direction through the county of Cork.

Towns, &c.—Limerick, by the Irish called Lumneach, is a large, well built, trading town, and a bishop's see, situate in its peculiar county, on the Shannon, which is there navigable for ships of 500 tons. The ancient part of the town stands in a large island near the eastern shore; and was esteemed the strongest fortress in the kingdom till government gave the citizens leave to dismantle the walls and castle. It held out three months against Cromwell's troops in 1651. King William besieged it in 1690, but was forced to raise the siege; and next year it capitulated for itself and the whole kingdom. It has a garrison and barracks. King John granted it a charter in 1199; and James II. established here a mint, and coined base copper money. Most of its gates have been demolished since the year 1760. It is now in a flourishing state, containing a cathedral, bishop's palace, castle, other public buildings, and 40,000 inhabitants; 49 miles N. of Cork, and 94 S. W. of Dublin. The exports are beef, pork, butter, hides, and rape seed. The imports are rum, sugar, timber, tobacco, wine, coal, bark, salt, &c. The customs and excise amount annually to upwards of L.32,000. An history of this city was compiled from the most authentic accounts, and published by John Ferrar in 1767.

Castle-Connel, a small place on the Shannon, about eight miles north of the capital, is noted for a chalybeate spring excellent in scorbutic disorders and bilious complaints.

Adair, a place of little note, on the river Maig, eight miles south west of Limerick, in the road to Newcastle and Tralee; 102 S. W. of Dublin. Its castle in ruins belonged to the Earls of Desmond, and its abbey was founded in 1315. There are ruins of two abbies in that neighbourhood.

Rathkeal, a long and well built village, six miles south west of Adair. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was a place of considerable strength.

Newcastle,

Newcastle, about 22 miles S. W. of the capital, was formerly a walled and incorporated town, but now lies in ruins; and is succeeded by a handsome market town, round a square, with a neat church. In its neighbourhood are the remains of Castle Maghan.

Askeaton, formerly a walled town, now a depopulated village, though a borough, near the Shannon, 14 miles W. S. W. of the capital.

Killmallock, about two centuries ago, was one of the best built, fortified, inland towns in Ireland. Though reduced to a miserable village, it contains fragments of walls, castles, and other indications of its former importance. It is situate 16½ miles south of Limerick, and five north east of Charleville. In No. 233 of the Phil. Trans. there is a description of the bog of Rapanihane, near Charleville, with an account of its motion, June 7. 1697, in the afternoon, which lasted half an hour.

Shanetcastle, within a mile of Shanagolden, on the eastern extremity of the manor of Glen, is a curious model of ancient fortification; being a large round tower built on a high eminence, surrounded by a wall and deep moat, commanding an extensive view of one of the most fertile parts of the country.

There were many religious houses in this county, now in ruins; one of the most noted was Mungret, four miles southward of Limerick. The Psalter of Cashel says, that it had within its walls six churches, and contained, exclusive of scholars, 1600 religious. But the remains of its church denote neither magnificence nor antiquity.

4. TIPPERARY, of a very irregular form, is bounded on the west and north by Limerick, Clare, Galway, and King's county; on the east by Queen's county; on the south by Waterford; lying in 52° 40′ N. latitude; being 45—65 miles from north to south, and 25—40 from west to east; containing 1420 square miles 908,800 acres, 12 baronies, 186 parishes, 30,703 houses, and 169,000 inhabitants.

The

The soil, in general, is good. The golden valley and the environs of the capital are extremely rich and fertile; but the hills of Kilemanna and Owney, some mountains near Roscrea, the Lofty Keeper Sliebh-na-man, the Galtees, and Knockmaldown, are rugged, producing scanty pastures. The Galtees, as Mr Young observes, is an assemblage of lofty hills, occupying a space of six by three or four miles in extent. Galtymore is the highest point. From its summit, this mountain declines to the south, east, and west; but to the north the ridge is almost perpendicular. On that side lies the famous golden vale of Limerick and Tipperary, bounded by the mountains of Clare, King's and Queen's counties, with the course of the Shannon many miles below Limerick. To the south there are alternate ridges of hills; and to the S. E. are the mountains of Waterford and Knockmaldown. At a distance westward are seen Mangerton and Macgilly cuddy's reeks near Killarney lake. A little west of Galtymore, in a very extraordinary hollow, is a circular lake reported to be unfathomable. It is probably an exhausted volcano. The glens, torrents, cascades, rocks, &c. form a picturesque and beautifully varied scene.

The river Suir originates in Mount Bendubb, on the border of King's county, and takes a south west direction, till, obstructed by the Waterford mountains, it is compelled to alter its course. Turning eastward, it flows in a deep and broad current at the foot of those hills; and, uniting with the Nore and the Barrow, falls into the sea below Waterford.

Towns, &c.—*Clonmell*, a bishop's see and the birth place of Laurence Sterne, is a considerable flourishing, populous, manufacturing town, advantageously situate for trade, on the north bank of the Suir, which is there navigable for large boats, the tide flowing a little way above the town, 16 miles N. E. of Lismore, 11 S. of Cashell, and 85 S. S. W. of Dublin. This place consists of four principal streets, and has a spacious bridge over the Suir. Its fortifications were demolished by Cromwell. The adjacent country is uncommonly fertile.

Carrick, a small irregularly built town, famous for the manufacture of a particular kind of woollen cloth called ratteen, and a place of some trade, near the south east extremity of the county, on the Suir, which admits sloops of considerable burden. Its walls and castle are demolished.

Cashel, a small, indifferently built, populous town, an archbishop's see, and anciently the residence of the kings of Munster, 11 miles north of Clonmell, and 73 S. W. of Dublin. The cathedral, measuring about 200 feet from west to east, was built on a steep rocky hill, A. D. 1169; but, falling to ruin, a handsome church was lately built in the town below. An abbey for Franciscans was founded at Cashel in the reign of Henry III. A history called the Psalter of Cashel is still extant and esteemed.

Thurles, an inconsiderable town, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cashel, on the river Suir, three miles above the ruins of Holy Cross, a celebrated abbey of fine gothic architecture, founded for Cistercians before the 12th century. The steeple and chapels of this abbey are built of marble and limestone. A small church and a few mean cabins are the sole remains of this noted place.

Tipperary, formerly the county town, now a town or village, consisting of one long street, about eight miles west of Cashel. North-west of that village, in a bog at Cullen, were found 60 years ago many pieces of gold and brass wrought into various forms: see Archœol. v. 3. p. 355.

Fethard, an ancient and ruinous place, formerly walled, a few miles S. E. of Cashel. Near Fethard are the ruins of some ancient buildings.

Emily, or Awn, though now reduced to a village, was anciently a considerable town, on the border of a lake formerly covering above 200 acres, but in 1710 almost entirely drained and converted into pasture. An episcopal see was founded here in the 5th century, and in 1518 was annexed to that of Cashel. The cathedral, a large building, now lies in ruins, the choir excepted.

Neagh,

Neagh, a considerable and well built town, is situate in a pleasant territory, called upper Ormond.

Roscrea, once a bishop's see, united to Killaloe in the 12th century, is now a neat town in the north-east corner of the county, 19 miles from Maryborough. The castle was a strong fortress built in the year 1213. In its neighbourhood stands one of the largest round towers in the kingdom. The purpose for which those towers were originally built is unknown. Fifty-six of them exist in various parts of the country; and, a few years ago, five others were demolished. About four miles from Roscrea are the ruins of a monastery called Monaincha, in a bog. The island on which it stood contains two acres. There is an absurd tradition that no person could die in this island.

The lead works at the village of Silvermines, in the western part of the county, are very productive, and some virgin silver has been found in the ore; but the chief products of Tipperary are fat cattle, sheep, butter, and flour; of which great quantities are annually sent to Dublin.

5. WATERFORD, a maritime county, is bounded on the north by the Suir which divides it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; on the east and south by Wexford and the ocean; on the west by Cork; lying in 52° 5′ N. latitude; being upwards of 40 miles from west to east, and 20—25 from north to south; containing 665 square miles, 425,600 acres, 7 baronies, 74 parishes, 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants.

Very little of this country is level; but in the south and east districts the soil, though hilly, is rich and productive. A group of mountains covers a considerable space between Dungarvan and Clonmell, of which the highest ridge is called Commeragh. Another range extends on the north of the Blackwater to the borders of Cork and Tipperary, under the name of Knockmaldown. These hills, however, afford pastures to small cows and sheep.

The Blackwater flows through the western corner of this county into the bay of Youghall. The Suir divides it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, running eastward till it joins the Barrow; when, turning to the south, they form an estuary thirteen miles long and two or three broad, which is the harbour of Waterford. The ancient and present state of this county and its capital, by Charles Smith, was published A. D. 1751.

Towns, &c.—Waterford, built by the Danes in the 9th century, and since greatly enlarged, is the capital of the county, a bishop's see, and an irregular, populous, trading town, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; situate on a barren soil, above the influx of the Suir into the Barrow, eight miles from the sea coast, and upwards of 74 south of Dublin. This city enjoys great privileges. Its excellent harbour is protected by Duncanon Fort on the Wexford shore; and on Hook point stands a light house. Reginald's tower, corruptly called Ring-tower, was built in 1003 by a Danish king.

New Geneva, on the west coast of the haven, is an elegant village, lately built for the reception of the expatriated citizens of Geneva; but they having relinquished their design of settling in Ireland, this place remains uninhabited. It is pleasantly situate near the village of Passage, where outward bound ships usually wait for a wind.

Dungarvan, formerly defended by strong walls, besides the castle built by King John, is now a small fishing town, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, with a harbour, 12 miles S. E. of Lismore, and 21½ S. W. of Waterford. The harbour is dry at ebb tide; and the entrance to it is full of rocks. On this coast it is high water at spring tides about half-past four o'clock. About three miles westward is a stupendous cavern, called Con-a-glour, *i. e.* the pigeon's hole, 150 feet long and 51 high.

Ardmore,

Ardmore, anciently a Danish settlement, and afterwards an episcopal see, is now a mean village on the sea coast, a few miles eastward of Youghall, near a cognominal head and bay. An extract concerning the round tower at that village, by Peter Collinson, is inserted in Archœologia, I. p. 305. Under Ardmore head there is a good road in seven or eight fathoms, secure against a westerly wind. The bay, of no great depth, is on the east side of the head.

Lismore, *i. e.* the great fort, was a rich city at the time of the conquest, when it was taken and plundered by the English. It was also a bishop's see, the seat of an university, and the birth place of the eminent philosopher Robert Boyle. It is now a small market town, with a castle situate on the verge of a rocky eminence, but demolished in the Irish rebellion; in the road from Clonmell to Cork, on the south bank of the Blackwater above Coppoquin. Over the river it has a fine bridge, the span of whose principal arch is 102 feet. The see was united to that of Waterford, A. D. 1363.

Tallagh, or Tallow, erected into a borough by James I. is a small, flourishing town, a few miles south of Lismore, in a fertile valley watered by the navigable Bride, four miles below the influx of this river into the Blackwater.

6. CLARE, anciently a part of Munster under the name of Thomond, was added to Connaught in the reign of Elizabeth; but though it still continues in the Connaught circuit, it has been long restored to the southern provinces. It is bounded on the north by Galway, on the east and south by the Shannon, on the west by the sea; lying in 52° 50′ N. latitude; being 35—40 miles from north to south, and 30—50 from west to east; containing 1195 square miles English, 764,800 acres, 8 baronies, 79 parishes, 17,396 houses, and 96,000 inhabitants, who send three members to the House of Commons.

The

The baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the north west part of the county, are extremely rocky, but afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. A great number of horses are also bred there, which renders Ardsallis one of the principal horse fairs in Ireland. The north-east part of the county is likewise a very rugged and hilly tract. To the south-west, in the barony of Moyferte, a peninsule projects far into the sea, and terminates in a narrow promontory called Cape Lean, or Loop-head, at the mouth of the Shannon. The middle of the county is more level, but indifferently cultivated. The whole western coast does not afford one safe harbour.

The Shannon is from 1½ to 7 miles in breadth between this county and Kerry: and the Fergus, which is the principal river that originates in Clare, forms a large estuary full of islands at its junction with the Shannon. This river, and several others, dip under ground in some parts of their course. Here also are many Turlachs, viz. spots which at one time are lakes, and at another sheep walks, the most remarkable of which is at Kilkorney in Burren.

Towns, &c.—*Ennis*, a considerable, irregularly built, and populous town, near the centre of the county, on the river Fergus, three miles north of Clare, and 114 S. W. of Dublin. A monastery of Franciscans was built here A. D. 1240; and there are still the remains of one of the finest abbey churches in the kingdom.

Clare, formerly the capital, now a small market town, or rather a mean village, is situate near the bottom of the estuary formed by the rivers Fergus and Shannon, 112 S. W. of Dublin. Not far from the town, an abbey for canons of St Austin was founded A. D. 1194.

Killaloe, formerly Kill-la-lua, of great antiquity, is a small town and bishop's see, noted for the birth of Sir Hans Sloane. It is situate on the Shannon, where this river contracts itself, after having, for 24 miles, expanded its waters to a considerable breadth under the name of Lough Derg.

Derg. The cathedral, built in 1160, is in tolerable repair, being 200 feet long, with a fine east window and a central tower. This church was much resorted to by pilgrims. Near Killaloe there is a great rock, and a ledge of rocks lower down in the river, which impedes the navigation to Limerick. In that neighbourhood are many ancient buildings. The scenery above the town is picturesque.

At *Quin*, six miles eastward of Ennis, an abbey was built at an early period, and is described by Pococke as one of the finest and most entire monasteries he had seen in the kingdom. Religious houses were built on several islands in the mouth of the Shannon. On Inniscatery, a pleasant island, there was an abbey, the prelates of which were sometimes called bishops and sometimes abbots. In process of time it became a priory of canons regular. To this island pilgrims resort on certain festivals.

In the year 1784, on the north-west side of the dreary mountain of Callan, about nine miles N. W. of Ennis, a tombstone was discovered, with an inscription, of which the following is a translation,—" Beneath " this flag is interred Conan the fierce and swift footed." This hero is celebrated by Ossian. In Phil. Trans. No. 456, is Dr Lucas's account of Kilcorny cave, in Burren barony and N. W. corner of the county.

LEINSTER.

LEINSTER, Lagenia, Lat. Leighnigh, Ir. Lein, Welsh, the south-east province of the kingdom, comprises 12 counties, subdivided into 97 baronies, 992 parishes, containing 181,948 houses, and 1,027,350 inhabitants.

It is bounded on the north by Ulster, on the east and south by the Irish sea, on the south-west by Munster, and on the west is separated from Connaught by the river Shannon; lying between 52° 6′ and 54° 6′

6′ N. latitude, and between 6° 0′ and 8° 0′ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 140 miles from north to south, and under some parallels 85 from west to east.

1. WEXFORD is bounded on the north by Wicklow; on the east and south by the sea; on the west by Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow; lying in 52° 25′ N. latitude; being 40 miles from north to south, and 25 from west to east; containing 695 square miles, 444,800 acres, eight baronies, 142 parishes, 21,040 houses, and 115,000 inhabitants.

This county is not mountainous, except on the frontiers of Carlow and Wicklow; yet it contains a great proportion of coarse cold land, and stiff clayey soil. The baronies of Bargie and Forth, in the south-east corner of the county, being of a lighter soil, are improved and fruitful. The river Barrow, in the lower part of its course, forms the western boundary of this county; and the Slaney crosses it from Newton Barrey to Wexford. The Bann takes its rise on the northern frontier, runs southward by Camolin, and falls into the Slaney at Scarewash. Lough Ta, in the barony of Forth, receives two or three rivulets, and has no outlet except what is occasionally made by the peasantry through the high sand bank which divides the lake from the sea.

Towns, &c.—Wexford, or Weisford, the capital, is a borough and small manufacturing town, consisting chiefly of one long street, containing 9000 inhabitants, in a bottom, with a castle on a rocky eminence, at the mouth of the Slaney, 72 miles south of Dublin. The haven is large and of an irregular form, with a narrow and shallow entrance, defended by two forts on the extremities of two narrow peninsulæ. Near one of the gates there is a frequented chalybeate spring. This town was first walled by the Danes. The English, who settled here, built or repaired White Castle opposite to the entrance of the harbour. Cromwell stormed the town and castle in 1649. Ships, not drawing above 15 or 16 feet water, may pass into the harbour; but those of greater draught must

draught, must lade and unlade in a creek three miles S. of the town, where is sufficient depth of water, but no shelter from S. W. winds.

Enniscorthy, a considerable market town and a place of some trade, in a picturesque situation, 12 miles north of Wexford, and 60 south of Dublin, on the Slaney, which is so far navigable. There are some remains of a castle built by the first English settlers. In the neighbourhood are considerable iron works; and half a mile from the town is a fine chalybeate spring, efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Taghman, a village about seven miles west of the capital, in the road to Ross, 72 S. of Dublin.

Ross, formerly a considerable walled town and a bishop's see, now a small trading place, in a bottom, with lofty hills behind it, on the Barrow, 19 miles west of Wexford. Its harbour, for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water, is encumbered with sands, and has a bar at its entrance; but within these there is tolerable anchorage. It was taken by the Marquis of Ormond in 1643, and by Cromwell in 1649. A mile eastward, at Old Ross, which tradition asserts to have been the residence of the kings of that country, there are some vestiges of antiquity.

The following are towns or villages of little note, viz. Broadway, near lough Ta; Bridgetown, Baldwinstown, Burkstown, near the south coast; Fooksmill, a few miles S. W. of Taghman; Newton-Barrey, at the foot of Mount Leinster, on the Slaney; Ferns, formerly a bishop's see, between Scarewash and Camolin, on the Bann; Newborough, or Gorey, near the coast in the northern part of the county. In the vicinity of the decayed borough of Clonmines, situate on the south coast, there were formerly silver and lead mines.

Antiquities.—Clonmines Abbey, founded A. D. 1385, in the barony of Shelburne, on the Bannow.—Dunbroady, or Dunrody Abbey, founded for Cistercians about the middle of the 12th century, four miles south

of New Ross.—Fethard Castle, on a point of land which forms the west entrance of Bannow bay.—Selkser Abbey, for regular canons, in Wexford.—Tentern Abbey, founded towards the conclusion of the 12th century, at the bottom of Bannow bay, three miles from Duncannon fort.

The Saltee islands, containing some deep caverns, lie opposite to the middle of the south coast, to which they are connected by a reef of rocks called St Patrick's bridge. The black rock and the Barrels are to the west, and the island of Tuskar to the eastward of Carnsore-point, which is the south east extremity of the kingdom.

2. KILKENNY is bounded on the north by Queen's county, on the east by Carlow and Wexford, on the south by Waterford, on the west by Tipperary; lying in 52° 30′ N. latitude; being 35—40 miles from north to south, and 24 from west to east; containing 753 square miles, 481,920 acres, nine baronies, 127 parishes, 17,569 houses, and 95,000 inhabitants.

The soil, in general, is level, fertile, and cultivated, except in the baronies of Ida, Igrin, and Ibercorn, the south east corner of the county, which is covered with rough hills from the vicinity of the Suir till they terminate in Brandon hill, a mountain in the barony of Gowran. No county is better watered. The river Barrow forms its eastern boundary; the Suir divides it from Waterford; and both these rivers are navigable. The Neure, Noire or Nore, originates in the Sliebhbloom mountains, Queen's county, and runs S. S. E. by Kilkenny, Thomastown, Innistioge, &c. augmented by several streams, and falls into the Barrow above Ross. It is navigable as high as Bennet's-bridge five miles below the capital.

Towns, &c.—*Kilkenny*, a considerable and well built town, on two eminences bathed by the Nore, or Newre, near the centre of the county; containing

containing a magnificent castle of the Earl of Ormond, a cathedral built in 1286, being 226 feet in length, with a transept 123 feet from north to south, a palace of the bishop of Ossory, a free school founded by the Butler family, other public buildings, and 16,000 inhabitants; 57 miles S. S. W. of Dublin. Several parliaments were held in this town from 1294 to 1536. It was walled in 1400. Cromwell made himself master of it after a siege of five days. William III. was magnificently entertained at the castle by the Duke of Ormond. In this place are the ruins of several abbies.

Not far from Kilkenny, and about three miles from the ruins of Dunmore-house, is the famous cave of Dunmore. This cave is entered by a hole, or precipice, 60 feet deep and 12 wide, on all sides irregular and rugged, beyond which the cavern, adorned with petrifications and chrystalline substances, extends about half a mile in length, and terminates at a subterraneous river. In Phil. Trans. vol. 63. is Adam Walker's description of this cavern. In the neighbourhood of Kilkenny are quarries of black and white marble.

Gowran, an ancient corporation, six miles east of Kilkenny, near the border of Carlow, was formerly walled and defended by a strong castle, but was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

Thomastown, nine miles S. S. E. of the capital, and 59 from Dublin, on the Nore; Callen, formerly walled, eight miles south west; Durrow, with a fine seat, in a spot insulated by Queen's county; Castle Comer, noted for its extensive mines, in the north corner of the county; Freshford, seven miles N. N. W. of Kilkenny, on the right hand of the Nore; Kells, formerly noted for a priory of canons regular of St Austin, five miles S. W. of Callen; Graigenemanagh, noted for the ruins of a fine cistercian abbey, founded A. D. 1212; are inconsiderable towns and villages. Urlingford, an ancient, small, formerly walled town, containing the ruins of an Augustine convent founded in 1306.

Antiquities.—Black abbey, founded about 1225; and Franciscan abbey, about the same period.—Graignemanach abbey, in the barony of Gowran, on the Barrow.—Jerpoint abbey, founded A. D. 1180, on the Nore, two miles above Thomastown.—St John's abbey, 1220, at Kilkenny.—Thomastown monastery, in the reign of Henry II. eight miles from Kilkenny, on the Nore.

3. CARLOW, or Catherlough, of a very irregular form, is bounded on the north by Kildare and Wicklow, on the east and south by Wicklow and Wexford, on the west by Kilkenny and Queen's county; lying in 52° 40′ N. latitude; being 30 miles from north to south, and 10—20 from west to east; containing 344 square miles, 220,160 acres, five baronies, 50 parishes, 8,763 houses, and 44,000 inhabitants.

The river Barrow runs through it from north to south; and the Slaney crosses it in its course from Wicklow to Wexford. That part of Carlow which lies on the west of the Barrow, is covered with rough and high hills. Another hilly tract extends along the boundary of Wexford, beginning at the north, in the high and rocky mount Leinster, and terminating in that which is called Blackstairs in the south. The champaign country is rich and fertile.

Towns.—Carlow, formerly walled, and defended by a castle on an eminence, is the county town, pleasantly situate, and tolerably built, on the Barrow, in the N. W. part of the county, 39 miles S. S. W. of Dublin. Here are some ruins of a fine abbey built about the year 634. Considerable quantities of coal and coarse woollen cloth are exported. Above this place the landscape is highly picturesque.

Leighlin-bridge, a small market town on the Barrow, about seven miles below the capital and 45 from Dublin. The wooded hills which skirt the river, between those places, present a beautiful and varied scenery. Two miles

miles to the westward is old Leighlin, formerly a considerable town and a bishop's see, now a mean place near the Barrow.

Tullow, a small market town, which surrendered to the rebels in 1641, who massacred the garrison and people. Near it is a tumulus, called Castlemore, above 30 feet perpendicular.

Palatinetown and Rutland, in the north part of the county; Hacketstown in the N. E. corner; Clonegal near the border of Shilelagh; Goresbridge on the Barrow, seven miles below Leighlin-bridge; are towns of little note.

4. WICKLOW, a maritime county, lies between Dublin and Wexford; being 30 miles from north to south, and 20—30 from west to east; containing 780 square miles, 499,200 acres, six baronies, 58 parishes, 11,546 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants.

The interiour part of this county is a cheerless waste, consisting of mountains intersected with rocks and bogs; but the hills on the east and west sides of it, especially along the coast from 8 to 10 miles in breadth, being many of them wooded and intermixed with pleasant vallies, form a various and delightful scenery. The mountains of Kippura, near the county of Dublin, are the most elevated, and abrupt on the north side. Keyden on the border of Carlow, and Sugarloaf-hill, near Delgany, are also noted for their height. In the mountainous part of this county, rich veins of minerals have been discovered, and many rivers have their sources. The Liffey takes a circular course through the county of Kildare, and falls into the bay of Dublin. The Slaney runs southward, and discharges itself into the sea at Wexford. The Fartrey, or Vartrey, is received into the sea at Wicklow, and the Ovoca at Arklow.

Towns, &c.—Wicklow, a small borough, market town, and sea port, noted for its excellent ale, is situate at the mouth of a river, 24 miles south of Dublin, in the road to Wexford. Its harbour is indifferent.

Several

Several miles westward, near Powerscourt, there is a deep glen called the Dargle, bounded by precipices, and noted for an astonishing waterfall. The ancient round towers of Glandelough, called the Seven Churches, likewise attract a traveller's notice.

Arklow, anciently a residence of the kings of Dublin, had a castle and a monastery of Dominicans. It is now a little town on the sea coast, about 12 miles south of Wicklow, at the mouth of the Ovoca. Large ruins of the castle and monastery are extant. A desperate battle was fought here between the insurgents and the troops under the command of General Needham, June 9. 1798.

Rathdrum, seven miles, and Aghrim 12 miles S. W. of Wexford, are inconsiderable places. Not far from Rathdrum, at Cronebane, in the parish of Kilcashel, there are extensive copper mines. The quantity of ore appears inexhaustible. Out of those mines issues a stream of water, which being confined in a channel of hewn stone, is carried over 800 feet superficial of bar iron, which it corrodes, and in its place deposites the richest copper ore. In Phil. Trans. vol. xlvii. and xlviii. there are several letters concerning the copper springs in this county.

Blessington, a small town near Blackmoor-hill, on the river Liffey, 14 miles south of Dublin.

Ballymore Eustace, a decayed town, formerly of much larger extent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. of Blessington. Here are the ruins of an old castle which was a place of great strength.

Stratford, on the Slaney, not many years ago was intended to be made a manufacturing town. A church and a few houses were built four miles above Baltinglass, but the plan was soon abandoned.

Baltinglass, an inconsiderable borough and market town, with a castle, and an abbey founded in 1151, in the western part of the country. It contains some linen and woollen manufactures. A parliament was held in this place. In an adjoining park are a large cromlech and other sepulchral

sepulchral monuments. On the summit of a high mountain north of the town is a fine cromlech. About seven miles eastward on the top of a hill is an immense pile of rude stones inclosing an area wherein is a well frequented by pilgrims, 29 miles from Dublin.

In the barony of Shilelagh, the south corner of the county, stand the poor remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for the excellence of its oak, which was exported to Britain and different parts of Europe, and is still shewn in the roof of Westminster Hall, and of other ancient buildings on the continent.

Among the glens in this county that of the Downs is much celebrated, being a pass between two ridges of mountains partly covered with wood. The valley admits a serpentine road and river, separated by narrow slips of rocky and shrubby ground. It opens into a delightful verdant tract bounded by two rocky mountains. Dunran is a vast and rugged glen, from which a road is opened into the Devil's Glen, where the Vartrey winds along, and at the farthest end falls about 100 feet.

5. Queen's County is bounded on the west by Tipperary, on the north by King's county, on the east by Kildare and Carlow, on the south by Kilkenny, lying in 53° north latitude; being 20—30 miles in length, and as many in breadth; containing 590 square miles, 377,600 acres, eight baronies, 50 parishes, 15,048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants.

In this county there are extensive tracts of bog, and a good deal of cold wet ground, especially near the mountains; yet the greater part is tolerably fertile and well cultivated. From the vicinity of Urlingford to near Monasterevan, a line of 30 English miles completely across the county, is a rich and improved tract. It is level, except in the south of the barony of Slewmargy, and on the border of the King's county. The steep mountains of Sliebh-bloom form so impracticable a barrier, that, in a range of 19 miles, there is but one very narrow and difficult

difficult pass called the gap of Glandine. In this ridge lie the sources of the Barrow and the Nore; the former running north east to Monasterevan where it changes its direction to the south; and the latter crossing Queen's county in a southern course.

Towns.—*Maryborough*, or Queen's town, the county town, is small and tolerably built, 40 miles S. W. of Dublin.

Portarlington, a considerable town, pleasantly situate on both sides of the Barrow, and famous for a number of boarding schools.

Mountmelick, a tolerable market town, originally built by quakers, six miles S.W. of Portarlington.

Baunaghra, or Key's crown, a fortress on the boundary line between Leinster and Munster. It is the top of a hill surrounded by a circular deep foss, inclosing an area 144 yards round. On the Agger is a wall 12 feet high, with a parapet of four feet. There are outworks of earth to defend the approaches. In that neighbourhood are several castles, square and well built, with winding stone stairs.

Stradbally, a neat village midway between Maryborough and Athy. It was formerly surrounded by a foss. A mile thence is Brockley park, a handsome seat.

Montrath, a little town, six miles westward of Maryborough, and long noted for its iron works. Between those two places is Ballyfin, a beautiful seat under the brow of Sleibh-bloom mountains; and five miles from Ballyfin, is the village of Rosenallis, noted for its excellent flag quarries.

Ballynakill, a little town about 11 miles south of the capital.

At Dunane, in Slewmargy the south east corner of the county, there is an extensive colliery.

Dunamase, or Dunamask, near Maryborough, is a castle on a hill of limestone, celebrated in different periods of the Irish history, till it was dismantled in 1650.—Shean-castle is situate on one of those conical hills

hills so common in its vicinity, and was a place of considerable strength. It is now converted into a handsome seat. About six miles from Dunamase is the dun of Clopoke, a steep conical hill of limestone, whose summit was environed by a wall 900 feet in circumference, and whose base was fortified with a double intrenchment. Under the N. E. side of this hill there is a cave.—Garran Cawn, or the white horse, in the N. W. corner of the county, is a conical mount of loose stones, the cemetery of some eminent warriour, among wild and lofty mountains.

Antiquities, &c.—Aghaboe abbey, founded in the 6th century, and converted into a cathedral church in 1050.—Aghamacart abbey, founded in 550, four miles W. of Durrow; its castle was built about the middle of the 16th century.—Ballaghmore castle, built by the Princes of Ossory, four miles from Roscrea. Cloghgrennen castle, a fine ruin, on the margin of the Barrow.—Dunamase castle, erected on an insulated rock about 1250.—Grantstown castle, a round Norwegian tower, two miles E. of Rathdowny.—Lea castle, a strong fortress erected in the 13th century.—Morett castle, five miles E. of Maryborough.—Shean castle, 1½ mile N. of Dunamase.—Strancelly castle, on a rock bathed by the Blackwater.—Timahoe tower and castle, five miles E. of Ballynakill.

6. King's County is bounded on the north by West-Meath, on the east by Kildare, on the south by Queen's county, on the west by the river Shannon, lying in 53° 12′ north latitude; being 20—35 miles from north to south, and 35 from west to east; containing 707 square miles, 452,480 acres, 11 baronies, 52 parishes, 11,536 houses, and 74,500 inhabitants.

This county, in general, is level; but a great portion of it is covered by the bog of Allen, and the mountains of Sliebh-loom. In many parts the soil is deep and rich, and in some tolerably cultivated. In the wild barony of Garry castle, on the banks of the Shannon, stand the ruins of Clonmacnois, where are vestiges of many religious buildings.

The Shannon, for many miles, forms the western boundary of the county; and the little Brosna, which falls into that river, divides it from Tipperary; while the large Brosna, after winding through a great part of it, loses itself in the Shannon above Banagher. The skirts of it are watered by the less Barrow and the Boyne. Besides those rivers, there are several small streams and some lakes, of which lough Pallis and lough Annagh are the most considerable. The grand canal traverses the bog of Allen in the north part of the county.

Towns, &c.—*Philipstown*, where the assizes are held, is an indifferent place, with a barrack and the ruins of a tower, situate near the grand canal, 38 miles west of Dublin.

Tullamore, a small, neat, manufacturing town, 10 miles west of Philipstown, on the canal. This town gives the title of baron to the Viscount of Charleville. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle.

Banagher, a tolerably built place, with two bridges over the Shannon, below the mouth of the larger Brosna, 66½ miles westward of Dublin. Between Banagher and Athlone, the abbey of Clonmacnois, anciently called Tiprari, was founded in 548 for canons regular of St Austin, on the bank of the Shannon, bounded on the north and east by large bogs. The abbey church was converted into a cathedral, the two angles of which were demolished by a tempest A. D. 1552.

Birr, formerly called Parsonstown, is the most considerable town in the county, five miles south of Banagher, on the border of lower Ormond, bathed by the less Brosna, in the road from Philipstown to Limerick. It contains breweries, distilleries, cloth and serge manufactures, &c.

Balliboy, a small town 10 miles north west of Birr.

Fearbane is situate on the river Brosna, about nine miles N. N. W. of Balliboy, and 57 W. S. W. of Dublin. Near it are the ruins of seven churches, with two round towers. Here also are two stone crosses, each of which is inserted in a pedestal.

Edenderry

Edenderry is a thriving town, inhabited chiefly by quakers, contiguous to the grand canal, nine miles east of Philipstown, and 29 west of Dublin. On the summit of a neighbouring hill are the ruins of a castle, formerly the seat of the Blundel family.

7. KILDARE is bounded on the north by East Meath, on the east by Dublin and Wicklow, on the south by Wicklow and the Queen's county, on the west by King's county, lying in 53° 10′ N. latitude; being 30—35 miles from north to south, and 15—25 from west to east; containing 592 square miles, 378,880 acres, 10 baronies, 113 parishes, 11,205 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants.

A considerable proportion of the northern part of this county is covered by the bog of Allen; and 4 or 5000 acres are occupied by the Curragh, a plain near Kildare, affording pasture to immense flocks of sheep. The river Barrow forms the southern boundary, and receives the Grees about seven miles below Athy. The Liffey takes a circular course through the north-east corner; and the Boyne traverses the N. W. border of the county. The Barrow is navigable from Athy, where it meets the grand canal, which extends northward by Monasterevan and Rathangan, crosses the Liffey on an aqueduct bridge, and terminates at Dublin. The branch already mentioned proceeds from Claine west towards the Shannon.

Towns, &c.—Naas, once a residence of the Kings of Leinster, was fortified during the civil wars. It is now a small market town on the right hand of the Liffey, E. N. E. of Kildare, in the road from Dublin to Athy, six miles N. E. of Killcullen bridge, and 21 from Dublin. About half a mile from this town, is Jigginston, a magnificent seat founded by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, but never finished.

Athy, a tolerably built town on the Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare. At Naas and Athy the assizes are alternately held. Four miles from the latter, on the summit of a hill, is the rath of Ardscul, or Ascul.

Castle-Dermot was a fortified town with four gates, and the residence of the Kings who bore the name of Dermot, in a level territory, 18 miles S. S. W. of Naas, and 34 S. of Dublin, in the south corner of the county. A parliament was held here in 1377 and 1499; and here also a mint was established. There are some remains of a large Franciscan abbey founded in the 13th century.

Ballitore, a neat village, six miles eastward of Athy, in 63° N. latitude.

Old Killcullen was formerly a walled town with seven gates. It is now a mean village near the Liffey, where a new town is built, called Killcullen bridge. At no great distance from this town are the ruins of New-abbey, a lease of which, A. D. 1582, was granted to Edmund Spencer the poet, at the yearly rent of L.3 Irish money.

Kildare, anciently called Chille-dair, a small town and a bishop's see, is meanly built, but pleasantly situate on a rising ground, 28 miles south west of Dublin. Opposite to the west door of the cathedral, there is a handsome round tower 44 yards high, and embattled at top. About 30 yards from that tower stood an ancient cross, composed of white granite 12 feet from the ground, and then of blue stone. Kildare is chiefly supported by the concourse of nobility and gentry who attend the races at the Curragh.

Monastereven is a small thriving trading town, on the Barrow, near the grand canal, five miles westward of Kildare. Its abbey, founded in the 12th century, had the privilege of a sanctuary, and its abbot sat as a baron in parliament. In a plain adjoining to the abbey, a battle was fought between the royal forces and the rebels A. D. 1591.

Prosperous, a new village, where extensive cotton works have been established, is situate in the barony of Claine, a few miles north east of the point where the grand canal is divided.

Leixlip,

Leixlip, on the Liffey, in the barony of Salt, is the resort of company to drink the waters of a neighbouring spa. At no great distance, are the ruins of Corfig-castle and town,—a fine waterfall and salmon leap 20 feet high.

Maynooth, in the same barony, was a town of some note, now a small place, about a mile from Carton-house the residence of the Duke of Leinster. At Maynooth, St Patrick's college, for the instruction of youth of the Romish religion, was inaugurated A. D. 1795.

In this county are several remarkable monuments, and ancient fortresses.

8. DUBLIN, or Develin, is bounded on the south by Wicklow, on the west and north by Kildare and Meath, on the east by the Irish channel, lying in 53° 15′ N. latitude; being 26 miles from north to south, and 15 from west to east; containing 231 square miles, 147,840 acres, 6 baronies, 87 parishes, 15,760 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the city.

This county is neither fertile nor well cultivated. Towards the border of Wicklow, it is rocky and mountainous, except in the neighbourhood of the sea coast, where it is broken into bays, inlets, and creeks. The Liffey runs through the middle of the county, and falls into the bay of Dublin. Many small streams proceed in the same direction to the sea coast. Two canals are begun at the city on opposite sides of the Liffey. The southern navigation extends upwards of 40 miles to the river Barrow, which is navigable at Athy; and a branch of this canal is conducted in a western direction to the Shannon. The northern or royal canal is also to communicate with that great river in the county of Longford, and by a collateral cut to unite with the Boyne navigation. An essay towards a natural history of the county of Dublin, by John Rutty, M. D. was published in 1772, 2 vols. 8vo. J. Rocque published

a map of this county, in four sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile, 1760; reduced to one, 1762.

Towns, &c.—Dublin, Balacleigh, or Bally-ath-Cliath, the capital of he kingdom and an archbishop's see, is a large, well built, flourishing commercial city, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length and as much in breadth, containing upwards of 180,000 inhabitants, situate at the bo tom of a bay of the same name, on both sides of the river Liffey, eight miles from the sea coast, 63 from Holyhead in Wales, and about 350 from London. The old streets are narrow and mean, but those lately formed are spacious and regular, and many of the public edifices are elegant. The castle, sometime the lord lieutenant's residence, contains many stately apartments. The parliament house, finished in 1759, and now converted into a national bank, is a noble structure; the cathedral, begun in the end of the 12th century, is a large and venerable pile, noted for its arched roof, high steeple, and curious workmanship; and the archbishop's palace is a very antique building. The university was founded by Elizabeth in 1591,—a royal college of physicians established in 1679;—a royal college of surgeons in 1785;—a royal Irish academy of sciences instituted in 1786;—a marine society in 1766. The exchange was finished about the year 1779; the courts of justice were founded in 1784; and the custom house, a spacious edifice, was opened for business in 1791. The bay below the city is formed by Dalkyhead and island on the south side; and on the north, by a small elevated oval peninsule, called the hill of Hoath, on whose extreme point a lighthouse is erected. Though the harbour has a bar, and cannot receive ships of great burden, yet it is the principal mart of commerce for the whole kingdom. The manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen, are considerable; and the duties received on goods imported and exported amount to L.500,000 annually. The time of high water, at spring tides, is about a quarter past nine o'clock. Dalkey island contains about

18

18 acres of pasture. The channel between this island and the mainland is called *Dalkey sound*, in which there is good anchorage. The Phoenix park, at the west end of the town, is a royal inclosure seven miles round, diversified with woodland, champaign, and rising ground, containing a powder magazine, and a battery which commands the city. In 1644, the number of inhabitants in Dublin was 8,156. The environs of the city are decorated with seats of the nobility and gentry.

At Rathmines, above a mile from the city, the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliamentary forces, with the loss of 4000 men killed, and 3000 taken prisoners.

Dalkey, about eight miles eastward of the city, on the south side of Dublin bay, within half a mile of the shore, was formerly a place of considerable strength, and defended by several castles. At present, it consists of the venerable remains of some of those castles, with a few good dwelling houses and cabbins. Opposite to it is an island of the the same name, divided from the mainland by a channel never less than eight fathoms deep. Not far from Dalkey, is a circle 45 feet diameter, composed of large stones set upright, and within the area there are three tombs, or altars, near to which many stone coffins were discovered. A topographical description of Dalkey, and the environs, is inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1770.

There are many small towns, villages, and seats, in this county. Dunleary and Clontarf are crowded in the season for sea bathing. Swords, a post town, and formerly a bishop's see, stands at the bottom of a narrow inlet of the sea, seven miles north of Dublin, and is noted for a round tower 73 feet in height. There are three other towers in this county, viz. at Clondalkin, at Lusk, and at Rathmichael. A superb monastery was founded at Swords, by St Columb A. D. 512. The town and abbey were partially consumed by fire, in 1066, 1130, 1138, 1150, and in 1166. Rush, a fishing town, or village, is situate on a projecting

projecting point of land, opposite to the island of Lambay, about 12 miles north of the capital. Balbriggen is a small sea port town, with a safe harbour, and noted for a flourishing cotton manufacture, established by Baron Hamilton, near the north border of the county. It has an excellent pier, where ships of 200 tons burden may unload at the quay. Balruddery, a fishing town 14 miles north of the capital, and one from the sea. Lucan, a tolerably built, little town, stands on Rye water, which is there crossed by the northern canal, five miles west of Dublin, and is frequented in the summer months for its sulphureous baths. Newcastle is pleasantly situate eight miles west of the capital, not far from the grand canal. Celbridge, a neat town, nearly opposite to Newcastle, on the banks of the Liffey. Here is a manufacture of chip-hats, and an extensive cotton manufacture. At Clain, six miles S. W. of Celbridge, an abbey for regular canons was founded in the VIth, and a Franciscan friary in the XIIIth century; and a synod consisting of 26 bishops was convened here A. D. 1162.

A few miles N. E. of Swords, is Lambey isle, abounding in rabbits; and northwards are several rocks called Racabitt isles.

Antiquities, *&c.*—Baggotsrath castle, near Dublin.—Baldungan castle, erected in the XIIIth century, in the barony of Balruddery, about two miles from the sea.—Bulloch castle, seven miles from the capital.—Clondalkin church and tower, about four miles from Dublin; the round tower is 84 feet high, and 15 diameter.—Howth church, on a promontory that forms the north entrance of the bay of Dublin.—Knock castle, a respectable ruin at Dublin.—Lusk church, of uncommon architecture, 12 miles N. of the capital.—St Patrick's cathredral, Dublin.—Swords castle.—Tallagh church, dedicated to St Olave king of Norway.—Timon castle, on an eminence, four miles W. of Dublin, and one of that chain of fortresses which anciently surrounded the city.

9.

9. EAST MEATH is bounded on the north by Cavan and Louth, on the east by the sea and Dublin, on the south by Dublin and Kildare, on the west by West Meath; lying in 53° 35′ N. latitude; being 25—5 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east; containing 822 square miles, 526,080 acres, 12 baronies, 147 parishes, 24,468 houses, and 112,400 inhabitants.

The soil is various, but generally level, fertile, and cultivated, though there are some bleak hills in the north east corner about the middle of Slane barony, and in the north west in Kells and Half Fowre. Bogs are neither numerous nor extensive. The Boyne passes through the heart of the county from south-west to north-east, augmented by the Blackwater which flows from lough Ramor in Cavan.

Towns, &c.—Trim, a small borough and market town, where the assizes are held, contains the ruins of a large castle and abbey, on the Boyne, 23 miles N. W. of Dublin. This place was formerly walled, and had many religious foundations. Its lofty square tower was partly demolished by Cromwell. About a mile below Trim, on the Boyne, at Newton, was a priory of canons regular of St Victor, and another of crutched friars, on the south bank of the river.

Athboy, a market town, six miles N. W. of Trim. A monastery for white friars was founded here A. D. 1317.

Kells, a small thriving town on the Blackwater, north of Trim, seven miles north-west of Navan, and 32 from Dublin. It was formerly reckoned one of the most noted towns in the kingdom; and from its situation is still called the key of that side of Meath. By the English it was fortified with walls and towers. In 1178, a castle was erected on the site of the present market place. A monastery of canons regular was founded here about the year 550. Its episcopal see was, in the XIIIth century, united to Meath.

Navan, a small, ill built, opulent, trading town, with a castle in ruins, pleasantly situate at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne, near

the centre of the county; containing 4000 inhabitants. A horse barrack has been erected on the site of the abbey. It is 24 miles from Dublin.

Duleek, frequently plundered by the Danes, and twice burnt, is an inconsiderable place, 21 miles north of Dublin, on the Nany a small stream which runs eastward, and falls into the channel below Julianstown. The bishopric of this place was united to that of Meath in the XIIIth century. The ancient name of Duleek was Domleagh, *i. e.* the house of stone.

Ratoath, a mean village with some ruins of an abbey, midway between Dublin and Duleek.

At Newgrange, near Slane, N. E. of Cavan, is a remarkable mount, barrow, or rath, whose base covers two acres of ground. This pyramid, composed of large stones, is only a ruin of what it was, having sometime served as a quarry to that neighbourhood. A long and narrow gallery, formed by flags under ground, conducts to the cemetry in the middle of the barrow, where an entire skeleton was found on the floor of the cave when it was first opened. A description of this monument is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 335 and 336, and in Arch. II. 236.

10. West Meath is bounded on the north and east by Longford, Cavan, and East Meath, on the south by King's county, and on the west is separated from Roscommon by the river Shannon; lying in 53° 25′ N. latitude; being 35 miles from west to east, and 15—30 from north to south; containing 577 square miles, 369,280 acres, 13 baronies, 62 parishes, 13,693 houses, and 69,000 inhabitants.

No part of this county is mountainous; but considerable tracts are rendered unproductive by extensive lakes and bogs. The soil, in general, is light, but in some places deep and rich. The convenience of fuel, the abundance of gravelly hills, the variety of prospects arising from the lakes, and the undulating form of the surface, render it populous, pleasant, and healthful. On its western border the Shannon forms a large lake,

lake, called lough Ree, full of wooded islands. Lough Lane, lough Iron, lough Derveragh, lough Hoyle, and lough Ennel, are the principal lakes; and of these the third and fifth are the largest. The river Inny forms a part of the north-west boundary, and falls into the Shannon below Ballimahon. The Dele flows from a small lake of the same name in the N. E. corner of the county, runs southward through the baronies of Delvin and Farbill, and loses itself in the Boyne. The Brosna, which issues from lough Ennel, passes southward into King's county.

Towns, &c. —*Mullingar*, the county town, is considerable and tollerably built, between two lakes, 38 miles W. of Dublin. It has a noted fair for wool. The royal canal passes by this place.

Killbeggan, a small borough and market town, S. S. W. of Mullingar, on the Brosna, six miles north of the grand canal. Its monastery was destroyed about the beginning of the XVIIth century.

Ballimore, formerly the chief fortress of the county, is now a small town, 10 miles W. S. W. of Mullingar. In the reign of Henry VIII. the church was for a short time converted into a cathedral of the diocese of Meath.

Athlone, the most considerable town in the county, is situate 10 miles W. S. W. of Ballimore, and 60 W. of Dublin, on the Shannon below lough Ree. It was formerly an important pass into Roscommon, and is the most central town in the island. It was taken by General Ginckle at the head of King William's troops A. D. 1691, and has been twice almost destroyed by fire. A monastery was founded here by O'Connor, Prince of Connaught, and was completed by Sir Henry Dillon, who died A. D. 1244.

11. LONGFORD, formerly called Annaly, is bounded on the north by Leitrim and Cavan, on the east and south by West Meath, on the west

by the river Shannon; lying in 53° 40′ N. latitude; being 15—24 miles from north to south, and 10—20 from west to east; containing 336 square miles, 215,040 acres, 6 baronies 23 parishes, 10,026 houses, and 50,100 inhabitants.

The greater part of this county is flat, and in some places liable to be inundated. The north angle is covered with bleak hills and lough Gawnagh. Cocnoh and Derig, two smaller lakes, lie in the north-east corner. Large bogs are spred over the south west and other parts of the county. The course of the Inny is nearly along the south border. The Camlin, Fallen, and other small streams, water the interiour parts.

Towns, &c.—Longford, the capital, is a small, tolerably built town, in the N. W. part of the county, on the Camlin, or Cromlin, a few miles above its influx into the Shannon, 59 miles W. N. W. of Dublin. The garrison of the castle was murdered A. D. 1641, by the papists, after the promise of quarter. In the year 1400, a fine Dominican monastery was founded here; and, having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in the middle of the XVth century, and in 1615 was granted by James I. to Francis Viscount Valentine.

The following towns and villages are of little note, viz.—*St Johnstown*, six miles north east of Longford.—*Granard*, where annual prizes were lately instituted to the best Irish harpers, six miles E. of St Johnstown, in the N. E. corner of the county, between the lakes Cocnoh and Gawnagh. Here is a remarkable hill, conjectured to be the site of a Danish fort.—*Lanesborough*, pleasantly situate on the Shannon, at the N. extremity of lough Ree, or the royal lake.—*Edgeworthstown*, 15 miles E. of Lanesborough.—*Ballimahon*, on the Inny, a few miles from lough Ree, near the border of West Meath.

12. Louth, the smallest county in Ireland, is bounded on the north by Monaghan and Armagh, on the east by the Irish Channel, on the south and West by East Meath and Monaghan; lying in 53° 50′ N. latitude,

latitude, being 25 miles from north to south, and 10—15 from west to east; containing 278 square miles, 177,920 acres, five baronies, 61 parishes, 11,545 houses, and 57,750 inhabitants.

In the south west part of this county, near Collon, there are some barren hills; and a mountainous tract lies in the N. E. corner between Dundalk and Carlingford; but in other parts the county is rich, fertile, and cultivated. It is traversed by four small rivers from west to east, and the Boyne forms its southern boundary. A topographical map of the county of Louth, by Matthew Wren, was published in 1766, in four sheets; and a new survey by Taylor and Skinner in 1778.

Towns, &c.—Louth, whence the county receives its name, is an inland town of little note, about six miles north of Ardee.

Carlingford, an old and decayed borough and market town, with little trade, on the south side of a long and narrow bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Newry. It has one of the best harbours in Ireland, between two and four miles long, and almost as broad, land locked with a rocky entrance. The castle stands on a rock bathed by the sea. In that neighbourhood are the ruins of several ancient forts. The mouth of the harbour is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide; but it has a bar on which is nine or ten feet at low water. Four miles E. of the bar, there is a ledge of rocks covered by eight feet of water; but there is eight or ten fathoms between them and the mainland, $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Dublin.

Dundalk, formerly a fortified place, and still a considerable borough and market town, whose principal street is near a mile long, with a small and safe harbour at the N. W. extremity of a bay of the same name, where vessels moor in 4—8 fathoms water. In Edward II.'s time, this was a royal city, and perhaps the last where a monarch of Ireland was crowned and resided. Upwards of two miles from Dundalk, at Balrichan, are the ruins of an old castle of a singular construction, pleasantly situate on a small peninsular eminence between two winding rivers.

rivers. On a plain near Dundalk, is a large temple like Stonehenge, inclosed with a rampart and ditch. Half a mile thence is Fagh-na-aineighe, or one night's work, an old castle in the form of a ship's hulk, on a mount cut into slopes and terraces. The building is oval, being 45 feet long and 21 in diameter. Upon Carrick Brand is a large carnedh 360 feet round, with a kistaven or cell in the middle. On the top of Sliebh Donat, one of the highest mountains of Mourn, are two of these carnedhs amazingly large. Another 300 feet round, with a cell in the centre, is on the top of Sliebh-gullion. At Ballymascandlan, not far from Dundalk, is a cromlech of an oval form, called giant's load, weighing between 30 and 40 tons, resting on three others. In the same field is a rath, called Chille-cu-larc; about 30 yards from which, there is a subterranean passage to a cave under it. A few miles N. W. of Dundalk, are the ruins of Castle Roch, on the summit of a rocky hill. The area within the walls is an irregular semicircle 80 by 40 yards. Dundalk is 40½ miles north of Dublin.

Castle Bellingham, a well built neat village on Dundalk bay, is noted for its excellent malt liquor.

Ardee, or Atherdee, is a small inland borough and market town, 11 miles N. N. W. of Drogheda. Here is a large artificial mount called Castle-guard, the seat of the ancient chiefs of the district, encompassed with a double wall and vallum. On its summit are the foundations of a tower. An Augustin friary was founded at Ardee in the beginning of the XIIIth century.

Dunleer, between Ardee and the sea coast, is a place of little note. Two miles and an half from Dunleer, near the village of Greenmount, or Gerard's town, are vestiges of a strong camp in the shape of a heart, on the summit of a green hill.

Collon, a neat, well built post town, six miles N. W. of Drogheda, and 29 and a half from Dublin.

Drogheda,

Drogheda, or Tredagh, is a considerable, indifferently built, walled town, principally consisting of two streets which intersect each other at right angles, seven miles above the mouth of the Boyne, and 25 from Dublin. It contains a handsome palace for the archbishops of Armagh, and the first damask cloth manufacture erected in Ireland. Here was held the parliament in which Poyning's famous law was passed. This town was stormed by Oliver Cromwell in 1649, and the garrison, with many of the inhabitants, put to the sword. It has a considerable inland and foreign trade, though the port be indifferent, with a narrow entrance, and a bar over which ships of burden cannot pass but at high water. An inscription on a cross at Munster boys, three miles from Drogheda, is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 269. The adjacent country is one of the richest and best cultivated in the kingdom. Some fine ruins of abbies are to be seen in that neighbourhood. Two miles from the town is a stone obelisk, 20 feet square and about 150 high, on a rock bathed by the Boyne, erected to commemorate the victory of William King of England, July 1st, A. D. 1690. Four miles from Drogheda stood Torfechan Castle, a fine old building belonging to the see of Armagh, pleasantly situate on a rivulet near the sea shore, and whose remains a few years ago were totally demolished. Archbishop Usher was its last inhabitant. About the same distance from Drogheda, there is a barrow 70 feet high and 320 in diameter at the base, formed of pebble stones brought from the mouth of the Boyne. In one side of it, 40 feet within the utmost limit of the base, was discovered a gallery 61 and a half feet in length that led to a vault, where the bones of two bodies were found on the floor. The vault was an irregular octagon, about nine feet diameter, rudely constructed. At Cluan-Macnois, are curiously carved crosses, inscriptions, and other remains of antiquity.

Antiquities.—Ardee Castle, built about the year 1207.—Athearn Castle, founded in a romantic site, in the XVIth century, not far from the Nanny

Nanny water.—Carlingford Abbey, founded for Dominicans in 1305.—King John's Castle in Carlingford, founded about the beginning of the XIIIth century.—Killingstone, a cromlech on a hill, resembling Kitt's cotty house in Kent.—Mellifont Abbey founded in 1142 for Cistercians, and castle built in XVIth century, five miles from Drogheda and one and a half mile from the Boyne.—Roche Castle, on the summit of a rocky hill, &c.

ULSTER.

Ulster; Ultonia, Vultdia, Lat. Ultw, Gal.; Cui-guilly, Ir.; Ultonie, Fr.; the northern province of Ireland, in the form of a circle, is bounded on three sides by the sea, on the south by Leinster, and south-west by Connaught; lying between 43° 55′ and 55° 21′ north latitude, and between 8° 42′ and 5° 15′ west longitude from Greenwich; being 180 miles from north to south, and 120-138 from west to east; containing 1 archbishoprick, 6 bishopricks, 9 counties, 54 baronies, and 332 parishes. It abounds in hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, and woods; but several districts are abundantly fertile.

1. *Cavan*, formerly east Breany, is bounded on the north by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the east by Monaghan and east Meath, on the south by east Meath and Longford, on the west by Leitrim; lying in 54° north latitude; being 20-25 miles from north to south, 25-35 from west to east, and 51 from north-west to south-east; containing 755 square miles, 483,200 acres, 7 baronies, 30 parishes, 18,000 houses, and about 90,000 inhabitants.

The soil is chiefly a stiff wet clay, which produces coarse pasture. The surface is so remarkably uneven that a level spot is rarely to be met with. A great proportion of it is open, bleak, and dreary; but from Cavan northward to lough Erne, it is wooded and picturesque.

Though

Though this county is hilly, yet there are no mountains in it, except Brucehill in the south-west corner, the lofty Sleibh-Russel on the border of Fermanagh, and Ballynageeragh which blocks up its north-west angle. At the foot of those hills, there are many small lakes, and some of a larger size; but the most noted lake in the county is lough Oughter, a few miles west of the town of Cavan. The irregularity of its form, the beautiful islands it contains, and the deep recesses between the wooded banks, exhibit a variety of romantic scenery. It is traversed by the Erne, which rises on the borders of Longford and Leitrim. Many small streams, in different directions, flow from the elevated tract south-east of Cavan.

Towns, &c.—*Cavan*, the capital, in 54° north latitude, and 54 miles north-west of Dublin, was reduced to ashes in 1690; and in its neighbourhood the Inniskillen men defeated the Duke of Berwick. It is an inconsiderable trading town in a valley near the centre of the county.

Kilmore, *q. d.* Cella Magna, a bishop's see, with a palace, in a fine demesne, about three miles south-west of Cavan. Near it is Farnham, a fine seat, with extensive plantations.

Belturbet, formerly the best town in the county, now a decayed place, pleasantly situate on an eminence above lough Erne, near the border of Fermanagh. At Maghery, nine miles from Belturbet, were found, A. D. 1715, at the depth of four yards below the surface, four large teeth of an animal, each of which weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 61 miles from Dublin.

Killysandra, a post town and a rectory, in the diocese of Kilmore, pleasantly situate, commands a delightful prospect of wood and water; 61 miles north-west of Dublin; *Balymagauran*, near the confines of Leitrim; *Swanlinbar*, long celebrated for its medicinal sulphureous springs, near Sliebh-Russel; *Cootehill*, in the north corner; *Ballybay*, between Cootehill and lough Oughter; and *Bailyborough*, near the south-east angle; are small towns and villages.

2. *Monaghan* is bounded on the north by Tyrone, on the east by Armagh, on the south-east by Louth, on the south and west by Meath, Cavan, and Fermanagh; lying in 54° 12′ north latitude; being 30-35 miles from north to south, and 10-18 from west to east; containing 450 square miles, 288,000 acres, 5 baronies, 24 parishes, 21,523 houses, and 118,000 inhabitants.

The mountains of Sliebh-baught, in the north-west corner, extend from the barony of Trough into Tyrone; and there are many rocky hills in Magheross which lies in the south part of the county. The middle district consists chiefly of hills, bogs, and lakes. Among the latter, those of Kilcrow near Cootehill, and of Barrac at Castle Blayney, are the most noted for extent and beauty.

Towns, &c.—Monaghan, formerly Muinechan, the assize town, was strengthened by a fort in Elizabeth's time, and is a place of some note, in a well cultivated territory. It has a tolerable weekly market for brown linen; 62 miles N. N. W. of Dublin. An abbey, founded here at an early period, was succeeded, A. D. 1462, by a Franciscan monastery, on whose site a castle has been erected.

Clones, or *Clounish*, a small market town, delightfully situate on a swelling hill, in the centre of a fruitful tract near the north-west corner of the county. There are some ruins of an abbey, founded in the VIth century for canons regular of the order of St Augustine.

Glasslough, a neat village in the north-east corner of the county, near a lake containing 120 acres, with a wood of 100 acres spreading over a bold hill to the water.

Castleshane, south-east of Monaghan; *Ballibay*, near lough Kilcrow; *Castleblayney*, near lough Barrac; *Carrickmacross*, in the barony of Magheross, are inconsiderable towns and villages.

3. *Armagh* is bounded on the north by Tyrone and lough Neagh, on the east by Down, on the south by Louth, on the west by Monaghan and

and Tyrone ; lying in 54° 15′ north latitude ; being 30 miles from north to south, and 15—22 from west to east ; containing 454 square miles, 290,560 acres, 5 baronies, 20 parishes, 21,983 houses, and 120,000 inhabitants.

In this county there is little flat ground ; but the gently sloping hills and eminences are covered with a rich soil, except the southern districts, which are occupied by the lofty Sliebh-gullen, Doobirn, and other mountains. The Blackwater forms the north-west, and the Newry canal the east boundary of the county. This canal and the river Bann afford a water carriage from lough Neagh to the bay of Carlingford. A survey of this county, by J. Rocque, was published in four sheets 1760.

Towns, &c.—Armagh, anciently a considerable city, not many years ago a mean place, now renovated and well inhabited, containing a cathedral, a handsome archiepiscopal palace, &c. It is situate on the Callen, a small river which runs northward to the Blackwater. In the beginning of the IXth century, the university of Armagh was in a very flourishing state. This city was more than once burnt by the Danes, and by accident in 1020—1074—1091—1180, and again in Cambden's time ; 62 miles N. of Dublin.

Charlemont, a tolerably built borough, and fortress, on the Blackwater, six miles north of Armagh.

Blackwater-town, a place of some note, on a river of the same name, a few miles above Charlemont.

Portadown, a small manufacturing town, pleasantly situate on the river Bann.

Lurgan, a considerable flourishing town, noted for a linen manufacture ; in a fertile, populous, and well cultivated territory, near the north extremity of the county, four miles S. W. of Moira, 67 north of Dublin, and two from lough Neagh.

Tynan, an inconsiderable town about seven miles west of Armagh, near the Blackwater, and three miles N. E. of Middleton.

4. Down, Dunum, a maritime county, is bounded on the north by Antrim, on the east and south by the Irish channel, on the west by Armagh; lying in 54° 25′ N. latitude; being 30—34 miles from north to south, 25—39 from west to east, and 51 from S. S. W. to N. N. E.; containing 874 square miles, 559,360 acres, eight baronies, 72 parishes, 36,636 houses, and about 201,500 inhabitants. The ancient and present state of the county of Down, containing a chorographical description, with the natural and civil history of the same, as also a survey of the new canal and a correct map of the county, was published in Dublin, 1744, 8vo.

This county is every where irregular in its surface, and towards the centre it rises into a mountainous tract called Sliebh-croob. The barony of Mourne, or south corner of the county, is covered with a large mass of high mountains, some of which are distinguished by proper names, as the Hen and Chickens, Sliebh-Bearno, and Sliebh-Donard; the last of which is reckoned 1056 yards in height. In general, Down is fertile and agreeable, especially near the rivers Bann and Lagan. It derives great advantages from its maritime situation. On the north it approaches the town and harbour of Belfast; and at Donaghadee packets are established for the conveyance of mails and passengers to Port Patrick in Scotland. The ports of Strangford and Killyleagh, and the bays of Killogh and Dundrum, admit vessels of small size. A canal extends from the bay of Carlingford to Newry, thence to the south Bann, and so into lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut; and the river Lagan, on the border of Antrim, is made navigable. Strangford lake, in the eastern part of the county, extends 17 miles from north to south, and four or five in breadth, containing upwards

upwards of 50 islands, some of which are inhabited. By a narrow channel it has a communication with the sea on the south coast.

Towns, &c.—Down-Patrick, eminent in history before St Patrick's arrival, is a considerable town, consisting of four long streets, and seven quarters or districts, at the south west extremity of Strangford lake. This see has been united to that of Connor since the year 1442. Near the cathedral, there was lately a round tower 66 feet in height, and 18 feet diameter within walls. In the town are several handsome public buildings. Here is a Danish fort 2100 feet in circuit, surrounded by three ramparts, the largest of which is 30 feet broad. The hills, hanging over the town, command several fine prospects. Opposite to the cathedral, in the island of Inch, are the ruins of an abbey; and about a mile below, there is a convenient quay for shipping; 72 miles from Dublin.

Killoch, or Port St Ann, is a little town with a commodious harbour, agreeably situate five miles south of Down-Patrick, on the sea coast, near St John's point. In an open field near the town is a remarkable cave, 27 yards long, with a winding passage $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, leading to a circular chamber three yards diameter

On the summit of Sliebh-na-Grideal mountain is a large cromlech 11 feet long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, placed on two stones; and not far from thence are the four celebrated wells of St Patrick, also called Struel wells, arched with stone and communicating one with another.

Strangford, an ancient and small trading town, six miles east of Down-Patrick, and 80 N. N. E. of Dublin, on a narrow channel between the lake and the sea. It has a safe harbour, with a difficult entrance. The tide runs into the lake with a very rapid current, and it is high water, on full and change days, about half past 10 o'clock. Within a mile of the town, is *Castle Ward*, the fine seat of Lord Bangor.

Portaferry,

Portaferry, a small irregularly built market town, on the channel, opposite to Strangford.

Newton, an inconsiderable town, famous for its fine diaper, four miles south of Bangor, at the north extremity of Strangford lake. Three miles W. N. W. is Cardonnel spa, a chalybeate water used with success in scorbutic disorders.

Killyleagh, a small, tolerably built, manufacturing town, the birth place of Sir Hans Sloane, and noted for its linen manufacture, is situate on a rising ground bathed by the lake, six miles N. N. E. of Down. Its little bay is sheltered from all winds.

Bangor, a small borough and market town, anciently famous for an abbey founded by St Congal about the middle of the 6th century, 90 miles N. N. E. of Dublin, on the south coast of Carrickfergus bay, also called Belfast lough. Here is a Danish fort encompassed by a dry foss. The circumference at bottom is 480 feet, at top 219, and the conical height 140. Near Bangor is Groom's port, where Duke Schomberg landed with the English army, August 13th 1689.

Grey-abbey, a small manufacturing town, 5½ miles south of Donaghadee. There are large remains of its fine gothic cathedral.

Donaghadee, an inconsiderable market and sea port town, where the Scotch packets land, and whence horses are exported. It lies to the eastward of Bangor, on the coast opposite to Port Patrick, from which it is distant about 20 miles, and 96 from Dublin. Its quay affords shelter to large vessels. At some distance, is the giant's ring, an earthen work 842 paces in circuit, with a cromlech in the centre, seven by six feet, supported by two ranges of pillars.

Newry, a considerable, irregularly built, manufacturing and trading town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, situate on the declivity of a hill, almost environed by mountains, above Carlingford bay, on a canal which extends northward to lough Neagh, 24 miles south west of Down, and 50 north of Dublin.

Rathfriland,

Rathfriland, a little town on a rising ground, eight miles N. E. of Newry. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of an ancient castle. About three miles from Rathfriland, is Tierkelly well, a chalybeate spa effectual in the cure of blotches and eruptions.

Loughbrickland, a market and post town, consisting of one broad street, eight miles north of Newry. The linen trade here is carried on to a considerable extent.

Banbridge, a pleasant village or post town, noted for its great linen fairs, on the river Bann, two miles N. E. of Loughbrickland, and 60 N. of Dublin.

Gilford, a small market town, 12 miles north of Newry, near the east border of the canal, in a delightful valley watered by the Bann.

Moira, a manufacturing town or village, consisting of one broad street, in the north west corner of the county, near the river Logan. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Moira; 69 miles north of Dublin.

Hillsborough was anciently called Crumlin, and assumed its present name in 1662. It is situate on a light soil, commanding an extensive prospect into a well cultivated country. Recently repaired in the style of an English town, it contains an elegant church, a small castle, a linen manufacture, &c. 11½ miles S. S. W. of Belfast in the road to Dublin.

Dromore, an ancient, tolerably built, manufacturing town, and a bishop's see, in a low situation, at the foot of a hill bathed by the Logan, 18 miles N. N. E. of Newry, and 68 from Dublin. In 1641 the rebels destroyed the town and bishop's palace; and in 1688 the first protestant blood was shed in its vicinity. At the north east end of the town, is a Danish fort, or conical mount, 630 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet diameter on the summit, and 44 in perpendicular height, strengthened with a rampart and other works. A mineral chalybeate spring, near the town, is efficacious in gravelly complaints.

Dundrum,

Dundrum, a mean village, formerly noted for a strong castle seated on a bold rock S. W. of Down-Patrick. Its bay of the same name is spacious, but dangerous for shipping. About five leagues S. W. there is a rocky ledge, with eight feet of water upon it; but, betwixt this ledge and the main, there is a channel in 8—12 fathoms. Near Dundrum there is a cromlech placed on three stones four feet high.

Ardglass stood on a high promontory seven miles south-east of Down-Patrick, and had a small harbour. It still exhibits striking marks of its ancient strength and importance, being composed of several castles, a ruined church, and a few houses. A long range of building, 250 feet in length and 24 in breadth, has been divided into 18 apartments below and the same number above, with a stair case in the centre, and three towers adjoining. The lower apartments were, perhaps, ware-rooms occupied at a remote period by merchants, who came hither for trade in summer. On a stone there is an armorial bearing of the arms of the city of London prior to 1381; which leads to a probable conjecture, viz. that a London trading company was anciently established in this place, and had built those castles and houses for its accommodation and defence.

There are several islands and rocks along the sea coast, not far from the shore. Nearly opposite to Donaghadee is Copland island, or rather a cluster of islands; and in its vicinity Mew island, on which a light house is erected.

5. ANTRIM is separated from Down by the river Lagan, and from Londonderry by the Bann; on the north and east it is bounded by the sea; lying in 44° 55′ N. latitude; being 52 miles from north to south, and 20—30 from west to east; containing 972 square miles, 622,000 acres, eight baronies, 77 parishes, 30,000 houses, and upwards of 150,000 inhabitants.

The

The territory along the sea coast is mountainous and boggy; and there is an extensive tract of rough and high hills on the west of Belfast. Some marshy soil intersects the barony of Kilconway. The other parts of the county are fertile and well cultivated. Of the mountains, Slenish in the barony of Antrim, and Knock-layd near the north coast, are the most considerable. The linen is the principal manufacture.

Towns, &c.—*Belfast*, a large, regularly built, populous, manufacturing and commercial town, with regard to size the fifth, and with respect to trade the fourth in the kingdom, is situate at the bottom of Carrickfergus bay, on the river Lagan, over which is a bridge of 21 arches; eight miles south-west of Carrickfergus, and 80 north of Dublin; containing many manufactures of cloth, glass, sugar, earthen ware, &c. 3107 houses, and 16,320 inhabitants. About 50 sail of ships, from 20 to 300 tons, belong to this place. The imports are rum, brandy, geneva, and wine, porter, hops, coals, &c. from Great Britain; iron, timber, and hemp, from the Baltic; barilla from Spain; wheat, flour, staves, and flax-seed, from America. Exports are beef, butter, pork, to the West Indies; and linen cloth to London. At spring tides, it is high water at 10 o'clock.

Lisburn, a neat borough and market town, consisting of three streets, six miles S. W. of Belfast, on the canal and river Lagan. It has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth. At the upper end of Castle street, stood a seat of the Conway family, burnt in 1707. About 60 years ago, the town was destroyed by fire, but has been handsomely rebuilt.

Carrickfergus, or Knockfergus, a market town, with a castle on a rock, on the north coast of a bay of the same name, eight miles N. E. of Belfast. It was once the principal sea port in the north of Ireland; and here William III. landed in 1690. Part of its walls remains, but the port is now little frequented, and the castle is no longer garrisoned.

In the bay the famous Thurot landed February 1760, and plundered the town, but was killed in his retreat. To the northward there is a peninsule joined to the continent by a small neck of land, and called the island of Magee, four or five miles in length, and one in breadth. About five miles N. N. E. of this peninsule, and as far from the coast of Glenarm, are nine rocks called the Maidens.

Larne is an inconsiderable place, with a mean harbour, opposite to the north extremity of Magee, at the mouth of a river and lake of the same name.

Ballycastle, a small bay and port, west of Fairhead, the north-east promontory of Ireland. The sea has washed away a mole which had been erected to defend the harbour. There is a good colliery in that neighbourhood, but much neglected. This place is 113 miles north of Dublin. Three miles distant from the shore, and 30 west of the Mull of Cantyre, lies the island of Raghlin, or Rathlin, in the form of a crescent, and noted as the retreat of Robert I. of Scotland.

Antrim, a small and flourishing borough, stands on both sides of six-mile water, near the north-east extremity of lough Neagh, and 84 miles from Dublin. It was anciently a bishopric, and a town of great consequence, called Aondruim, or Entrumnia.

Connor, a mean place, and a bishop's see, united to that of Down by Pope Eugenius IV. five miles north of Antrim, 17 N. of Belfast, and 97 from Dublin.

Randalstown, or Randlestown, a place of little note, four miles N. W. of Antrim, not far from the north border of the lake.

Ballymenagh, a small town on the river Braid, near the centre of the county.

Lough Neagh, the largest lake in Ireland, is 15—20 English miles in length, 7—11 in breadth, and not exceeding 11 fathoms in the deepest part, covering an area of 58,200 acres, and bathing the shores of five counties.

counties. The lower Bann is the only outlet for seven rivers, and many small streams which fall into the lake. The shores, for most part, consist of sandy and marshy tracts, without bold and rocky promontories to vary and enliven the scene. It contains two islands, viz. a small one near the mouth of the Blackwater, and Ram island near the Antrim shore, and noted only for an ancient round tower. On some parts of the shore, the waters are of a petrifying quality.

The most remarkable object in this county is the *Giant's Causeway*, consisting of an irregular arrangement of many hundred thousands of columns mostly in a vertical position, composed of an hard black rock called basaltes, and closely united together at their sides. This causeway, of unequal height and breadth, enters the sea from the foot of a lofty cliff called Bengore-head between two small bays on the north coast. The columns, in general, five or six sided, are formed of different pieces joined in the nicest manner; and the diameter of every column is from 15 to 20 inches. Whether this astonishing arrangement be the production of subterranean fire, or a chrystallization from water, has not been determined. The promontory of Fairhead is also composed, in a great measure, of similar stones, which, in a more or less perfect state, abound in the high cliffs of that coast, and in a large circuit of the inland country. The cliffs at Bengore-head merit particular notice. From the bottom, which is of black stone, to the height of about 60 feet, they are divided at unequal distances by stripes of a reddish stone that resemble a scement, about four inches in thickness; upon these is another stratum of the same black stone, with a stratum of the red five inches thick; over this lies another stratum 10 feet thick, divided in the same manner; then a stratum of red stone 20 feet deep, and above that a stratum of upright pillars. Upon the pillars is a bed of black stone 20 feet high, above which is an another stratum of upright pillars rising in some places to the top of the cliffs. The front of those cliffs extends about three English miles. Some account of the Giant's Causeway is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 199,

211, 212, 235, 241, and 485. See also Hamilton's letters concerning the northern coast of Antrim.

6. LONDONDERRY lies in 55° N. latitude, between Tyrone and the ocean, on the north west bounded by lough Foyle, and on the east by the river Bann. It is of a triangular form, the west side being 28 miles, the east side 32, and the south side or base 45 nearly; containing 798 square miles, 510,720 acres, four baronies, 38 parishes, 25007 houses, and 125,000 inhabitants.

There are few mountains in this county; Benevenagh in the north, Sliebh-gallan in the south, and Cairntogher which extends into Tyrone, being all that claim our notice. In the last mentioned mountain, most of the rivers have their sources, except the Bann and the Foyle. Lough Foyle is a gulph of the sea about 15 miles in length, and 5—8 in breadth, with one deep channel in the middle between sands and shallows. It is land locked on all sides, the entrance not being a mile wide, opposite to Magilligan point.

This county was anciently a part of Dair-calgaic, and its chieftains were called Hy-Daherteagh, now by corruption O'Dogherty. The principal families at the beginning of the XVIIth century, were O'Callahan, O'Donald, and O'Connor.

Towns, &c.—Londonderry, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. is a considerable, handsome, flourishing town, consisting of four main streets crossing at right angles, besides smaller streets and lanes, containing 10,000 inhabitants, surrounded with a wall, and defended by several forts, 115 miles N. N. W. of Dublin, five miles above the lake, and 20 from the sea coast, on the Foyle a river composed of three streams which unite below Strabane. The length of the city within the walls is 1273 feet, and its breadth 635. The city is the see of a bishop, and famous for a long siege it sustained against the forces of James II. A. D. 1689. Several religious houses were

were founded here at different periods. There is a wooden bridge over the river 1063 feet long. The greatest depth of the river at low water is 31 feet, and the rise of the tide is from 8 to 10 feet. Large ships come to the quay, where are four or five fathoms water. Over the Foyle a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, was thrown in 1791. The trade of this city is considerable.

Newton-Limavaddy is a small manufacturing town, with wide streets, on an eminence bathed by the Roe, near its influx into lough Foyle, 13 miles north-east of Londonderry, in the road to Coleraine, nine miles from the sea. *Coleraine*, a small, tolerably built, borough and market town, formerly a place of considerable note, four miles above the mouth of the Bann, with an indifferent port, and 110 N. of Dublin. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and carries on some trade in linen goods. *Magherafelt*, a thriving manufacturing town, near the north-west extremity of lough Foyle. *Dungiven*, a place of little note, in the interiour part of the county, a few miles below the source of the Roe, midway between Magherafelt and Londonderry.

7. TYRONE, or Tir-oen, an inland county, in the form of an oblong square, is bounded on the north by Londonderry, on the east by lough Neagh and Armagh, on the south by Monaghan and Fermanagh, on the west by Donegal; lying in 54° 40′ N. latitude; being 30—35 miles from north to south, and 40—50 from west to east; containing 1163 square miles, 744,320 acres, 4 baronies, 35 parishes, 28,704 houses, and 157,872 inhabitants.

The soil of this county varies exceedingly. The barony of Dungannon is level, rich, and fruitful. That of Strabane is almost covered with the mountains of Munterlowny and Cairntogher. The greatest part of Omagh is poor and hilly. In Clogher there are fertile tracts. The Blackwater rises in the hills of Clogher, near the border of Fermanagh, and runs eastward by Aughnacloy, Caledon, and Charlemont,

to

to lough Neagh. The rapid streams of Cameron and Moyle, which water the western part of the county, fall into the Morne.

Towns, &c.—Dungannon, anciently the chief seat of the O'Neils kings of Ulster, is a small town on the side of an eminence, four miles from the Blackwater, six from the south west extremity of lough Neagh, and 73 N. N. W. of Dublin. On the site of the castle was erected a lofty pyramid to perpetuate the memory of the volunteer convention. Near this place there are good colleries; and a canal from the little village of coal island to the Blackwater opens a communication with lough Neagh. On a hill near Dungannon are two circles of stones, forming a figure of eight, each about 20 yards diameter.

Stewartstown is a small thriving place five miles north east of Dungannon, and three from the border of the lake. *Cookstown*, a long and tolerably built town, nine miles north of Dungannon. *Omagh*, though the assize town, is inconsiderable, on the Cameron, 14 miles S. S. E. of Strabane, in the road to Dublin from which it is distant 87 miles. Between this place and Newton Stewart, is a rich chalybeate water, that contains a little sulphur, absorbent earth, marine salt and nitre. *Clogher*, a mean town and a bishop's see, 12 miles S. S. E. of Omagh, not far from the little borough of Augher. Here a monastery was founded toward the conclusion of the Vth century. The church and all the offices belonging to the abbey were consumed by fire A. D. 1396. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1641, and the palace repaired by bishop Tennison. This see was united to that of Louth in the XIth century. In Phil. Trans. No. 337, is the bishop of Clogher's account of the partial sinking of a hill near Clogher. Fintona is a small place between Clogher and Omagh.

Strabane is a considerable and populous borough, conveniently situate on the Morne, which, presently uniting with the Fin, assumes the name of Foyle, and becomes navigable to Londonderry; 102 miles N. N. W.

N. N. W. of Dublin. In the barony of Strabane are the following villages, viz. Newton Stewart near two lofty hills called Bessy Bell and Mary Grey; Ardstraw, a few miles to the westward; Gortin near the foot of Mary Grey; and Douglas between Newton Stewart and Strabane.

8. DONEGAL, or Tyr-conell, *i. e.* the land of Conell, the north west county of Ireland, is bounded on the east by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the south by Fermanagh and Donegal bay, on the west and north by the sea; lying in 54° 55′ N. latitude; being 35—45 from north to south, and 40 from west to east; containing 1704 square miles, 1,090,560 acres, five baronies, 42 parishes, 23,521 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants.

This county principally consists of rugged mountains and deep bogs, with good soil in the vallies, and along the banks of many rivers. The Fin rises in a lake of the same name, runs eastward through the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Morne at Lifford. The Dale is navigable by boats a few miles from the Foyle to the village of Ballindrait. The Erne flows from an extensive lake of the same name in Fermanagh, and loses itself in Donegal bay below Ballyshannon. The Guibarra is a river of extraordinary breadth and depth for the shortness of its course, which scarcely exceeds 30 miles from its source to the west coast.

Donegal abounds in harbours; lough Foyle has been already mentioned; lough Swilly is an excellent harbour, 20 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth, of sufficient depth for the largest man of war. In the interiour part of it is the oval island of Inch. The bay of Strathbragy is in the vicinity of Malinhead, the north point of Inishowen a barony containing the high mountains of Sleibh-snaght. Mulroy bay and Sheep haven, lie to the northward of lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan.

Kilmacrenan. The Guidore, the Guibara, Killibeg's harbour, and Donegal bay, are safe retreats for vessels.

Of the many lakes in this county, the most noted is lough Derg, north east of Ballyshannon, and E. of Donegal. Situate in the midst of mountains, in the barony of Tyrhugh, it was long celebrated on account of a small island containing a cell, or vault, called St Patrick's purgatory, frequented by pilgrims in former times. This purgatory was demolished by the authority of Pope Alexander VI.—but afterwards it was restored and resorted to; nor was it fully laid open and suppressed till the reign of James I.

Towns, &c.—Ballyshannon, a small, populous, trading town, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, nine miles south of Donegal, near the mouth of the river Erne. In the vicinity of the town, the river forms a fine cascade, which is the principal salmon leap in Ireland.

Donegal is a town of little note, notwithstanding the spacious bay at the bottom of which it is situate. It has a tolerable harbour with a dangerous entrance, 111 miles N. W. of Dublin. A franciscan monastery was founded here A. D. 1474.

Ballintra, a small place, midway between Ballyshannon and Donegal.

Killybegs, a small town betwen Orimarad hill and the north coast of Donegal bay. Its harbour is capable of containing a large fleet, and is well secured on the land side, so that vessels may enter it at any time of the tide, there being 5—8 fathoms of water. Notwithstanding, it is a place of little trade. To the westward of Killybegs is the lofty mountain of Sliebh-league, which forms a promontory called Tiellen-head.

Lifford, the county town, is inconsiderable, about a mile below Strabane, on the Morne, near the influx of the Fin and the Dale. *St Johnstown*, a town of some note, on the Foyle, midway between Strabane and Londonderry, 109 miles from Dublin.

Raphoe,

Raphoe, the see and residence of a bishop, but otherwise insignificant, about four miles north west of Lifford. Here a castle was built in the reign of Charles I. and is now the bishop's seat.

Letterkenny, a place of little note, advantageously situate 11 miles N. W. of Lifford, near the bottom of lough Swilly, whose banks are planted with villages and seats.

Rathmelton, a village six miles N. N. E. of Letterkenny, at the extremity of a small bay of the same name opposite to the island of Inch.

To this county belong Tory island, about six miles from the north west promontory called bloody Farland point; and Arranmore in 55° N. latitude, with a cluster of smaller islands, near the coast of that part of Boylagh and Bannagh called the Rosses. In one of those islands named Rutland, containing about 180 acres, a small town with a dock has been lately built, for the purpose of promoting the herring fishery. Rackibirn island, improperly called Raghlin in old maps, lies opposite to Tiellen-head. Other little islands along this coast merit no description.

On the demesne of Hornhead, within three miles of Dunfanaghy, is M'Swine's gun, a funnel perforated through a rock, in which the sea has a passage, and rises in a jet d'eau sometimes to the height of 20 or 30 feet. In calm weather its noise is heard at a considerable distance.

9. FERMANAGH is bounded on the north east by Tyrone, on the south east by Monaghan and Cavan, on the south west by Cavan and Leitrim, on the north west by Donegal, lying in 54° 26′ N. latitude; being 30—35 miles from north west to south east, and 20 miles in breadth; containing 719 square miles, 460,160 acres, eight baronies, 18 parishes, 11,969 houses, and 71,800 inhabitants.

The surface of this county is very uneven. The borders of Tyrone and Cavan, and especially the tract between lough Erne and Leitrim, are extremely mountainous. The whole county is full of hills, and many of them high, rough, and boggy; but those hills yield good pastures, and are capable of improvement. In Phil. Trans. No. 357, is a letter concerning a quarry of white marble discovered in this county, on the north side of Calcagh, in Kilasher parish. The linen manufacture forms the chief trade of this county.

Lough Erne, covering 76,311 English acres, consists properly of two lakes connected by a broad winding channel of about nine miles. The form of each is that of an isosceles triangle. The upper lake is about 12 English miles long and 2—7 broad; the lower extends about 15 miles in length, and 3—12 in breadth. Both are said to contain upwards of 300 islands. In the fertile island of Devenish are the ruins of a monastery, church, and round tower. The tower, one of the finest in the kingdom and built of hewn stone, is 76 feet high, and 41 in circumference. Near the church, is a small building called St Molaise's house, by far the oldest in the island. Many of those islands are covered with wood; some are considerable and inhabited, and the whole lake is so disposed and accompanied with such a diversity of coast as to form a vast number of rich and interesting prospects. This lake receives the Erne and other rivers, and discharges itself at the west end by a rapid current of about nine miles, which forms a grand cataract near Ballyshannon. Two considerable lakes lie between Fermanagh and Antrim, viz. lough Melven and lough Macnean.

Towns, &c.—Enniskillen, the only town of note in the county, is delightfully situate in an island formed by the river which unites the two lakes, and is the single pass of communication between the baronies which these waters separate. This town, resorted to by the neighbouring gentry, is considerable and well built, 7[illegible]—80 miles N. W. of Dublin. It had a strong fort obstinately defended by the rebels against Queen

Queen Elizabeth's forces in 1593; and by the protestants, against King James's troops, in 1689. Five miles N. W. of the town are curious subterranean caves called the Daughton, the entrance into which is by a large arched cave 25 feet high. At Bel-cou, not far from Enniskillen, on the road to Sligo, is a celebrated well called Davah Phadrie, reputed the best cold bath in the kingdom. It discharges a large stream which turns two mills at the distance of 150 yards from the fountain. The castle of Lisgood, on the bank of the lake, opposite to Enniskillen, was burnt by the rebels A. D. 1641, and in it 152 persons were destroyed.

The following are towns and villages of little note, viz. Beleek, beyond the S. W. extremity of the lower lake; Garrison, on the border of lough Melven; Kesh, near the north east angle of the lower lake; Lowtherstown four miles southward of Kesh, on the confines of Tyrone; Brooksborough, Maguire's bridge, Linaskea and Newton-Butler, to the eastward of the upper lake. Newton-Butler is noted for a victory gained by the Enniskillen men over the enemy A. D. 1689.

CONNAUGHT.

CONNAUGHT, Connacia, Lat. Conaghty, Ir. formerly an independent kingdom, is bounded on the east by the Shannon, on the south by the county of Clare, on the west and north by the ocean; lying between 52° 54′ and 54° 28′ N. latitude; and between 7° 32′ and 10° 18′ W. longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 100 miles from north to south, and 90—100 from west to east. It is subdivided into five counties, 42 baronies, and 296 parishes. Though not so fertile nor well cultivated as some of the other provinces, yet, having an extensive sea coast, and several good harbours, it is commodiously situate for trade. It is watered

by several small rivers, and some large lakes; but there are few towns of any note; and it is only in the vicinity of these that the country is in any tolerable degree improved. Few manufactures have been introduced; and, in consequence of this, the province is thinly peopled. Though it contains one-fifth of the whole island, yet it has not one-eight of the houses or inhabitants.

At the time of Strongbow's invasion, Connaught was a distinct kingdom, and its king at one period was monarch of Ireland. This dignity continued until the reign of Henry III. after which the province was divided among petty chieftains, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Earl of Sussex, lord deputy, A. D. 1562, divided it into counties.

1. LEITRIM, the north-east county, is bounded on the north and east by Fermanagh and Cavan, on the south by Longford, on the west by Roscommon and Sligo; lying in 54° 10′ N. latitude; being 35—50 miles from north to south, and 15—20 from west to east; containing 652 square miles, 417,280 acres, 5 baronies, 17 parishes, 17,137 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants.

This county is flat and open, in some places rocky, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and in a very few diversified with hills. The only mountains are the Geevach ridge west of lough Allen, and Sleibh Anewr in the barony of Ross-Clogher. The former contains coal pits and iron mines. A considerable proportion of Dromahaire is occupied by Sliebh-an-Erin, and other mountainous groups; but those hills afford pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. The southern baronies are level, and their soil good. Leitrim abounds in small rivers and lakes; of these the largest is lough Allen, 10 English miles long, and 3 broad. The hills on its western banks contain rich mines of iron and coal. About six miles north of this lake, the Shannon issues from lough Clean, a small lake, five or six miles from the river Bonnet which runs westward to Sligo.

The

The towns and villages in this county are inconsiderable. Mohill, Manor-Hamilton, and Dromahaire, are perhaps the best. The first is situate 10 miles S. S. E. of lough Allen; the second nine miles north; and the last seven miles N. W. of that lake. *Carrick*, the shire town, is small and meanly built, on the Shannon, eight miles below lough Allen, and 77 N. W. of Dublin. The insignificant town of Leitrim stands on the bank of the river four miles above Carrick. Drumsnaw, a neat village, is pleasantly situate on the wooded border of the Shannon, between Carrick and lough Baffin. In its neighbourhood there is a noted chalybeate spring.

2. SLIGO is bounded on the east by Leitrim, on the south by Roscommon and Mayo, on the west by Mayo, on the north by the sea; lying in 54° 10′ N. latitude; being 22—38 from north to south, and 30 from west to east; containing 620 square miles, 396,800 acres, 6 baronies, 39 parishes, 11,509 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants.

The soil is partly fertile and partly coarse, barren, and unprofitable. In the barony of Carbury, or north corner of the county, are the mountains of Benbulb and Samore. A chain of rough hills extends from lough Gilly southward to the borders of Roscommon and Leitrim. Tyreragh, though level along the coast, is intersected by large bogs, and the southern part of it is bounded by the Ox mountain, Sliebh-dam, and a great range of desolate hills that reaches into the barony of Leny, in which also there is a considerable proportion of boggy ground. The Curlews and other mountains cover the most of Coolaven, or south-east part of the county; and Kishcorran forms a long ridge west of lough Arrow, on the border of Tyraghrill. On the summits of those mountains are large cairns or carnedhs.

Among the hills are many lakes and rivers. The Moy rises in the mountain of Knockmashee, near Sliebh-dham, runs S. W. augmented by

by the Adassa from lough Calt, the Guisheden and other small streams. At Ballilaghan it suddenly changes the direction of its course, proceeds northward in a broad channel, increased by the waters of lough Conn, and falls into the bay of Killalla. Lough Arrow is of an irregular form, 8 or 10 miles long, full of islands. A river of the same name flows from it, and, running northward to Ballysadere, precipitates into the sea in a stupendous cataract. Lough Garra, in the south-east corner of the county, is also a considerable lake. Lough Gilly, near Sligo, is extensive, and bordered with bold hills and wooded lawns. It contains several islands cloathed with trees and verdure; and its waters are discharged into Sligo bay.

Towns, &c.—*Sligo* is a considerable, populous, trading, sea port town; containing 8000 inhabitants, at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, 104 miles N. W. of Dublin. It has a good harbour with a creeky road, and vessels of 200 tons come up to the quay. Its castle was built in 1245, and rebuilt in 1310. Near it is Lugna Clogh, or the giant's grave, a cromlech of large stones, under which human bones have been found.

The following are small towns or villages. Lissadill on the north coast of Sligo bay, and noted for the excellence of its oysters. Ballysadere, or Ballisodare, at the mouth of the river Arrow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Sligo. Coloony, where the royalists under Colonel Vereker, were defeated by the French and insurgents, September 5. 1798, five miles south of Sligo. Ballingfall at the south-west extremity of lough Arrow. Ballimote, 10 miles S. S. W. of Sligo. Here is a linen manufacture, and one of the largest old castles in the kingdom. Achonry, formerly a bishop's see, united to Killalla in 1607, five miles S. W. of Ballimote. Near castle Connor, situate almost at the mouth of the Moy, there is a round hill, in which were discovered, A. D. 1640, quadrangular chambers formed by large stones, and arched at top. In the caves of Corren, there are many

many recesses, before which lies a path about 100 paces long, and cut out of the rock.

Antiquities, &c.—Ballyhara castle, erected by the O'Hara's, on the edge of a bog, not far from the village of Tubbercorry.—Ballymote castle built in 1300.—Ballysadare abbey, four miles S. of Sligo.—Ballindown abbey founded about 1427, on lough Arrow, seven miles N. of abbey Boyle.—Bennada abbey founded in 1423, for Austin hermits, five miles W. of Achonry.—Court abbey, for Franciscans, in the XIIIth century, three miles W. of Achonry.—Meemleek castle, and O'Gara's castle, both very ancient, and in ruins. Roslee castle on the shore of the Atlantic.—Sligo abbey founded in 1253.

3. MAYO is bounded on the east by Sligo and Roscommon, on the south by Galway, on the west and north by the ocean; lying in 54° N. latitude; being 40—50 miles from north to south, and 50—60 from west to east; containing 1984 square miles, 1,269,760 acres, nine baronies, 68 parishes, 27,970 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants.

The soil of this county is various. The baronies of Kilmain and Clonmorris, together with the greatest part of Carragh, Costello, and Gallen, and a large portion of Tyrawly, are arable and champagne, yielding a sufficiency of corn and abundance of pasture. In the mountainous barony of Burrishoole, which almost environs Clewbay, there are some fruitful tracts along the coast and in the vallies; but the large barony of Erris, which comprehends the N. W. part of the county, and the western district of Tyrawly, is covered with bleak mountains and trackless bogs. Beyond these lies the tolerably fertile and well inhabited peninsule of Mullet, joined to the mainland by a very narrow isthmus, between the bottom of Broadhaven and Black-sod-bay. Among the mountains of Morisk, Crow-Patrick, near the south coast of Clewbay, is the most remarkable, its summit being 2666 Irish feet above the level of the

the sea. Mount Nephin, westward of lake Conn, and 2640 feet in height, stands almost insulated, being rounded on all sides. In the flat country, near the lakes of Mask and Carrah, there are many miles of rocky ground, which, at a distance, appear like one immense sheet of white stone. Upon a nearer inspection, these singular rocks are perceived to stand in parallel lines, from one to three feet above the surface. They are all calcareous, and have the same direction. The intervening spaces afford excellent pasture for sheep. Large caverns and subterranean waters are frequent in this county, especially near Cong. Behind that village, a broad stream rushes at once from beneath a gently sloping bank, and after a rapid course of about a mile and a half loses itself in lough Corrib. Perhaps it is the termination of a subterraneous channel by which the superfluous waters of lough Mask and lough Carrah are discharged. The rocky part of the county abounds in turlachs, or plains, which, having no visible communication with any brooks or rivers, are in winter covered with water, and in summer are rich and firm pasturage, the waters retiring through rocky clefts in the bottom.

There are many fine lakes, but no rivers of note in this county. Lough Conn, at the foot of mount Nephis, is 10 or 12 miles long, and not more than two in breadth. It contains many small islands, some of which are covered with trees and good pastures.—Lough Mask is three miles longer and considerably broader. It receives several streams, but has no visible outlet. On the sea coast are several excellent harbours.—Killalla bay, on the north coast, at the mouth of the river Moy.—Broadhaven and Blacksod bay, on the north-west coast, both large but not frequented.—Clewbay, sheltered on the north and south by the mountains of Burrishoole and Morisk, and defended from the western storms by the high and rocky island of Clare, affording deep and safe anchorage among the innumerable islands that adorn the bottom of this spacious haven. At the Killeries there is an open bay, and a tolerable harbour.

Towns,

Towns, &c.—Castlebar, the shire town and most considerable borough in Mayo, is situate on the border of a small lake, nine miles inland from Clewbay, and 114 W. N. W. from Dublin. It has been much enlarged within these few years, and is daily increasing in size and opulence.

Newport Pratt is a small sea port, at the mouth of a river which flows from lough Beatta, and loses itself in the north-east corner of Clewbay.

Westport, a small, new, neatly built town, in the south-east angle of Clewbay. In its vicinity is an elegant seat, on a rising ground, in a valley watered by a small stream.

Killalla, formerly called Lade, a mean town, though a bishop's see, on a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, on the north coast. About a mile thence, at Moine, is a remarkable square tower 90 feet high.

Foxford, a wretched place pleasantly situate on the Moy, near the south extremity of lough Conn. It has four annual fairs.

Ballina, a little, neat, thriving town, on the Moy, midway nearly between Foxford and Killalla; 120 miles from Dublin.

Manilla, four miles south-east of Castlebar; Hollymount to the eastward of lough Carra; Balcarra, five miles southward of Castlebar; Mayo, south-east of Balcarra; and Ballyhaunis in the S. E. corner of the county, are places of little note. At Mayo, formerly a bishop's see, are ruins of a cathedral, and some traces of the wall which encompassed the town. Ballinrobe, a few miles south of Balcarra, and 108 W. of Dublin, is a market and sometimes an assize town, near lough Mask.

To this county belong the great island of Achil, about 12 miles long and 8—10 broad, opposite to the coast of Burishoole, and the small ones of Achil-beg, Anagh, Inisturk, Cahir, Inistegil, &c.

Antiquities, &c.—Ballintubber Abbey, founded 1216, seven miles from Ballinrobe.—Bollyhaunes Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. on an eminence near a village of the same name.—Ballylaghan Castle.—Burishoole Abbey, founded in 1486.—More Castle, founded by the family of Dillon, in the village of Ballaghdirreen.—Morisk Abbey, in a small town of the same name, on the bay of Newport.—St Mullin's Church, founded towards the middle of the 7th century, on the Barrow.—Rosserick Abbey, founded for Franciscans, in the 14th century, two miles from Killalla.—Turlogh, a round tower, 70 feet high, and nine in diameter, four miles from Castlebar.—Urlare Abbey, founded in 1430.

4. Roscommon is bounded on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the east by the Shannon, on the south by Galway, on the west by Galway and Mayo; lying in 53° 40′ N. latitude; being 50 miles from north to south, and 25—28 from east to west near the middle, but of inconsiderable breadth towards either extremity; containing 869 square miles, 556,160 acres, six baronies, 56 parishes, 17,137 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants.

It is a flat and open country, in some places rocky, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and in a very few diversified with hills. The only mountains are the Geevach ridge west of lough Allen, and these contain coal and iron. The lofty Curlew mountains, which approach lough Arrow, separate this county from Sligo.—In the plains, the soil is rich and proper for tillage and pasture.—The Shannon winds along the eastern boundary, branching in a course of 50 miles into several fine lakes, of which lough Allen, lough Baffin, and lough Ree are the largest. The river Suck divides this county from Galway, and loses itself in the Shannon. Lough Key, the largest lake, lies in the northern part of the county, three or four miles south of lough Arrow, and is rendered delightful by wooded islands and surrounding groves.

Towns,

Towns, &c.—*Roscommon*, sometime a bishop's see, is a small town formerly defended by a castle, five miles west of lough Ree, 15 N. N. W. of Athlone, and 69 west of Dublin. Boyle, a small borough and market town, between the foot of Curlew mountains and lough Key. It contains the ruins of a monastery founded in 1148 or 1152, 84½ miles from Dublin.

Elphin, a mean town and a bishop's see, to which that of Roscommon has been annexed, in a pleasant, gently rising, fruitful tract, 15 miles north of Roscommon. Bishop King, who died A. D. 1638, repaired the cathedral, and built a palace for himself and successors. On the left of the town a palace was built by Bishop Synge. Not far from Elphin is Croghan, formerly a royal residence of the kings of Connaught, where are the remains of a castle, and a rath called the rath of Croghan. Near that rath is an ancient cemetery called Relig-na-Riogh, consisting of a circular arch 200 feet in diameter, environed by a stone wall greatly defaced.

Strokestown, a thriving place, six miles S. E. of Elphin. Castlereagh, a little market town on the Suck, 14 miles N. W. of Roscommon.—Tulsk, a borough almost deserted, six miles south of Elphin. In its neighbourhood several castles, forts, towers, and religious houses lie in ruins. Athlone, a small borough and market town, with a castle, on both banks of the Shannon, near the south extremity of loch Ree. It is noted for its defence against King William. The west side of the river is called Irish town, and the east side English town, 59 miles west of Dublin.

Antiquities, &c.—Boyle Abbey, founded for Cistercians in 1161.—Clonthuskert Abbey, in ruins, seven miles N. E. of Roscommon.—Coote Castle, erected about 1605.—Ennismacree Abbey, in an island of a lake.—St John's Castle, on a peninsular site highly picturesque.—Loughlin Castle, on the border of a lake of the same name.—Macder-

mot's Castle in a lake.—Roscommon Castle built in 1268; and its abbey founded about 1257.—Tulsk Abbey founded in 1448.

5. GALWAY is bounded on the north by Mayo, on the east by Roscommon and the Shannon, on the south by Clare, on the west by the sea; lying in 53° 20′ N. latitude; being 40—50 miles from north to south, and 70—90 from west to east; containing 2718 square miles, 1,739,520 acres, 16 baronies, 116 parishes, 28,212 houses, and 142,000 inhabitants.

The three baronies west of lough Corrib are rude, and thinly inhabited. To the eastward the country is flat, with a few fertile hills, and some low mountains, on the border of Clare. In the baronies of Dunkillen and Kiltartan, a thin soil covers a stratum of limestone rock and affords good pasturage. In the western part of the county, the barony of Moycallin contains some good land on the sea coast, and along the shore of lough Corrib; but in the heart of this barony there is an assemblage of rugged rocks and mountains. The rocks at Oughterard, and in the bed of the river Fuogh, are all a black and white marble. Lough Corrib somewhat resembles lough Erne in its form, and extends upwards of 20 miles in length, and 4—10 in breadth; but in one part it is contracted into a narrow channel, which is crossed by a ferry at Knock. It receives many streams; and by one river discharges its waters into the bay of Galway. Many concealed rocks render the navigation of this bay dangerous, especially on the north side; but, by its having many outlets, the danger is easily avoided.

The extensive barony of Ballinachinch, or Connamara, in the western part of the county, is extremely mountainous, but abounds in good harbours. The hills of Ourred and Cashel are high; and the vast ridge called Beannabeola, or the Twelve Pins, a well known sea-mark, consists of almost perpendicular rocks. At the foot of this ridge, near the village

village of Ballinachinch, a lake spreads itself several miles, and a river flows from it into Roundstone Bay. The northern part of Ballinachinch, and the barony of Ross, are called Joyce's Country, and inhabited chiefly by a clan of that name. Ross is extremely rugged. Mamtrasna mountain, on the border of Mayo, is very high; and Ben-Levagh, at the north-west angle of lough Corrib, is a stupendous hill; yet the borders of the lake, and the shore of the Kelleries, and the valley watered by the Bealnabrack, are tolerably fertile and well peopled, but indifferently cultivated.

This county is watered by many rivers and lakes; and several of the former, in part of their course, are subterraneous. The Black river, on the confines of Mayo, dips for about three miles near the village of Shrule. The Clare and Moyne unite their streams under ground, alternately appearing and retiring from view in Turlachmore, which in winter forms a lake, and in summer a fine sheep-walk. Near Gort there is a great number of those swallows, in which some part of almost every neighbouring river or brook is ingulphed. The river Gurtnamakin disappears several times; and, after a concealed course of three miles, rises on the beach below high water mark, and discharges itself among the rocks in the bay of Kinvarra. Lough Rea and lough Coutra are considerable lakes.

Towns, &c.—Galway, formerly a royal residence, and the most commercial town in Ireland, now greatly decayed, but compact, tolerably built, and environed by an old wall, is advantageously situate not far from the bottom of a bay of the same name, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Near the east gate there is a perennial spring, impregnated with a salt resembling the Egyptian natron. It has been used with great benefit in all nervous disorders. The harbour is spacious and safe, at the mouth of the broad and stony river which flows from lough Corrib. Goods are carried up to the town by lighters. The bay is open to westerly

westerly winds; but this inconvenience is remedied by numerous small bays on both coasts; so that a ship may find shelter and protection within this sound, or bay, on every occasion and in any wind. The time of high water in this bay, at spring tides, is three o'clock. The town was taken by the rebels in 1641, and afterwards by the Duke of Ormond. In 1651 it surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, held out for James II. in 1690, and submitted next year to General Ginkle. The bay is sheltered at the entrance by three islands called Arrin, which are indifferently fruitful. The sound between these islands is a safe road; and several inlets on the coast, as well as the harbour of Galway, are sufficiently deep for the reception of merchant ships; 102-106 miles from Dublin.

Aterith, or *Athenry*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place, within an extensive circuit of dilapidated walls and ruinous towers, 11 miles east of Galway. The remains of castles, abbeys, &c. present a monument of its former importance.

Tuam, a mean town, and an archbishop's see, 16 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 93 from Dublin. In the middle of the XIIth century, the king of Connaught built here a castle of stone, which was so great a novelty as to be called the wonderful castle; but the town, with all its churches, was destroyed in the year 1244. Here three abbeys were founded at different periods.

Clonefort, noted only for being a bishop's see, is about 30 miles east of Galway, and 3 from the influx of the Suck into the Shannon.

Ballinasloe, one of the most thriving little towns in the county, and noted for its three annual fairs, is situate on the river Suck, 13 miles S. W. of Athlone, and 72 from Dublin. At Aghrim, a village in that neighbourhood, the army of William III. defeated the Irish rebels, July 12. 1691. *Portumna*, an inconsiderable place, with the ruins of an abbey and a castle, on the Shannon, near the north extremity of lough Derg.

Derg. *Loughrea*, a well built, populous little town, about 30 miles east of the capital, 6 from Banagher, 86 from Dublin, near a lake of the same name. A monastery for Carmelites was founded here about the year 1300, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Gort, an inconsiderable town, 12 miles S. W. of Loughrea, on a small stream. In its vicinity there is a cavity 200 feet in circuit and 100 deep, containing 60 feet of water, yet none is perceived to run into or out of it; another hole is called the *Ladle;* and a third the *Churn*, into which if a stone be thrown, a noise may be heard like the hammering of copper. Here the river runs under ground, emerges near Gort, sinks again at the distance of an English mile, and does not appear for several miles.

The following villages merit no description, viz. *Ballimoe*, on the Suck, at the north-east angle of the county; *Newton-Belew*, 11 miles eastward of Tuam; *Castle Blakeney*, 6 miles south-west of Newton-Belew; *Dunmore*, 13 miles north-east of Tuam; *Monivea*, 14 miles east of Galway; *Headfort*, a few miles east of lough Corrib, &c.

There are many small islands along the coast of this county.

Antiquities, *&c.*—Athenry abbey, erected for Dominicans in 1241. Bermingham castle in Athenry, built in the reign of King John. Castletown castle, 17 miles south of Galway. Cladagh castle, a square tower, 4 miles from Dunmore. Clare abbey, founded for Franciscans, 5 miles N. E. of Galway. Dunmore abbey, 6 miles north of Tuam. Kilconnel abbey, 7 miles west of Ballinasloe. Knockmoy, a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1189, 6 miles S. E. of Tuam. Oranmore castle, on a rocky neck of land in the bay of Galway. Tuam abbey, founded in the VIth century.

British

British Possessions and Settlements in other Parts of the Globe.

In *Europe.* The fortress of Gibraltar on the south coast of Spain, and the island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Schelde.

In *Asia.* The extensive provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Orixa. Settlements on the Coromandel coast, and in the dominions formerly possessed by Tippoo Sultan. The settlements of Bombay and Surat on the Malabar coast, with many forts and factories on the Continent. The islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Bally, Banca, &c.

In *Africa.* The Cape of Good Hope, and some settlements on the Senegal, &c.

In *America.* Upper and Lower Canada; Nova Scotia; Settlements in Labrador and on Hudson's Bay; the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St John.—In the West Indies. The Bahama islands; Bermudas; Jamaica; Barbadoes; St Christopher's; Antigua; Montserrat; Nevis; Grenada and the Grenadines; Barbuda; Anguilla; Dominica; St Vincent; Trinidada, &c.

Routes

Routes, with measured Distances, from Dublin to several parts of the Kingdom.

1. From Dublin S. to Wicklow and Wexford.

		Irish Miles.
From Dublin to Bray	Wicklow,	10
To Kilcool	–	6
— Wicklow	–	8
— Arklow	–	12
— Gorey or Newborough	Wexford,	9½
— Feras	–	8¼
— Enniscorthy	–	6
— Wexford	–	11¾
		71¾

Remarks.—The right hand road to Wicklow passes through the celebrated glen of the Downs,—a serpentine vale bounded by high mountains,—and through other vales less picturesque, but delightful.

Near Red-cross, in the road from Wicklow to Arklow, are the copper mines of Cronebawn, Kilmacoe, and Connery.

In the barony of Forth adjoining Wexford, are the remains of an ancient British colony, planted by Henry II. who still retain their native language, manners, and customs.

2. From Dublin S. to Waterford.

		Miles.
From Dublin to Racoole,	Dublin	7¾
To Johnstown, Kildare		5¾
— Nineteen-mile-house		6½
— Timolin	– –	9¾
— Carlow, Carlow	–	9¼
— Leighlin bridge	–	6
— Gowran	–	7
— Thomastown, Kilkenny		6¾
To Mullinavat	–	9¼
— Waterford	– –	6½
		74½

Remarks.—About ¼ mile from Dublin, the road crosses the grand Canal, 4½ miles beyond which, at Clondalkin, is one of those ancient round towers so common in the kingdom.

Two miles beyond Timolin, is Belan, about 80 years ago the finest seat in the country.

A mile beyond Thomastown, are the ruins of the fine abbey of Jerpoint.

3. From Dublin S. S. W. to Cork and Kenmare.

	Miles.
To Leighlin, as in No. 2.	45
— Kilkenny, Kilkenny	12½
— Callen – –	8
— Clonmell, Tipperary	16¼
— Clogheen – –	11½
— Kilworth, Cork	11½
— Rathcormuck –	6¼
— Cork – –	13¼
— Oven's Inn –	6½
— Macroom –	12¼
— Knightsbridge –	8¼
— Kilgarven-Kerry	11
— Kenmare – –	5¼
	167½

Remarks.—Near Kilkenny, is the famous cave of Dunmore, the entrance into which is a square aperture 60 feet deep and 12 in breadth.

Near Oven's Inn, is a remarkable cave which forms a subterranean labyrinth beneath a stupendous limestone arch.

About half a mile from Macroom there is a spa, whose waters are efficacious in cutaneous eruptions.

The country round Kilgarvan is mountainous. In this parish is the source of the river Roughty which runs into the Kenmare.

4. From Dublin S. W. to Tralee and Dingle.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Johnstown, as in No. 2.	13½
To Naas – –	2
— Kildare –	9¼
— Monastereven –	5¼
— Maryborough, Q. county	10
— Montrath –	6½
— Burros in Ossory –	6¾
— Roscrea, Tipperary	6
— Dunkerrin, K. County	4½
— Toomavara, Tipperary	5¾
— Silvermines –	7½
— Newport –	9
— Annacotty, Limerick	5
— Limerick –	3
— Adair – –	8
— Rathkeale –	6
— Newcastle –	6½
— Abbyfeale –	9
— Listowell, Kerry	7¾
— Kilflin – –	7½
— Tralee –	5¾
— Bracklown-inn –	13¾
— Dingle –	7¾
	166

Remarks.—Near Kildare is the Curragh, an extensive and beautiful common. The adjacent country was anciently a forest of oaks. Within 3 miles of Maryborough, are the ruins of Dunamese castle, situate on a detached rock, and anciently remarkable for its

Routes Continued.

its strength. At Silvermines are rich lead mines. Three miles beyond Newport, is Castle-Connell spa, efficacious in bilious disorders.

About three miles beyond Limerick are the ruins of Mungret-Abbey that contained within its walls six churches.

Near Adair are considerable remains of a friary founded for the order of the trinity.

About 5 miles north of Dingle, is Brandon hill, one of the highest in the country.

5. From Dublin W. to Galway and Oughterard.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Leixlip, Kildare	8
To Nineteen-mile-house, Meith	12
— Castle Carberry, Kildare	5¾
— Philipstown, K. County	12¾
— Tullamore –	7½
— Pallas Inn –	5
— Frankford –	4¾
— Cloghan –	6¼
— Banagher –	4½
— Kilmure-bridge, Galway	12
— Loughrea –	9½
— Craghwell-bridge –	6
— Oranmore –	7½
— Galway –	4¾
— Drumcong –	6¾
— Oughterard –	6¼
	119

Remarks.—About 2½ miles beyond Leixlip, is Cartonhouse, the superb seat of the Duke of Leinster.

Near Castle Carberry, are the ruins of a large castle on a peninsulated rock, formerly the residence of the Cowley family. To the westward are the ruins of many castles and places of strength. From Galway to Ouchterard the country is rocky, mountainous, and barren.

6. From Dublin W. N. W. to Castlebar and Killala.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Nineteen-mile house, as in No. 5.	20
To Kinnegad, W. Meath	9½
— Kilbeggan –	14¾
— Athlone –	15¼
— Thomas Street, Roscom.	9¾
— Ballynamore, Galway	5¼
— Newton Bellew –	8
— Tuam – –	10½
— Kilglasson, Mayo	9¼
— Balcarra –	12¾
— Castlebar –	4½
— Crossinaliney –	14¾
— Killala –	9
	143¼

7. From Dublin N. W. to Sligo.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Kinnegad as in No. 6.	29½
To Mullingar –	8¾
— Ballinalack –	8
— Edgeworth's town, Longf.	6
— Longford –	6¼
— Rusky bridge, Leitrim	7¾
— Carrick on Shannon	10¾
— Boyle, Roscom.	7½
— Ballinasad –	3¼
— Colooney –	11
— Sligo – –	5
	103¾

Remarks.—Beyond Mullingar is a fine lake containing five small islands.

Four and a half miles beyond Carrick are the magnificent seat and gardens of the Earl of Kingston. Within 4 miles of Sligo, near Ballasedere, are fine ruins of an abbey and a waterfall.

8. From Dublin N. N. W. to Ballyshannon, Donnegall, Kilibeggs and Duntanaghy.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Blackbull inn, Meath	10¼
To Tarah-hill –	8¾
— Navan – –	4¾
— Kells – –	7¾
— Virginia, Cavan –	9
— Cross Roads –	10
— Cavan – –	3½
— Wattlebridge, Ferman.	8¼
— Magwire's bridge	10½
— Enniskillen –	6½
— Church-hill town –	9
— Belecktown –	9
— Ballyshannon, Doneg.	4½
— Ballintra –	4¼
— Donegall –	5½
— Killibeggs –	12¾
— Ardra –	8
— Shallagan bridge	12¼
— Dunglo –	8
— Guydore river –	7¾
— Gortahurk –	9½
— Dunfanaghy –	6¾
	176

Remarks.—About 4 miles from Dublin, on Dunsink hill, is the observatory of Trinity-College. Tarak is supposed to have been a royal palace.

Within a mile of Kells is Headfort, a magnificent seat of the Earl of Bective.

On the left of Virginia is lough Ramos, in which are several islands.

Three miles from Magwire's bridge, is an elegant seat of the Earl of Ross, in an island of lough Erne. Four miles N. W. of Enniskillen are remarkable caves called Daughtons.

9. From Dublin N. N. W. to Londonderry.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Swords	7
To Balrudderey –	7½

To

Routes Continued.

	Miles.
To Drogheda -	9¼
— Collon, Louth -	5¾
— Ardee - -	5¼
— Mill of Louth -	5
— Castleblaney, Monagh.	12
— Monaghan - -	11
— Augher, Tyrone	12¾
— Omagh - -	12
— Newton Stewart -	7
— Strabane -	7¼
— St Johnstown -	7
— Londonderry -	5¼
	114¼

Remarks.—Two miles from Drogheda, on the Boyne, is an oblisk erected in commemoration of the victory gained by William III.

Three miles from Drogheda, are the ruins of the curious tower and church of Monasterboice, with St Boyne's cross in the church-yard. At Ardee is a fine artificial mount of great magnitude, called Castle-guard.

Two miles west of Newton-Stewart is Baron's Court, an elegant seat of the Earl of Abercorn, near a considerable lake.

10. From Dublin N. to Coleraine.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Drogheda, as in No. 9.	23½
To Dunleer, Louth	7
— Dundalk -	10
— Johnston's feus, Armagh	11¾
— Charlemont -	6
— Coalisland -	6¼
— Moneymore, L. Derry	9¼
— Tubbermore -	6¾
— Swatteragh -	6¼
— Coleraine - -	12½
	109¼

Remarks.—At Swords is one of the most perfect of those round towers which are almost peculiar to Ireland. At Grange, near Drogheda, there is a vaulted cave in the form of a cross—a monument of great antiquity.

11. From Dublin N. N. E. to Carrickfergus and Glenarm.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Dundalk, as in No. 10.	40½
To Newry, Down -	10
— Banbridge -	10
— Dromore -	5½
— Hillsborough -	3½
— Lisburn, Antrim -	3½
— Belfast -	7
— Carrickfergus -	8
— Larne -	9½
— Glenarm -	8
	105½

Remarks.—The country N. N. W. of Newry is open and tolerably level; and through it a canal is carried to lough Neagh.

The road along the shore from Belfast to Glenarm is delightful, having finely variegated mountains on the left, and the sea on the right, the greater part of the way.

12. From Dublin to Downpatrick and Donaghadee.

	Miles.
From Dublin to Newry, as in No. 11. -	50½
— Rathfriland Down	7
— Castlewellan -	7½
— Downpatrick -	9
— Strangford -	6
— Kircubben -	6½
— Grey Abbey -	3
— Donaghadee -	6½
	96

Remarks.—Rathfriland is situate on a rising ground, with four great roads leading up to it.

Beyond Castlewellan is Slieve Donard, one of the highest mountains in Ireland, on the top of which are two very large cairns of stones.

At Grey-abbey are considerable remains of a fine gothic cathedral.

The coasts of Strangford lough are shelving and beautiful, and interspersed with many pleasant islands.

Cross Roads.

1. From Wexford W. to Waterford.

	Miles.
From Wexford to Taghmon	7
To New Ross -	12¼
— Fook's mill -	10½
— Ballyhackferry -	9¼
To Waterford -	5½
	44½

Cross Roads Continued.

2. From Waterford W. S. W. to Cork.

	Miles.
From Waterford to Kilmac-Thomas	11¾
To Dungarvan	9¾
— Youghall	12
— Killeagh, Cork	5½
— Castle Martyr	2¾
— Middleton	5
— Cork	11¾
	58½

3. From Cork N. to Limerick.

	Miles.
From Cork to Whitchurch	5¼
To Mallow	10¼
— Rathelare Inn	6½
— Charleville	6¼
— Kilmallock, Limerick	4¾
— Six Mile Bridge	8½
— Limerick	8
	49¼

4. From Waterford N. W. to Limerick.

	Miles.
From Waterford to Carrick on the Suire	14
To Clonmell	10
— Cahier	8½
— Tipperary	12
— Pallis	9¼
— Cahirconclish	5¾
— Limerick	6¾
	64¼

5. From Limerick N. to Galway.

	Miles.
From Limerick to Six-mile-bridge	8¾
— Spancell-hill	9¾
— Tubberdony	8¼
To Oranmore	17¼
— Galway	4¾
	48¾

6. From Galway N. N. E. to Sligo.

	Miles.
From Galway to Tuam	16
— Clare	13¾
— Ballaghy	16½
— Tobercorry	5¾
— Balcarra	7¾
— Sligo	8½
	68¼

7. From Galway N. to Castlebar.

	Miles.
From Galway to Cahirmorres	10¾
To Shrule	6¼
— Kilmain	3¾
— Ballinrobe	4
— Partree	5
— Castlebar	9
	38¾

8. From Castlebar N. E. to Sligo.

	Miles.
From Castlebar to Foxford	11¼
To Kilmatague	8
— Tobercorry	7¼
— Sligo	16¼
	42¾

9. From Sligo N. N. E. to Londonderry.

	Miles.
From Sligo to half-way-house	11
To Ballysadare	9½
— Ballintra	5
— Townavilly	9
— Ballyhaley	9
— Raphoe	7½
— St Johnstown	5¼
— Londonderry	5¾
	62½

10. From Londonderry E. N. E. to Giant's Causeway and Glenarm.

	Miles.
From Londonderry to Muff	5½
To Ballykelly	5
— Coleraine	12½
— Bushmills	6¼
(Giant's Causeway is 2 miles from Bushmills.)	
To Ballintoy	5½
— Ballycastle	4½
— Newton Glens	11
— Carn Lough	7¾
— Glenarm	9½
	66¾

11. From Dundalk S. W. to Galway.

	Miles.
From Dundalk to Ardee	10½
To Carlenstown	12
— Kells	8½
— Athboy	6¾
— Mullingar	17½
— Ballimore	11¾
— Athlone	11¾
— Ballinasloe	12¼
— Kilconnel	6½
— Athenry	13½
— Galway	11
	115½

A

A Table of Distances between the most remarkable places in Ireland.

	Armagh	Ballyshannon	Banagher	Belfast	Carrickfergus	Cashel	Castlebar	Charleville	Clogher	Coleraine	Cork	Donaghadee	Donegall	Downpatrick	Drogheda	Dublin	Galway	Killala	Kinsale	Limerick	Maryborough	Roscommon	Sligo	Tipperary	Tuam	Waterford	Wexford.
Armagh		63	96	31	39	140	115	170	21	74	186	46	74	39	42	62	115	112	197	148	105	77	72	139	112	140	135
Ballyshannon	63		89	106	114	141	61	161	41	64	185	121	10	102	87	101	88	61	196	146	110	58	20	150	72	162	178
Banagher	96	89		128	136	52	67	72	89	144	96	143	99	122	82	64	38	102	107	42	36	33	72	49	41	72	88
Belfast	31	106	128		8	156	154	192	53	42	206	15	117	17	57	80	147	143	217	171	122	109	105	165	143	154	146
Carrickfergus	39	114	136	8		164	162	201	61	50	214	23	125	25	65	88	155	151	225	179	130	117	115	173	151	162	151
Cashel	140	141	52	156	164		119	30	141	193	46	172	151	150	100	77	78	146	57	31	37	85	131	9	66	35	66
Castlebar	115	61	67	154	162	119		108	112	129	141	169	71	145	121	114	39	21	151	91	102	41	42	113	26	154	155
Charleville	170	161	72	192	201	50	108		165	217	28	208	171	180	131	112	73	132	39	21	68	105	139	21	86	57	82
Clogher	21	41	89	53	61	141	112	165		50	185	68	51	62	51	77	109	93	196	149	93	71	50	139	100	163	162
Coleraine	47	64	144	42	50	193	129	217	50		239	57	54	59	91	110	156	125	251	195	146	127	84	205	151	202	212
Cork	186	185	96	206	214	46	141	28	185	239		221	195	198	148	124	98	165	12	49	82	130	177	41	114	58	83
Donaghadee	46	121	143	15	23	172	169	208	68	57	221		132	23	74	96	168	158	233	186	134	125	120	182	158	170	162
Donegall	74	10	90	117	125	151	71	171	51	54	195	132		112	97	111	98	72	206	150	120	69	30	160	83	172	188
Downpatrick	39	102	122	17	25	150	145	180	62	59	196	23	112		51	74	147	158	210	168	114	107	111	159	137	149	145
Drogheda	42	87	82	57	65	100	121	131	51	91	148	74	97	51		23	106	128	159	118	63	68	87	109	96	98	95
Dublin	62	101	64	80	88	77	114	112	77	110	124	96	111	74	23		103	143	136	94	40	69	104	87	93	76	72
Galway	115	88	38	147	155	78	39	73	109	156	98	163	98	147	106	103		63	109	49	75	38	68	75	10	117	142
Killala	112	61	102	143	151	146	24	132	95	125	165	158	72	158	128	143	63		170	115	118	59	40	137	50	178	183
Kinsale	197	196	107	217	225	57	151	39	196	251	12	233	206	210	159	136	109	176		60	94	142	188	52	125	69	94
Limerick	148	140	42	171	179	31	91	21	149	195	49	186	150	168	118	94	49	115	60		54	84	127	21	98	66	91
Maryborough	105	110	36	122	130	37	102	68	93	146	82	134	120	114	63	40	75	118	94	54		58	104	40	72	50	69
Roscommon	77	58	33	109	117	85	44	105	71	127	130	125	69	107	68	69	38	59	142	81	55		42	85	29	107	122
Sligo	72	20	79	105	113	131	42	139	50	84	177	120	30	111	87	104	68	40	188	127	101	42		140	52	155	157
Tipperary	149	150	49	165	173	9	113	21	139	205	41	182	160	159	109	87	73	137	52	21	46	85	140		90	43	66
Tuam	112	72	41	143	151	66	26	86	100	151	114	158	83	137	96	93	16	50	125	68	75	29	52	90		115	129
Waterford	140	162	72	154	162	35	154	57	163	202	58	170	172	149	98	76	117	178	69	66	56	107	155	44	113		45
Wexford	136	178	88	146	154	60	155	82	162	212	83	162	188	145	95	72	142	183	94	91	69	122	157	69	129	45	

SCANDINAVIA.

THIS extensive region, the most northerly in Europe, was a province of ancient Germany, situate between $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 71° 10′ N. latitude, and between 4° 20′ and 38° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; comprehending the modern kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with a small portion of Muscovy. Little information concerning it can be derived from the writings of the ancients, who represent it to be a rude and uncultivated, but populous territory, composed of many islands, some of which they distinguish by proper appellations, as Scandinavia, Scandia, Baltia, &c. *Bergos*, mentioned by Pliny as an island, is absurdly conjectured to be the city of Bergen, which was founded in the XIth century; and *Nerigon*, the place of embarkation for Thule, is, from the similarity of names only, supposed to be Norway. But no part of this country appears to have been visited by Roman mariners.

The manner in which it is delineated by Ptolemy, and several geographers of a later date, bears a very distant resemblance to its real figure and

and extent. If we could rely on the computations of modern philosophers, who reckon that the waters of the Baltic sink in a regular proportion, at the rate of four or five inches in 100 years, we might be inclined to admit, that the flat country of Scandinavia, at a remote period, was covered by the sea, while the highlands rose above the waters as so many islands of various forms and dimensions. The fact, in general, appears to be probable; but, as several causes might have contributed to increase, or interrupt, the subsidence of the waters, the date of the emersion of the lower parts cannot be ascertained. About the commencement of the Christian æra, the greater part of that region existed, and was peopled by barbarous tribes, (see Dalin's Hist. of Sweden, and Mem. Acad. Stockholm, A. D. 1743.)

Tacitus assigns one of the divisions of Scandinavia to a nation called Suiones, who were subjects of an absolute monarch, and had wealth in estimation. The province, which they occupied in the middle age, retained the name of Sueonia, and is now called Sweden; but Pinkerton affirms the Suiones to have been the ancestors of the Danes.

The Sitones, separated from the Suiones by a chain of mountains called mons Sevo, at first settled in the southern part of Norway, and gradually extended along the coast. In the time of Tacitus, they were a nation of slaves governed by a woman. Some geographers, however, reckon the Swedes to be the Sitones of that writer.

Scandii was sometimes used as a general appellation of the inhabitants of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen; and sometimes as the designation of a particular tribe that occupied Sconen only.

The Helleviones and Gothæ, two numerous tribes, were planted along the north coast of the Baltic, in the southern provinces of Sweden, which are now called Gothland and Halland.

The Finni, a miserable race, were thinly cantoned to the eastward of the gulph of Bothnia, in a tract called Finningia, now Finland, which has

has the appearance of a large island when viewed from the south coast of the Baltic.

No mention is made of the Laponi in ancient history.

The Cimbri inhabited a great part of Denmark and the adjacent islands.

The Teutones, or Theothoni, occupied the fertile island of Codanonia, now Zeeland. The accounts which the ancients have given of the situation, number, and names of the the insulæ Scandiæ, *i. e.* the islands in the Baltic, are too vague and inconsistent to merit a particular review. Rubeas prom. of Pliny is supposed by Danville to be the most advanced point of Lapland, now called North Cape; but, with more plausibility, it may be referred to a cape in the north of Germany projecting into the Baltic.

The Danish dominions in Europe are composed of proper Denmark, Norway, Lapland, east and west Greenland, Iceland, and Faroe isles, together with some tracts in Germany.

DENMARK.

DENMARK, properly so called, lies between 53° 27′ and 57° 40′ N. latitude; and between 7° 55′ and 12° 40′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 300 miles from north to south; and in some places, including the islands, 190 miles from west to east.

It consists of the islands of Zeeland, Funen, Leland, and Falster, with others of less note, and the extensive Chersonese, or peninsule, containing Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein. By some geographers it is divided into seven governments and two dutchies, viz. 1. Zeeland and Bornholm. 2. Funen and Langland. 3. Laland and Falster. 4. Aalburg, or

or Staalburg. 5. Wiburg. 6. Aarhus. 7. Rypen. 8. Dutchy of Sleswick. 9. Dutchy of Holstein. It is said to contain 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 583 estates of the inferior nobility, 90 towns, 7000 villages, and 1,163,960 inhabitants.

Beside the places just mentioned, the kingdom of Denmark includes the kingdom of Norway, Greenland, Iceland, the islands of Faroe, and several foreign possessions.

There are no mountains in Denmark; and the only river of note is the Eyder, that forms the common boundary between Sleswick and Holstein. For the improvement of trade and navigation, it was resolved, in 1774, to unite the Baltic sea and German ocean by a canal, which was begun, A. D. 1777, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kiel, and is carried to the Flemhuder sea, a lake formed by the Eyder, which runs from hence through Rendsburg, and discharges itself into the German ocean. The river not being perfectly navigable from the lake to Rensburg, the canal has been carried on to that place in the same manner as from Kiel to the lake. The surface of the water on the canal is 100, and the bed 54 feet in breadth; the depth every where is above 10 feet. There are six sluices, or locks, viz. three between the Baltic and Flemhuder lake, and three thence to Rendsburg. This work was completed in 1784.

The inland districts of the several provinces are diversified with eminences, heaths, lakes, and marshes. Many tracts yield tolerable pastures, and are capable of being improved. Zeeland, and several other islands, contain gentle risings, vales, fertile and well cultivated fields; yielding abundance of grain and pastures; but they produce no wine, nor metals, and very little salt. Most of the provinces have wood sufficient for their necessary occasions; and the lakes abound in fish.

The *climate* in Jutland is sharp and piercing; but, in the eastern parts of Sleswick and Holstein, it is more mild and temperate. In the low and marshy tracts, the air is moist, foggy, and insalubrious. The tran-

sition from heat to cold, and *v. v.* is sudden, so that spring and autumn are scarcely known; winter is sometimes very severe, insomuch that the Sound is frozen over, and the country covered with snow. The most frequent and violent winds are from the west and south-west.

The *population* of all the Danish dominions in Europe has been estimated at 2,148,438, and that of Denmark proper at 1,163,960; but some writers are of the opinion that the number of inhabitants in this kingdom was formerly more considerable than it is at present.

The *manners* of the superiour Danes resemble those of the same classes in other European states. Though slavery was entirely abolished in Denmark by Frederic IV. A. D. 1702, yet the lower classes of the peasantry are still in a state of vassalage, which renders them indolent, dirty, and destitute of energy. Those of them who live in cities and towns enjoy the same freedom as in other absolute countries; and, with gentle usage, are docile and tractable; but they are not comparable to Britons in ease and happiness. A middle class, especially that of yeomanry, is hardly known.

In the XVIIth century scarce any *manufactures* were established in those countries; but, in the century following, the manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced into Copenhagen, and several branches of mechanic arts were well executed. At present there are many expert artists in the capital. A private nobleman in north Jutland has introduced manufactures of wool, leather, and iron; and other manufactures have been recently encouraged by the crown.

The *trade* of Denmark, in the XVIIth century, was carried on principally by foreigners, until the reign of Christian III. when the Danes, encouraged by royal munificence, applied to commerce. Under the patronage of succeeding sovereigns, trade has flourished. The chief exports consist of native products, viz. grain, horses, and black cattle. Salt, wine, tobacco, brandy, silk, broad cloath, hardware, &c. are imported.

ported. Trading companies to foreign parts have been established. But, though the several provinces are commodiously situate for navigation and commerce, and enjoy the advantage of a fruitful soil, yet their imports generally exceed their exports.

Religion.—In the times of heathenism, the Danes performed religious worship in honour of the idols Freyer, Thor, Thyr, Odin, and Freya; and four days in the week still retain the names of the four last mentioned. The chief of the deities was Odin. In the middle age, several attempts were made, with little success, to convert the Danes to Christianity; and churches were founded in several parts of the kingdom. Having patiently endured rigorous treatment and persecution, the clergy at length obtained a free toleration; and in 1537 the doctrine of the gospel was decreed to be the established religion in Denmark. But, though the Lutheran doctrine and mode of worship, have received the sanction of government, yet other religious sects are tolerated. There are six dioceses in Denmark. The bishops are merely superintendents of the clergy, and have no concern with civil affairs. The revenue of the clergy arises partly from lands and tithes, and partly from the liberality of their respective flocks.

Literature.—Prior to the eleventh century no *science* was cultivated in Denmark. In the century following, Sueno, a concise writer, and Saxo Grammaticus, a fabulous historian, flourished. After the restoration of letters, some eminent men appeared, among whom was Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer; but Denmark has scarcely produced a distinguished philosopher, poet, physician, or critic. The universities at Copenhagen and Kiel are held in some estimation. A royal academy of sciences; an academy for painting, sculpture, and architecture; a society for the improvement of the northern history and languages; and a college of physicians and surgeons, have been instituted at different

periods, and have contributed to diffuse science throughout the northern parts of Europe.

Form of Government.—In the year 1660, the clergy and commons, disgusted with the oppressive and tyrannical behaviour of the nobility, made an offer of their lives, liberties, and properties to the king. The third estate was compelled to acquiesce, as there remained no alternative except a civil war. Since that revolution, the government has been an absolute monarchy, conducted however with moderation. By the *Lex Regia*, A. D. 1665, the order of succession was clearly pointed out and determined; but foreigners not naturalized cannot hold any employment of trust or profit. An excellent code of laws, in one small volume, was published by Christiern V. for Denmark and Norway; but Iceland still retains its ancient and consuetudinary law.

The whole *revenue* of the kingdom exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ million Sterling, of which Denmark contributes one third; Sleswick, Holstein, and Norway another third; and the remainder is levied from the West India islands, from ships passing the Sound, and from Altona.—In time of peace, the annual national expense is about L. 936,130; that of the army L. 350,000, and that of the navy L. 180,000. In 1771 the public debts were upwards of L. 3,000,000.

The *army*, in time of peace, consists of about 40,000 cavalry and infantry, exclusive of militia, and of 30,000 supplied by Norway. An intelligent and judicious traveller (*Coxe*) observes, that the military force of Denmark and Norway does not exceed 67,000 men, including regulars and militia, horse and foot.

The *naval force* of Denmark in 1779, consisted of 28 ships of the line, nine of 50 guns, one of 44, 15 frigates, and five bomb-ketches; and the number of registred seamen was 14,600, besides 800 marine artillery. But the navy of Denmark has been lately annihilated by a British army and navy, under the command of Lord Cathcart and Admiral

Admiral Gambier. After a bombardment of three days, Copenhagen surrendered; and eighteen sail of the line, 15 frigates, six brigs, 25 gun boats, with an immense quantity of naval stores found in the arsenal, were conveyed to the British ports.

History.—The time and manner in which those parts were at first peopled are alike unknown. It is probable that the original inhabitants were colonies of Scythians, who, at different periods, spread through the north and west countries of Europe. The Cimbri, a powerful nation, defeated the Romans in several battles; but, having received a decisive blow from Caius Marius B. C. 102, they diminished gradually to the days of Tacitus, when little else remained than the fame of their former exploits; "civitas nunc parva, sed gloria ingens." During this reduced state of the principal inhabitants of the country now called Denmark, Wooden, the leader of a Scythian horde expelled from their settlements between the Euxine and Caspian seas, retreated northward, and took possession of the depopulated territory of the Cimbri. His successors reigned in Scandinavia several centuries. In the beginning of the Vth century, vast multitudes issued thence to join the Scythians and Goths, who effected the conquest of the western empire. The appellation of Danes was first mentioned in the century following. Iornandes ranks them among the tribes which at that time inhabited the island of Scanzia; and Procopius places them in the vicinity of Thule, *i. e.* that part of Scandinavia now called Norway and Tele-mark. Adam of Bremen, toward the conclusion of the XIIth century, calls Sconia a province of Denmark; and Eginhard observes that, in his time, the Dani and Sueones were distinguished by the general name of Nortmanni, or Normans.

About the middle of the VIIIth century, the inhabitans of those parts, greatly increased in number and strength, invaded and plundered the neighbouring countries. During a period of 200 years, they ravaged the

the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and in the reign of Charlemagne penetrated into Germany. By a treaty of that Emperour, A. D. 811, the Danish settlements were bounded by the Saxon province on the right hand of the river Elbe. The Danes, subsisting chiefly on plunder, were then called Wiccingi, *i. e.* pirates, by English historians and annalists. Afterward, they extended their conquests over lower Saxony, Holland, Flanders, and the adjacent countries. Rendering the Kings of France tributaries, they persevered in their piratical enterprises; and invaded Spain and Italy.

The Danish nation hitherto consisted of distinct tribes, or independent bodies of adventurers, without laws or any regular form of government. But Harald Blaatland, son of Gormond, in the Xth century, united all the principalities into one monarchy; and hence the origin of civil government in Denmark may be dated. Toward the middle of the XIIth century, this kingdom became a scene of confusion, disorder, and blood, in which the clergy distinguished themselves as principal actors. Waldemar I. A. D. 1157, restored internal tranquillity to his dominions; but after his death, civil dissensions and wars long prevailed.

In the reign of Margaret A. D. 1388, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united into one kingdom. In 1448, Christian, Count of Oldenburg, from whom the present royal family of Denmark descended, was raised to the throne; but the Swedes revolted, and asserted their independence. Several fruitless attempts were made in succeeding reigns to recover Sweden. In 1536 the protestant religion was established in Denmark by Christian III. Christian IV. who ascended the throne A. D. 1588, carried on an unsuccessful war against Austria and Sweden, and resigned to the latter Jemptland and Herndal. His successor Frederic III. by a treaty in March 1660, abandoned to Sweden the provinces of Sconia, Halland, and Bleking, with the fertile island of Rugen.

Rugen. In October 1660, hereditary right with absolute power was annexed to the crown. From this epoch to the death of Frederic, Denmark enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity.

Christian V. and Frederic IV. were frequently engaged in wars with the Swedes. By the peace of Stockholm, the Dutchy of Sleswick was ceded to Denmark. In 1728, the public library, &c. in Copenhagen was consumed by fire.

Christian VI. a mild and prudent prince, who succeeded Frederic in 1730, cultivated peace with neighbouring powers, and promoted the happiness of his subjects. In 1732, he founded a magnificent palace in Copenhagen.

In the reign of Christian VII., A. D. 1772, by the intrigues of the Queen Dowager, Struensee and Brandt, favourites of the king, were condemned and beheaded; the Queen, his Britannic Majesty's youngest sister, was imprisoned in the palace of Cronenburgh, and an almost entire change in the departments of administration was effected. The Queen, upon her enlargement, retired to the city of Zell, where she died in the 24th year of her age. In 1780, the king acceded to the armed neutrality proposed by the Empress of Russia. Another court revolution took place A. D. 1784, in consequence of which the Queen Dowager's party was removed, and a new council formed under the auspices of the Prince Royal, who introduced many wise and salutary regulations for the benefit of his country.

Maps.—Andrew Buraeus de Bos, architect to the king of Sweden, delineated a map of the northern kingdoms, from which all the maps of Scandinavia have been copied. John Meyren published a map of Denmark, which is the ground work of all the new maps of that kingdom. Those of Lisle, Homann, Palairet, Robert, and Kitchen, are generally known. Pontoppidan's inaccurate map had more reputation than it deserves; and Gaspard Dankewerth annexed an indifferent map to his description of Sleswick and Holstein. A map of Denmark was published

published at Copenhagen in 1765; and maps of the several provinces appeared in the year following.

The several provinces of proper Denmark may be treated in the following order:—North Jutland, Sleswick, Zeeland, and the adjacent islands.

North Jutland.

North Jutland, Cimbrica Chersonesus, is a peninsule bounded on the west, north, and east by the sea, and on the south by the dutchy of Sleswick, sometimes called South Jutland; lying between 55° 24′ and 57° 40′ N. latitude, and between 12° 40′ and 10° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 180 miles from north to south, and 75 from west to east in mean breadth.

This province, on the eastern and western coasts, is indented by gulphs which form safe and commodious ports. The gulph of Lymfiord, or Lymfort, is an extensive creek of the sea, penetrating from the Cattegat westward across the peninsule to within three miles of the German ocean, widening gradually, navigable, and containing many islands. Other gulphs, or narrow inlets, are those of Marriager, Randers, Ebeltoft, Kalloe. Horsens, Weile, and Kolding, on the east side; and those of Lyster, Graac Dib, Nyminds Gab, and Torksmind, on the west. The inland districts are diversified with hills, heaths, lakes, and marshes. The level tracts are fertile; and grain, horses, and black cattle are annually exported. On the east side of the peninsule are plantations of oak, fir, birch, &c. Some of the rivers, resembling torrents, descend from the hills with impetuosity. The Guden rises near Wiburg, receives many small streams in its progress eastward, becomes navigable at Randers and falls into the Cattegat sea.

North Jutland is divided into four districts, viz. Aalburg, Wiburg, Aarhus, and Rypen.

1. AALBURG, formerly called Wandal, Borglum, and Burglaw, is almost an island in the north part of the country, formed by the gulph of Lymfort, 40—60 miles from north to south along the eastern coast, and in some places 60—70 from west to east. Being of an irregular form, its length and its breadth under different parallels are very unequal. It may contain 1400 square miles, and 70,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—Aalburg, an old, considerable, manufacturing, and trading town, containing a palace, an exchange, other public buildings, and about 4000 inhabitants, on the south coast of Lymfort gulph, watered by two rivers, and several miles from the sea. It has a safe and deep harbour, and some trade in herrings and grain. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves of this place are in estimation. King John died here in 1512. In 1530 this town was damaged by fire; plundered by Clement a noted pirate in 1534; and in 1643 and 1658 it was taken by the Swedes. *Schagen*, or Skagen, a mean place on a cape of the same name, at the northern extremity of the peninsule, and entrance of the Schager-rac, or Cattegat, which is the passage out of the German ocean into the Baltic. On that promontory a tower 64 feet high was erected in 1751, in which, during winter, a fire is kept burning all night for the safety of mariners; and pilots are always ready to conduct vessels through this dangerous passage.

Hiorring, or Horn, formerly a considerable town, 30 miles N. W. of Schagen; but being consumed by fire in 1693, it is now reduced to a mean village. *Sabie*, a town inhabited by fishermen, with a port at the mouth of a river, opposite to three small rivers in the Cattegat. *Nykoping*, a little trading town with a good harbour, in the fruitful island of Mors, near the south-west extremity of Aalburg. Some geographers refer that town and island to the district of Wiburg. Veneberg, Borglum, Jersleff, &c. are inland places of little note.

2. WIBURG is bounded on the north by the gulph of Lymfort, on the east, south, and west by Aarhus and Rypen; being 40—50 miles from north to south, and 30—40 from west to east; containing 1200 square miles, and 53,000 inhabitants. An inlet of Lymfort gulf penetrates S. E. into the middle of this county, dividing it into two parts.

Wiburg, the capital of North Jutland, is an ancient inland town, upwards of two miles in circuit, situate near the border of Asmild lake, containing three parishes, 28 streets, several public buildings, and 2000 inhabitants. Here the states of Jutland formerly used to hold their diets and paid homage to the sovereign; and here, A. D. 1528, the reformation was begun in Denmark. In 1726, the best and largest part of it was destroyed by fire; but the damage was soon repaired. The following places are of little note, viz. Mariager, *i. e.* Ager Mariæ, a small town with a handsome church, on a gulph of the same name; Skeva, or Skive, an inconsiderable town with some trade, in a peninsule on the border of the gulph of Lymfort; Hobroe, a little agreeable trading town; Lessow, an island about 10 miles long and 4—5 broad, opposite to the coast of Aalburg, in the Cattegat sea, almost environed by sand banks, but tolerably fertile and inhabited. Near it lies Niding, a dangerous rock or shoal.

3. AARHUS, Aarhuus, or Arenhusen, is bounded on the west by Rypen and Wiburg, on the east by the Cattegat; being in some places 70 miles from north to south, and 30 from west to east. It contains about 1700 square miles, and upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. It is diversified with forests, lakes, and small rivers, the principal of which is the Guden. The tract along the coast is abundantly fertile; and a considerable quantity of grain is annually exported.

Aarhus, or Aarhuus, a populous trading town, founded towards the close of the XIth century, containing two market places, a large cathedral,

dral, bishop's palace, hospital, &c. in a plain between the sea and an inland lake, with a shallow but secure port. The stream that flows from the lake divides the town into two parts.

Randers, an old, inland, indifferently built, trading town, on the Guden, N. N. W. of Aarhuus. This town was formerly well fortified, and is now famous for its leather gloves, fine salmon, earthen ware, and strong beer. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of the castle of Droningborg. *Mariager*, a little town on the border of a gulph of the same name, about 12 miles N. of Randers, at some distance from the sea coast. Its trade consists chiefly in stones and lime. *Ebeltoft*, a small town, with a shallow port and little trade, at the bottom of an inlet of the sea, N. N. E. of Aarhuus, and near cape Helgenas, or C. de Sancto. *Horsens*, a trading town, with a shallow harbour, south of Aarhuus, on a small inlet opposite to the north extremity of the island of Funen. *Scanderborg*, a little manufacturing town, with a castle, or palace, formerly a residence of the kings of Denmark, between Aarhuus and Horsens, not far from the sea coast. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agriculture. The island of Anholt in the Cattegat, is environed by sand banks dangerous to mariners; on account of which a fire is constantly kept up in a lighthouse.

4. RYPEN, the most considerable district in North Jutland, extends along the western coast between Sleswick and the gulph of Lymfort, being upwards of 100 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east. In some places it is fertile, but the greater part of it is barren and thinly inhabited. Consisting of about 2000 square miles, it contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Rypen, the capital, formerly a populous place, containing a castle, a cathedral, and four parish churches, has been reduced by wars, inundations, and fire, to a small and tolerably built town, at the shallow mouth of the Nipsaa, or Nibsaar, on the west coast and border of Sles-

wick. A church built here A. D. 860 was accounted the second in the kingdom. *Kolding*, anciently a royal residence, now a mean place with a harbour choked up and almost no trade, between two hills near the east coast, a league above the mouth of the Truetho, or Trueth, a small stream which falls into the little Belt, opposite to Sapphiaodde in Funen. On a neighbouring eminence was founded the castle of Oernsborg, A. D. 1248, afterwards called Coldinghuus. Its Giant's tower was built by Christiern IV. *Fredericia*, or Fredericks-odde, a place of some strength, with an indifferent port, in a fertile tract, on the little Belt, several miles north-east of Kolding. It was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1657. Here all vessels pay toll in passing through the little Belt. Weile, a little town north of Kolding, on the confines of Aarhuus, in a picturesque situation, at the termination of a vale and extremity of a gulph. Here the nobility renounced allegiance to Christian II.

Warde, a small decayed town, north of Rypen, on a stream which is not navigable, at some distance from the sea coast. *Rinkioping*, an inconsiderable trading town, on a gulph of the west coast, the entrance into which is dangerous on account of sand banks. *Holstebroe*, a little inland town near the northern border of the district, on a rivulet which falls into a deep inlet of the sea $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues below the town. *Hierting*, a small and tolerably built town, pleasantly situate near the mouth of the Warde, with a good port. *Jelling*, anciently a royal residence, now a considerable village, in the bailliage of Koldinghuus. Two tumuli in the church are said to be the tombs of Gormo a pagan king, and of Tyra his consort. Betwixt them, on a sepulchral monument, there are some hieroglyphical figures, and a runic inscription. Mogel-Tondern is a village in the county of Schackenbourg. Near the village of Galhus, in 1639, was found the horn of Tondern, now deposited in the cabinet of curiosities at Copenhagen. It is of pure gold weighing 100 ounces, with figures and an inscription engraven on it. In 1737 another was found in the same place embellished with several

veral figures and a gothic or runic inscription importing that notice was given of time by sounding this horn every hour. The island of Fanoe is about two leagues in length, and inhabited by fishermen and seafaring people.

Sleswick, sometimes called south Jutland, anciently dependent on Denmark, now partly under the jurisdiction of that crown, and partly subjected to the duke of Holstein Gottorp, is bounded on the north by Rypen, on the east by the Baltic, on the south by Holstein, on the west by the German ocean; lying in 55° N. latitude; being 85 miles from north to south, and 40—50 from west to east; containing 2640 square miles, 24 small towns, 1500 villages, and 250,000 inhabitants.

The coasts are irregular and deeply indented with gulphs and inlets of the sea. The western coast, intersected by the courses of rivers, is bordered with islands and sand banks. The anterior parts abound in eminences, marshes, and rivers; but the level tracts are fruitful. The chief rivers in this dutchy are—the Eider already mentioned; the Treen that augments the Eider near Fredericstadt; and the Nips-Aa that falls into the sea below Ripen. The canal of Kiel unites the Eider with the Baltic. It is about 20½ British miles in length; 100 feet broad at top, and 54 at bottom. The least depth is about 10 feet. It was begun in 1777, and finished in 1785.

Towns, &c.—*Haderslaben*, an inconsiderable trading town, with a port for small vessels, near the N. E. extremity of the dutchy, on a narrow inlet of the Baltic, whence there is a passage eastward to Assens in the island of Funen. There was anciently a castle on an eminence without the town.

Apenrade, a small thriving town, environed on three sides by hills, south of Haderslaben, at the bottom of a gulph. Its port is neither deep nor secure against easterly winds. It has frequently suffered by fire.

Tondern,

Tondern, or Tunderen, near the west coast, on an island formed by the Widaw, was formerly a place of considerable trade; but its harbour is now choked up, and its palace lies in ruins.

Flensbourg, a narrow, tolerably built, trading town, with a secure harbour, at the extremity of a winding deep gulph on the east coast, about 16 miles north of Sleswick, in the road to Apenrade. It contains several public buildings; but its trade is greatly decayed. On the land side it is environed by hills, and is a place of no strength. The gulph on which it is situate penetrates 20 miles inland. In 1427 it successfully resisted the combined forces of Holstein, Lubeck, and Hamburg. Several remarkable diets were held here; and in 1646 King Christian V. was born in the castle that now lies in ruins.

A tract of land called *Angeln*, lying between the Sley and the gulph of Flensbourg, was occupied by a tribe of adventurers, who, with a powerful body of Saxons and Jutes, invaded Great Britain, and made themselves masters of the country, to which they gave the name of England from that of their former habitation.

Sleswick, the capital of the dutchy, is a large, irregularly built, decayed town, containing upwards of 5000 inhabitants, and pleasantly situate, in the form of a crescent, near the south-east extremity of the dutchy, on the gulph of Schley, at equal distances from the east and west coasts. There were formerly seven parish churches and six convents in this city; but scarce a vestige of them can now be traced. It has some manufactures, but no trade, its port being choked up with sand. Its environs are not fertile. Near Sleswick, at the bottom of the gulph, is Gottorp castle, formerly a ducal residence, where was a globe eleven feet diameter, the convex surface of which represented the earth, and the concave the heavenly bodies. The king of Denmark gave this globe to Peter I. who ordered it to be conveyed to Petersburg. In the gulph

gulph of Schley lies the island of Arnis, desert in the year 1667, but since that time cultivated and inhabited.

Husum, a small, indifferently built, decayed town, noted for being the residence of Madam Bourignon, on the western coast. It has suffered extremely by inundations and the ravages of war. Formerly it employed 40 large vessels in commerce, and exported great quantities of malt; but towards the conclusion of the last century its chief trade consisted in beer, horses, and black cattle. In this district, the strong town of Mildesborg was, A. D. 1300, destroyed by an inundation.

Frederickstadt, founded by a colony of Dutch Arminians after the synod of Dort, and so called in honour of Frederick IV. is a regularly built, flourishing, manufacturing, and trading town, at the conflux of the Eider and Trenn, W. S. W. of Sleswick; encompassed by a moat.

Tonningen, formerly a considerable and fortified, now a small, open, well built town, with a tolerable harbour, below Frederickstadt, on the west coast. Its fortifications were demolished by the king of Denmark A. D. 1714; and in 1734 its castle shared the same fate.

Eckelnfohrede is a small, decayed town, surrounded by water, with a deep port, near the south-east extremity of the dutchy. The streets are broad and planted with trees.

The most considerable islands adjacent to the coast of Sleswick are as follows:

1. *Islands in the German Ocean.—Helgoland*, or Holy Island, anciently called Farroe, St Ursula's Island, Terra Sancta, and Phostland, lies opposite to the S. W. extremity of Sleswick, equidistant nearly from the mouths of the Elbe and the Eider. During the middle age, it was frequently damaged by inundations of the sea; the last and most dreadful of which, in 1649, left little else than the basis of the island, which is a solid rock. This little spot, whose circuit does not exceed 1800 rods,

rods, is divided into the *Highland* and the *Downs*. The soil of the former is a species of red clay, 2 or 3 feet in depth, producing scanty crops of oats and barley, with some vegetables. Beside some fruit trees and shrubs, there is pasture for a few cows and sheep. On the most elevated part of the island, the citizens of Hamburgh have erected a light-house, which is supplied at their expence with pit coal. The low land consists chiefly of sandy downs, secured by a mole from the violence of the sea. Since the year 1728, these downs have been separated from the rest of the island by a channel called the Waal, navigable by large vessels. The inhabitants, governed by their own laws, are fishermen and excellent pilots. This island, in 1714, was annexed to the crown of Denmark.

Nordstrand, opposite to Husum, was formerly a fruitful island, about 12 miles long and 4 broad, but was overflown by the sea, October 11th A. D. 1634. A part of it remains, called Pelworm, about 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues in extent.—*Amroen* is a small island in the form of a crescent.—*Vooren*, or Foehr, north-east of Amroen, near the coast of Sleswick, between Nordstrand and Sylt, of an oval figure, 6 miles long and 4 broad, produces corn and pastures. It contains Wick, a small town with a good road for ships, and several villages.—*Sylt* is a triangular island, for most part sandy and barren, but inhabited by fishermen, to the north of Foehr, from which it is separated by Rode-Tift, *i. e.* red channel, opposite to the west coast of Sleswick, in 55° north latitude.—*Rom*, or Roem, north of Sylt, about 6 miles from north to south, and 3 in breadth, yields tolerable pasturage.—*Manoe*, or Mandoe, is a little island north of Roem.

2. *Islands in the Baltic.*—*Alsen*, or Asen, a pleasant, fruitful, and populous island, 6 leagues in length and 1—2 in breadth, lies in 55° 5′ north latitude, opposite to Flensborough and Apenrade. It produces abundance of rye, fruit, and vegetables. Sonderborg, a small town, is situate

situate on the declivity of a rugged hill, and has a deep harbour, at the entrance into which there is a castle and tower where Christian II. was imprisoned 13 years. Nordborg on the north coast, and other places in Alsen, are of little note.—*Arroe*, south-east of Alsen, is upwards of 12 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, not far from the south coast of Funen, in 55° north latitude nearly. Formerly this island was covered with wood; now it is partially cultivated. Its little town has a tolerable port. The inhabitants are a mixture of peasants and seafaring people.

ISLANDS AT THE ENTRANCE INTO THE BALTIC.

ZEELAND, or Saland, *i. e.* the country in the sea, is bounded on the west by the Great Belt, on the south by the Baltic, on the east by the Sound that separates it from Schonen in Sweden, on the north by the Cattegat; lying between 55° and 56° 10′ north latitude, and between 11° and 12° 45′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 60—80 miles from north to south, and 58—66 from west to east; containing 2000 square miles, and upwards of 250,000 inhabitants. It is flat, fertile, and well cultivated; diversified with vales, gentle eminences, woods, and lakes. The principal products are barley, oats, and rye, with excellent pastures. The north coast is deeply indented by a large irregular bay called Isefiord, that has several branches or inlets, one of which extends to Holbeck, and another to Roschild. In this island there is not one river, and only a few brooks sufficient to turn a mill.

The climate of Zeeland, in general, is indifferent, especially on the borders of lakes, and in low situations where the air is rendered unwholesome by fogs. Here, as well as in most parts of Denmark, are only two seasons of the year, winter and summer; for from extreme cold the transition is sudden to a suffocating, gross, warm atmosphere, by which myriads of flies and vermin are generated.

Towns, &c.—*Copenhagen*, Kiobenhaven, Hafnia, the capital of Denmark, is a large, well built, fortified, commercial city, 5 miles in circuit, situate on the eastern coast of the island, in a low and marshy territory, about 15 miles from the coast of Schonen, and 25 from the entrance into the Sound. In the XIth century it was a mean fishing village; but towards the middle of the XVth century, having been greatly enlarged, it became the royal residence. It is divided into the old and new town, and Christianshaafen, containing many elegant public buildings, and upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. The streets are well paved, with a narrow foot-path on each side. The houses in the principal streets and squares are almost entirely built with brick; but in the lanes many of the buildings are of timber. In certain parts of the town, canals are formed for large ships to come up to the warehouses. Towards the land there are regular ramparts and bastions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks. The *Old Town* consists of nine quarters, containing the great Wartow hospital a noble foundation for the poor,—the orphan house,—a royal palace almost consumed by fire in February 1794,—the university founded in 1479, and liberally endued,—the new royal palace,—the exchange a spacious Gothic structure, 406 by 66½ feet,—St Mary's church whose tower is 380 feet high, on the most elevated spot in the city,—Trinity church whose valuable collection of books was destroyed by fire in 1728, and whose tower, 115 feet high, and flat on the top, was designed for an observatory for Christian Longomontanus, a celebrated astronomer,—the church of St Nicolas a large and highly ornamented edifice,—Christiansholm where the naval arsenal is deposited. The *New Town* consists of two quarters, containing Charlottenburg a commodious palace, founded A. D. 1672,—a royal palace called Rosenburg, containing the old and new regalia, and other treasure of great value,—the academy of the royal cadets, &c. *Christianshaafen* consists of one quarter only, whose noted edifices are, St Saviour's church,

church, a magnificent building, founded in 1682, and completed in 1694, —an orphan house,—a large dock-yard where ships of war are refitted, &c. In this city are several literary societies and academies, many hospitals and poor houses, with various flourishing manufactures. It has been often visited by the calamities of war and pestilence; and by fire the most elegant and greatest part of it was consumed in 1728. It was bombarded by a British fleet in 1801; besieged and taken by a British army and fleet in 1807, when 18 sail of the line, many frigates and small vessels, with all the naval stores, were carried off to England. The capacious harbour, having on the south the isle of Amak, has a narrow entrance defended by forts and platforms.

The island of *Amak*, which has a communication with the city by bridges, is a level tract, 6000 paces in length, and 2000 in breadth, peopled by about 900 families, the descendants of a colony from East Friesland. Of a rich and fertile soil, it may be styled the kitchen garden of the capital; and is noted for its excellent quarries. The gently undulating country round Copenhagen produces grain and pasture, and is interspersed with small woods of beach and oak. To the westward of the city is Fredericksburg, a royal palace, moated round with a triple ditch.

Elsinore, Elsineur, or Helsingoer, was an inconsiderable village until the year 1445, when it was made a staple town by Eric of Pomerania, who conferred several immunities upon it. From that period it gradually increased in size and wealth. At present it is an indifferently built, trading, sea port town, containing upwards of 4,000 inhabitants, defended by the important fortress of Cronenburg built in 1585; situate on a declivity at the north extremity of the island, eight leagues N. of the capital, and opposite to Helsingburgh on the Swedish coast. It has a good road, but no proper harbour. Here all ships pay toll in their passage through the Sound. Besides a small duty, vessels are rated at one and

a quarter per cent. of their cargoes; but English, French, Dutch, and Swedish ships pay one per cent. only.

The *Sound* forms the communication between the North Sea and the Baltic. Where narrowest, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. The entrance into it is guarded by Cronenburg fort, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land to Sweden. Though this fort is said to guard the Sound, yet there is water of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance, and the largest ships can even sail close to the Swedish coast; but the safest course is near the fort; as, elsewhere, there are opposite currents and shallows. The palace in the fort is a square gothic building, where the late Queen Matilda was confined; and, at some distance, there is a garden, where, if we may rely on tradition, Hamlet's father was murdered.

Betwixt Elsinore and the capital, in the middle of the Sound, lies the small but fertile island of Huen, or Ween, containing the ruins of Uraniburg, a castle built for an observatory by the celebrated Tycho Brahe. This island, formerly an appendage to Zeeland, was annexed to the Swedish crown at the peace of Roschild.

Roschild, or Roskild, anciently a considerable town and the capital of Denmark, built before the year 980, now greatly decayed, is 18 miles W. of Copenhagen, at the extremity of a gulph called the bay of Isefiord. Its cathedral is the royal burying-place. Here peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark A. D. 1658. This town, half a mile in circuit, contains about 1620 inhabitants.

Nestved is a considerable, indifferently built, trading, manufacturing town, pleasantly situate in a fertile territory, on the rivulet Ness, near the south coast of the island, about 16 leagues S. S. W. of the capital. In its vicinity a decisive battle was fought A. D. 1259.

Kioge, a small trading town, formerly a place of note, eight leagues south of Copenhagen, on a gulph of the eastern coast, at the mouth of the

Koogaae.

Koogaae. In 1659, the King of Sweden fortified it with ditches and ramparts. The Danes defeated the Swedish fleet in the adjacent bay, A. D. 1677.

Wordingborg, a small town inhabited by husbandmen and sailors, stands at the south extremity of the island, on the strait of Gronsund, and was formerly defended by a castle, which was the ordinary residence of Waldemar III. A famous diet was held here in 1240; and, in 1658, the preliminaries of a peace between Denmark and Sweden were here adjusted.

Korsoer is a little trading town, on a promontory, with a tolerable harbour of no great depth, defended by an old castle, at the S. W. extremity of the island, on the Great Belt, opposite to the north end of Langland. The distance betwixt this place and Funen is 18 miles.

Soroe, Sora, a little town, noted for a royal academy, in an agreeable district, surrounded by three fresh water lakes, E. of Korsoer.

Ringsted, a small, old, meanly built town, or rather village, where the Kings of Denmark were formerly buried, near the centre of the island. The church is esteemed the most ancient Christian temple in Denmark.

Kalundborg, a trading town, with a good harbour, at the neck of a narrow peninsule on the west coast, 10 leagues N. of Korsoer. Thence a packet boat sails twice a week to Aarhus in Jutland, a passage usually performed in 10 or 12 hours. In its castle Christian II. died prisoner, and Albert King of Sweden was confined.

Holberg, a small town, with a port, to the eastward of Kalundborg; on a branch of the gulph of Isefiord, about eight leagues W. of Roskild. Its environs are fertile.

Nykioping, formerly a considerable, now a small place, with a tolerable harbour, on the west border of Isefiord gulph, north of Holbeck, and 15 leagues N. W. of Copenhagen.

Zeeland;

Zeeland is divided into districts, containing many villages, old castles, and royal seats; the most magnificent of which is Fredericksburg, built by Christian IV. in a moist track about 25 miles N. N. W. of the capital. In the district of Kronsborg, there is a convenient port for small vessels opposite to the island of Huen. In Trygevelde is a pyramidal stone with a runick inscription, and a steep hill called Stevns-klint composed of beds of chalk and flint placed alternately. In Ledreborg are the ruins of the famous castle of Ledra, and a great stone on which sacrifices were annually offered up.

SAMSOE is an island of an irregular figure, about five leagues from north to south, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; N. W. of Kalundborg, north of Funen, and six leagues east of Aarhus in Jutland. Hilly, but tolerably fertile, it contains upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, and is environed by several inconsiderable islands.

MONA, or Moen, is a fertile island, in the form of a crescent, about 18 miles from south-west to north-east, and 4—6 in breadth; at the south extremity of Zeeland, and separated from the north coast of Falster by the strait of Gronsund. It contains a little town near the middle of the island, and six parishes. Its coasts are bordered with hills of chalk, which may be seen at a considerable distance.

BORNHOLM, a rocky but fertile island, of an oval form, lies in the Baltic about 80 miles eastward of Zeeland, and 16 from the S. E. extremity of Schonen; containing several small sea ports, viz. Ronda, Hasle, Sendwick, and Nexoe. Aakirken is near the centre. The coast in most places is inaccessible on account of dangerous rocks and shoals. This island affords good limestone, marble quarries, and pit coal. At the peace of Roskild this island was ceded to the Swedes; but the inhabitants soon after recovered their liberty, and delivered up the island to Denmark, under whose protection it remains. In 1684, the fort of Christiansoe

Christiansoe was erected on some rugged rocks called Ertholmen, between which ships may lie at anchor, but not in security.

FIONIA, or Funen, an island, on all sides indented by small gulphs, is situate between Zeeland and Jutland, in 55° 30′ N. latitude, and 10° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 45—60 miles from north to south, and 30—35 from west to east. It consists chiefly of low and fruitful hills, producing corn and wood sufficient for the natives, but affording little for exportation.

Odensee, formerly a royal residence, is an ancient, irregularly built, trading town, in a plain watered by a river, and a mile from the sea coast, containing an old cathedral in which are some curious monuments, four churches, an hospital, and 5500 inhabitants. In 1701 a treaty was concluded here between the King of Denmark, England, and Holland; and in 1724 a trading company was established by a royal charter. *Nyeborg*, the birth place of Christian II. is a small, tolerably built, and advantageously situate town, at the bottom of a gulph on the east coast, with a large but shallow harbour, almost opposite to the little island of Sproe, which lies in the middle of the Great Belt. A large wing of the ancient royal palace remains, and is used as a magazine and arsenal. In 1659, the Swedes were defeated almost under the guns of its castle. Here the ships that pass through the Great Belt are obliged to pay toll. *Kiertmund*, a small town with a commodious harbour, five leagues north of Nyeborg, on the border of a gulph, opposite nearly to the little island of Ramsoe. *Faaborg*, or Foborg, a small trading town, in a low and fertile territory, with a bad harbour, on the south coast, opposite to the western extremity of the island of Arroe. *Swenborg*, or Schwinborg, a little manufacturing town, with some trade, in a fruitful tract, at the S. E. extremity of the island, 10 miles from Foborg, opposite to the middle of Langland. Here is the best port in Funen. *Assens*, formerly a considerable, now a small trading town, with an indifferent

indifferent harbour, on the south west coast. This place was noted for a convent of Franciscans.

SPROE is a small island in the Great Belt, equally distant from Funen and Zeeland, containing a farm house, with an inn for the occasional accommodation of the crew of the guardship stationed to collect the toll from vessels which pass between that island and Zeeland; such as sail on the western side pay their toll at Nyeborg.

TASSING, a pleasant and fertile island, eight miles long, and three broad, lying between Swenborg and Langland. It contains upwards of 300 inhabitants.

LANGLAND is a tolerably fertile island, 30 miles from north to south, and three or four in breadth, opposite to the south east extremity of Funen. It contains a small trading town, an old castle seated on an eminence, and several villages.

LAALAND, a marshy, unhealthy, but fruitful island, producing abundance of grain and pasture, about 30 miles from west to east, and 12—15 in breadth; south of Zeeland, and south-east of Langland, in 54° 50′ N. latitude. Grain is the chief product of the soil. Considerable quantities of wheat are exported to Copenhagen, and other towns of Zeeland, and the rest of Denmark. *Naskow*, the capital, is a walled, trading town, with a rich hospital, and a tolerable port, on an inlet of the western coast: *Marieboe*, in the XVth and XVIth centuries famous for a convent of a religious society of nuns, on a lake near the middle of the island: *Nysted*, formerly a place of considerable trade with Germany, and famous for a monastery founded A. D. 1286, now a little trading town on the S. E. coast: *Saxkioping*, an inconsiderable town, with some trade in grain, on a river, in the N. E. district of the island.

FALSTER, a fertile but unhealthy island, of a triangular form, is separated from the east coast of Laaland by a narrow strait, and from the south

coast

coast of Zeeland by Gronsund. It extends about 20 miles from north to south, and 18 along the north coast from west to east; the southern district terminates in a point. It yields abundance of fruit with all sorts of game; and contains, *Nyekioping* an old, tolerably built, trading town, environed by a rampart and ditch, with a castle which was anciently a royal residence, on the west coast, opposite to Saxkioping in Laaland. Here a congress was held between King John and the Hansetowns in 1507. *Stubbekioping*, an old and mean place, on the north coast, opposite to Bogoe a little island in Gronsund.

Femeren, Famaria, a fertile island of small extent, S. S. W. of Laaland, near the coast of Wagria in Holstein, from which it is separated by a strait about two miles in breadth. It formerly contained several strong forts, and has been reckoned one of the keys of Denmark with regard to the empire. It suffered frequently by the devastations of war, especially in 1419, when it was almost depopulated by Eric King of Pomerania. The only town of note is *Borg*, whose harbour was in former times defended by a castle. There are several villages, but few springs or rivulets.

NORWAY.

Norway, formerly an independent kingdom, now subject to the crown of Denmark, is bounded on the south by the Scaggerac sea, on the west and north by the northern ocean, on the east by Russian Lapland and Sweden, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains; lying between 57½° and 71° 10′ N. latitude; and between 5° 20′ and 81° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being about 950 miles from

north to south. Its breadth varies considerably in different latitudes. In the southern provinces, its extent from west to east is 150—240 miles; but beyond 67° lat. it does not exceed 30—30.

There is no uniformity in the climate of Norway. Along the sea coast the rigour of winter is mitigated by sea breezes; but on the mountains, and in the eastern parts of the country, the cold and frost are intense from October until April; and, during that period, abundance of snow falls in the northern districts, which facilitates the conveyance of goods by land. Sudden thaws sometimes arrest the traveller in his journey, and prove destructive to whole villages. The autumnal rains are often of long continuance, and prejudicial to the crop. In the inland parts the air is more pure and salubrious than in the maritime tract, where it is damp and the weather variable. The inhabitants, however, feel little inconvenience from the vicissitudes and inclemency of the seasons. Those who live in the vallies, are sheltered by the mountains from the northern blasts; and others, in situations more exposed, are fortified against the cold by wool, the skins of wild beasts, and feathers. In every province there is plenty of wood and turf for fuel. In summer the heat is often excessive; and vegetation is so powerful that, in some places, eight or nine weeks only intervene between seed-time and harvest; whereas, in the southern districts, 16 or 18 weeks elapse after sowing-time before the grain be thoroughly ripened. In winter the days are short; and, in the northern part of the country, the sun is for some weeks invisible, all the light perceived being a faint glimmering at noon that continues about an hour and an half; notwithstanding, the sky at night is generally so serene, the moon and aurora borealis are so bright, that the natives can carry on their fisheries and other operations without much inconvenience.

Norway, for the most part, is full of rugged rocks and high mountains, interspersed with morasses and barren wastes; so that a very small

small proportion of it is arable. But the fisheries on the coast, the timber trade in the highlands, the carriage of charcoal to the mines, together with grazing and hunting, enable the inhabitants to subsist. The mountains either extend in a long chain from south to north, or stand detached from one another. The several sections of that immense ridge which divides Norway from Sweden, are distinguished by proper appellations. The highest is Dofrafiall, or Dofrafeld, between 62° and 63° N. latitude. From that elevated group, one branch extends south east as the common boundary between this country and Sweden. Another, called Langfeld, proceeds westward about 50 miles; and, having almost reached the coast, it turns south towards Lindenas cape, the *Naze* of seamen, and, bending eastward, terminates in a high precipice about three leagues from Lister. A third branch, which is the longest, stretches northward between Norway and Swedish Lapland, gradually decreasing in elevation as it increases in latitude. Some of the Norwegian mountains are computed to be upwards of 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The lower ridges are clothed with pines and firs, which supply Europe with masts and large timber; but the highest summits of the hills are covered with perpetual snow. The southern part of the maritime country is diversified with detached hills, rocks, lakes, and morasses; and several tracts in Christiansand are fertile; but the interiour districts are bleak, rugged, and uncultivated, full of dreadful precipices, unfathomable caverns, vast cataracts, and impetuous torrents. On all hands, the scene is formidable to travellers, though government is at the expence of providing, at different distances, houses where they may be accommodated with fire, light, and kitchen furniture. One of the most remarkable caverns, named Dolfteen, was visited A. D. 1750, by two clergymen, who reported that they proceeded in it until they heard the sea dashing over their heads. The passage in that cavern is as wide as an ordinary church, and the sides are perpendicular, with a vaulted roof. But the

inconveniencies and disadvantages arising from the mountains are counterbalanced by excellent springs, good pastures, and inexhaustible quarries and mines.

Rivers and Lakes.—The most considerable river is the *Glom*, or Glomen, which originates in lake Oresund, and runs southward about 90 leagues. Its rugged course, full of cataracts, rocks, and shoals, renders it a tremendous torrent, yet many thousands of trees are annually floated upon it to Fredericstadt. Before it receives the Worm from lake Mioss, it is as broad as the Thames at Putney. Numerous rapid streams descend from the grand chain; and, after a short course westward, fall into creeks and inlets of the sea. Those which originate in the eastern declivities of that chain, run south-east through Swedish Lapland, and lose themselves in the gulph of Bothnia.

The most extensive lakes are in the southern provinces of Norway. The lake of Mioss is about 60 British miles in length, but of inconsiderable breadth, except towards the centre, where it exceeds 12 miles. It contains an island 10 miles in circuit, fertile in grain, pasture, and wood. The lake of Rands is said to be upwards of 40 miles long, but not more than one or two broad. Tyri lake, about 15 miles in length, is diversified with many bays and creeks, and environed by corn fields, meadows, and forests, behind which lofty mountains rise above one another. The lake of Faemund, 30 by 3—6 miles, is surrounded by mountains of great height. There are many other lakes in this country. The western coast is defended by a great number of islands and rocks. Some of the former are considerable, and indifferently fertile; but most of them are small, and inhabited by a few fishermen and pilots. They are a kind of rampart to the coast, and form abundance of secure harbours and places of retreat to ships in stormy weather. In some parts the coast is low, or gradually ascending; but, in general, it is bold and steep, and close

to

to the rock, the depth of the sea is from 100 to 400 fathoms. Many creeks run far inland, and are of great depth.

Norway, during most part of the XVIIIth century, was exempt from epidemical diseases, and from the calamities of war; and mortality, in common years, is less in this than in any other country in Europe, the proportion of deaths to the whole population being as 1 to 48; yet the population has not rapidly increased. In 1769 it was only 723,141. As many of the obstacles thrown in the way of early marriages have been removed, and the cultivation of the country encouraged, the proportion of births to deaths, for these 40 years past, has been as 140 to 100 nearly. The number of inhabitants is now estimated at 740,000. Robust, vigorous, and irascible, the Norwegians were anciently turbulent and factious. But, since their subjection to the crown of Denmark, they have become more civilized and peaceable. Few of them are by profession artists, yet they are not deficient in skill and ingenuity. Their manners and customs differ little from those of the same classes in other European states; and their dress is generally accommodated to the climate. The peasantry are remarkable for their simplicity and hospitality; the seafaring class are excellent mariners, and thousands of them are employed in foreign service.

This country cannot boast of a native writer till a recent period, though letters flourished in Iceland from the XIth to the XIVth century, and many works of some estimation were produced in that island, especially on the subjects of ancient history and Gothic mythology. An academy of sciences is established at Drontheim.

Of arable ground in Norway the portion is inconsiderable; oats, barley, rye, and pease, are sown, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the consumption. There is abundance of pasture, and 50 or 60,000 black cattle are annually sold. In summer the natives chiefly subsist on milk, cheese, fish, and game; and in winter on the flesh of cows, sheep, and goats.

goats. Masts, timber, planks, copper wrought and unwrought, iron, hides, furs, tallow, and train oil, with all kinds of fish, are articles of export. Wine, brandy, salt, grain, linen, hardware, and luxuries, are imported; but the balance of trade is in favour of this country. The principal commercial towns are Bergen and Drontheim.

Norway abounds in quarries of variegated marble, stone, slate, and crystals; but there is no flint, and freestone is rare. Little gold has been found; but the silver mines of Kongsberg, about 40 or 50 miles S. W. of Christiana, were formerly very productive, yielding about L.70,000 annually. Most of the miners being now removed to the cobalt mines at Fossum, the produce of the silver mines barely defrays the expence. The silver mine discovered at Iralsberg in 1726, is of little estimation. The copper mines at Roras, about 80 miles S. S. E. of Drontheim, discovered in 1644, are a source of considerable revenue. There are other mines of copper to the eastward of Drontheim. The cobalt mines already mentioned yield an annual revenue to the crown of L.15,000. The iron mines in Christiana are the most profitable. Lead has been found near Kongsberg, and alum works in the vicinity of Christiana. The number of mines in Norway has been computed about 8000.

Religion and the form of government are the same as in Denmark; the former being Lutheran, and the latter an absolute monarchy. There are some alterations in the laws, suited to the different circumstances of the two kingdoms.

Norway was anciently divided into small districts called lordships. Towards the conclusion of the ninth century, it became a province of Sweden, and afterwards of Denmark. At several succeeding periods, it recovered its independence; but, in the year 1537, it was united to Denmark.

It

It is now divided into four governments, viz. Christiana, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim; containing 18 towns, two earldoms, and 27 estates of the other nobility.

White and Homann published maps of Norway, which were corrected by Martin Hubner, professor in Copenhagen. In Blaeu's atlas, there are particular maps of the several provinces; and Keulen has published some tolerably accurate charts of the Norwegian coast. A map of this kingdom, delineated by Wangenstein, captain of artillery, appeared A. D. 1761, and has been copied by succeeding geographers.

CHRISTIANA.

1. CHRISTIANA, or Agerhuus, the most considerable, populous, and wealthy province in the kingdom, is bounded on the west by Christiansand and Bergen, on the north by Drontheim, on the east by Sweden, on the south by the Schagger-rack sea; lying between 59° and 62° 50′ N. latitude; being 200—260 miles from north to south, and 140 from west to east. This province, abounding in mountains and lakes, contains several trading towns and fortresses near the sea coast, with many small inland mine towns and villages.

Towns, &c.—Christiana, the capital, a considerable, commercial town, founded in 1624, containing 9000 inhabitants, and defended by the castle of Aggerhuus, was regularly built by Christian IV. A. D. 1624, in a fertile district, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, also called the gulph of Anslo, or Obslo, about 50 miles from the sea coast. Environed by copper and iron mines, and at no great distance from the silver mines of Kongsberg, whence considerable quantities of metals are exported; but deals and tar are the chief articles of trade.

Obslo,

Obslo, or Anslo, in the vicinity of Christiana, was built in 1060, on the opposite side of the bay; but A. D. 1624, it was consumed by fire, except a few houses now called the old town of Christiana. *Kongsberg* is a considerable mine town, among the mountains, containing 6000 inhabitants. Its silver mines were discovered in 1623, upon which the town was built, and peopled with German miners. In 1751, 41 shafts and 12 veins were wrought, in which 3500 officers, artificers, and labourers, were employed. The veins of silver extend throughout the neighbouring district.

Tonsberg, one of the oldest towns in Norway, is now a decayed place, S. S. W. of Christiana, on a small gulph of the same name, near the mouth of the gulph of Anslo. This town, composed of wooden houses, has some trade in furs, tallow, and butter, for which returns are made in grain, malt, &c. At Larvigen, several miles westward of Tonsberg, there is a good iron mine, and abundance of wood.—*Scheen*, a little town about six miles N. W. of Tonsberg, in the district of Tillemarken, near a cascade of a stream of the same name, which flows from a small inland lake. In this district are several iron works where the best cannon are cast. *Hummer*, anciently an episcopal see, and a considerable city, consisting of three main streets, and fifteen cross streets and lanes, near a bay on the east side of the lake Mioss, was laid in ashes by the Swedes, and never rebuilt.

Frederickshall is a fortified, trading town, advantageously situate in the S. E. corner of the province, at the mouth of the river Dahls, which originates in the mountains, runs southward, in the lower part of its course separating Norway from Sweden. This town contains upwards of 3800 inhabitants. On a rock, opposite to the town, stands the strong fortress of Frederickstein, founded A. D. 1661. Here Charles XII. was killed in the trenches before the town. Between Frederickshall and Anslo gulph, Frederickstatt, the most important for-

tress

tress in Norway, was built by Frederick II. A. D. 1567. There are several small forts in its vicinity.

CHRISTIAN-SAND.

2. CHRISTIAN-SAND, or Stawanger, the south-west province of Norway, fertile and well watered, is about 40 leagues from north to south, and 22—40 from west to east, bounded on two sides by the sea. Its capital of the same name, founded by Christian IV. A. D. 1641, is an open, regularly built, trading town, containing 3600 inhabitants, with a commodious port and bay, which environ the town on three sides; but the sand banks are gradually increasing on that part of the coast. In 1734, a great proportion of this city was destroyed by fire. In its vicinity are two small islands, viz. Otteroe and Fleckeroe; on the former of which stands the castle of Christiansoe, and on the latter the fortress of Frederickshold. *Arndal*, a little trading town on a rock in the middle of the river Nid, inland from the capital. Most of the houses are situate on the acclivity of the rock, and some are built on piles in the water. The inhabitants deal largely in timber. In that neighbourhood are several iron mines.

Stawanger is an old and decayed town on the south border of a deep and indented gulph called Bucknefiord, on the west coast of the province. The cathedral of this place was built A. D. 1013. The course of the river of the same name, that falls into this gulph, is long and winding, and its mouth is broad. The rapid river Syre descends from Langfield mountains, traverses Landersee lake, and precipitates itself from an elevated rock into the sea.

Cape Lindenas, in charts commonly called the Neuss, or Naze, is a high, barren, rocky, peninsulated promontory, and the south point of Norway, upwards of 40 leagues westward of Cape Skagen in Jutland. It has high water at full and change days at a quarter past 11 o'clock. In

Selloe dort, near that cape, Harold assembled 200 vessels to invade England. The small islands of Rendesoe and Hwitingsoe are mentioned in history; and Carmen, or Karmoe, is an island 14 miles long and two broad, with a well known cape called Augvaldsnas, on the western coast; but other islands adjacent to Christian-sand are too inconsiderable to be enumerated.

BERGHEN.

3. BERGHEN, or Bergen, a rugged, barren, and mountainous territory, noted for its marble quarries, in 61° N. latitude, extends along the western coast 180—200 miles, and is 80—100 in breadth. The coast every where is deeply indented with gulphs and inlets of the sea, and is very dangerous to navigators.

Bergen is a large, flourishing, trading town, of a semicircular form, founded A. D. 1070, and chiefly constructed of wood, in the middle of a valley, on the shore of a bay called Waag. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on some trade in fish, hides, timber, and other articles of northern produce; on the land side it is secured by seven almost inaccessible mountains; and, on the sea coast, it is defended by considerable forts and batteries, as the English fleet experienced in 1665, when they attempted to carry off the Dutch East India ships that took shelter there. The Hanse Towns erected in this city a large building, divided into many apartments, for the conveniency of their trade. It is about 150 leagues N. N. W. of Copenhagen. In the island of Storoe, Harald Haarfager king of Norway resided in the evening of life. There are many little islands and rocks along the coast; and between these and the mainland is a dangerous passage for vessels that sail to and from Nordland. Here the current ebbs when the tide flows, and flows when it ebbs, which causes whirlpools that cannot be approached with safety.

DRON-

DRONTHEIM.

4. DRONTHEIM, the most northerly province in the kingdom, is a long, narrow, rugged, and mountainous territory; on the west bounded by a broken, irregular, and dangerous coast, and on the east by a ridge of mountains which originates on the coast of Waranger gulph, and runs south-west and south to Femmund lake, about 100 miles south of the capital. In this province are some fertile but uncultivated plains and rich mines of copper. The best arable land lies near the bays, or in the vallies; but the inhabitants of the maritime tracts subsist chiefly by fishing.

Drontheim, the capital, founded A. D. 997, anciently a royal residence, a considerable town containing 8000 inhabitants, and defended by several forts, is situate at the mouth of the river Nyd, on the border of a gulph, about 275 miles almost due north of Christiana, and 300 N. E. of Bergen. The cathedral, a large edifice, was burnt down A. D. 1530, excepting the choir which is converted into a church. In July, the twilight here is so luminous as to need no candles: on a rock in the harbour, the castle of Munkholmen was built to defend both the city and harbour towards the sea. There are two small suburbs belonging to this city. The district of Drontheim abounds in rich copper mines. The district of Ramsdal, in the XIVth century, contained a town called Wedoe, which does not now exist.

Christiansund, formerly called Lille-Fosen, has a commodious harbour and a tolerable wharf, whence a great quantity of timber is exported. The district of Stordalen is partially cultivated. In Nordland lies the territory of Helgeland, which consists of fine forests and pastures, and is absurdly conjectured to be the Ogygia of Homer. To the south of that territory is the mountain of Torn-Halien, which contains a cavern of great length,

and 180 feet high. Little grain is raised in those parts, so that the principal means of subsistence and trade are wood, pastures, and fish. The coast is planted with rocks and small islands.

LAPLAND, a dreary region, extends along the north coast to the white sea. Its inhabitants call themselves *Some*, and their country *Same-ladde*. That region includes part of a chain called Severnoi, whose declivity towards the south and east consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. The frontiers of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, here unite in such a manner that Swedish Lapland occupies the south division, which is the largest; and Russian Lapland comprehends the eastern part of the country. Norwegian Lapland, the smallest division, lies on the north side of the Severnoi mountains, and is thinly inhabited by a barbarous people, who dwell in despicable huts, unacquainted with letters, agriculture, arts, and commerce. The climate is severe, being continually exposed to the piercing winds which blow from the frozen ocean. Storms are frequent and violent during winter, which is of long duration. The heat in summer and cold in winter are equally intense. There are many tracts of tolerable soil, but the greater part of the country is covered with rocks, underwood, and gravelly plains interspersed with trees and moss. In the low grounds and sheltered plains, trees thrive extremely, but none will grow on the summits of the hills. The rivulets run into rivers and lakes which discharge themselves, for most part, into the gulph of Bothnia. Some silver and lead mines have been discovered, and two of copper, with rich veins of iron, in the district of Torneo, but they are not at present worked with any considerable advantage. Fish, reindeer, and furs, are the principal articles of trade (See Swedish Lapland.)

Islands adjacent to the coast of Norway.—*Wardoe*, an island five leagues in circuit, containing a village on the north-east coast of Norwegian Lapland,

Lapland, near the gulph of Waranger, in 70° 25′ N. latitude, and 31° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich.—*Maggeroe*, in 71° N. latitude, contains an elevated cape which is the most northerly mountain in Europe. —*Suroe*, an oblong island, in 70½° N. latitude, S. W. of Maggeroe, is separated from the main land by a strait called Swyer-sound.—*Moskoe*, an island 1½ league in circuit, at some distance from the N. W. coast of Norway, in 67° 50′ N. latitude, is noted for a dreadful vortex in its vicinity, called Malestrom, or Moskoestrom, whose current runs always in a direction contrary to the tides. It is heard at the distance of many leagues, and forms a whirlpool of great extent, and so violent that if a ship comes near it, it is irresistibly drawn into the vortex, and dashed to pieces among the rocks at the bottom. This phenomenon is occasioned by the contraction of the stream in its course among the rocks. The isles of *Vikten*, in 65° N. latitude, produce oats and barley of an indifferent quality. There are many other small islands on the coast of Norway; but these are too inconsiderable to merit description.

FARO, or Faroe, islands, lie to the westward of Drontheim in Norway, N. W. of Shetland, and S. E. of Iceland, in 62½° N. latitude, and 6° 40′ W. longitude from Greenwich. They occupy a space about 70 miles in length and 50 in breadth, being 25 in number, of which 17 are inhabited. The soil about two feet deep on solid rock is fertile, yielding some barley and tolerable pastures.—Those islands are divided into seven parishes.—The parish of Norderoe includes six small islands discovered in the ninth century, viz. Videroe, Fagloe, Swinoe, Bordoe, Konoe, and Kaloe. The greatest of these does not exceed nine miles in length. Oesteroe, in an island of the same name about 20 miles long and two or three broad. Stromoe, 30 miles in length and nine in breadth, contains two parishes. Thoreshaven, a small town with a good harbour on the south coast, defended by a fort, is the capital of all the islands.

Vagoe

Vagoe and Myggenas compose a parish, and in the former are two ports. Sandoe, Skuoe, Store-dimen, and Lille-dimen, form one parish. To the south of Sandoe there is a rapid and dangerous current called Quernen. Store-dimen is a circular rock environed by abysses and sand banks. Suderoe is 24 miles long, and 9—12 broad. The gulph of Vaagsfiord forms an excellent port called Lobroe. To the south of Suderoe is a current more rapid and dangerous than that of Malestrom; and in the middle of the vortex stands a rock called Sumboe-monk. The inhabitants of these islands do not exceed 5000, who export feathers, stockings, and other articles of little value.

Iceland, an island in the northern ocean, lies between 63° 30′ and 67° 20′ N. latitude, and between 24° 40′ and 15° 10′ W. longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 200 miles from west to east, and 150 from north to south, containing about 20,000 square miles, and 50,000 inhabitants. It is of an oval form, with three peninsulæ projecting from the western coast; and is supposed to be the Thule of some ancient geographers, (See history of geography). The inland parts consist of rugged and barren mountains covered with snow or clouds, dreary rocks, and narrow vallies yielding scanty pastures. Not a tree is now to be seen, though, in a remote period, trees grew up to a considerable height and bulk. Some bushes and shrubs are thinly scattered on the declivities of the hills. No corn can be brought to maturity; so that the inhabitants subsist chiefly on flesh and dried fish; and their common beverage is sour whey. The soil is various. In some places there is fine mould, and in others clayey and sandy ground, besides large bogs and marshes, which, when drained, become tolerably fertile. There are some lakes of considerable extent. From the mountains, rivers and less streams descend to irrigate the vallies and plains. Horses, sheep, black cattle, and goats abound. There are no venomous reptiles; the only

only wild animal is the fox, and the only troublesome insect is the gnat. This island was inhabited as early as the fifth century; but of its state at that time, no particular account exists. It was discovered by Naddoddr, a famous pirate, A. D. 861, and soon after was explored by a Swede, who gave it the name of Iceland. A Norwegian colony settled there A. D. 874, under the direction of Ingolfr and Leifr; and in the space of 60 years the whole habitable part of the island was peopled. Dissensions arising among the natives, they put themselves under the protection of the king of Norway, in the year 1261, and afterwards became subject to Denmark.

There are no towns in Iceland, the inhabitants being dispersed along the coast and the borders of rivers in huts and single farm houses. In several places the ruins of heathen temples appear; some account of which may probably be found in the Icelandic chronicles deposited among the Swedish archives, and in the library of the academy at Copenhagen. From the XIth to the XIVth century, letters flourished in this remote republic, as appears from the literary productions which still exist. From the Sagas, the Edda, and other works of some estimation, our knowledge of gothic mythology, and of the ancient history of the Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Orcadians, is chiefly derived.

Iceland seems to have been produced by fire at different periods, or at least has undergone material changes by volcanic eruptions. The mountains are almost entirely composed of lava and tuffa; and the plains are crusted over with strata of lava and impregnated with sulphur. Eruptions are still frequent and violent, and have often desolated the tracts adjoining to the volcanos. Mount Hecla, the principal volcano in the island, and the most remarkable in the world, is situate within a few miles of the south coast, and at no great distance from the south-west peninsule. It is divided into three tops, the most elevated of which is 5000 feet above the level of the sea. A small part of this mountain is

composed

composed of lava, and the rest of it consists of sand, grit, and ashes. An eruption in 1766 continued from April to September, and others are of a later date. In the year 1783 a volcanic eruption happened in this island, when one stream of burning lava extended 40 miles in length, 16 in breadth, and in some places 500 feet in depth.

There are many caves in this island, some of which are spacious and used by the natives for sheltering their cattle. The largest is 503½ feet long, 50—54 broad, and 34—36 high. There are also prodigious chasms left by the eruptions, the most extensive of which is called Almenegaga, near the water of Tingalla, in the south-west part of the island.

The spouting water springs merit particular notice. They are found in many parts of the country, and have a communication with volcanos, though at a considerable distance from them. These springs are much hotter than any of the same kind in Kamtschatka; but the degree of heat is unequal, though seldom under 180° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. At Laugarnas A. D. 1774 it was found 188—193°. At Geyser, Reykum, and Laugarvaan 212°. The most extraordinary one is two days journey to the westward of Hecla, near the village of Skallholt, where the water, through an aperture of 19 feet diameter, at intervals, rises from an unknown depth sometimes to the height of 100 feet above the surface. These stupendous spouts, or boiling fountains, are not confined to the land, but also have been observed to rise in the sea. A new volcanic island has been found 12 miles off Reickness point, and still emits fire and smoke.

In many places pillars of basalt, produced by subterranean fire, appear piled on one another in different directions, some perpendicular, some horizontal and others sloping. Pillars of the same kind are found in other countries, as at Stolpenstein in Meissen,—near Liegnitz in Silesia,—in Bohemia,—in Lusatia,—near Brandasi in Hessia,—in Sicily,—near Bolsena, Montebello and St Forio in Italy,—near St Lucas

Lucas in the district of Vicenza,—near Monte Rosso in Padua,—and Monte Diavolo in Verona,—in lower Languedoc,—in Ireland,—in some of the western islands of Scotland,—near Caer Idris in Wales,—and almost every where in Velay and Auvergne. In Iceland they are common. They have from three to seven sides, are 4—6 feet in thickness, and 12—16 yards in length, without any horizontal divisions. In some parts they appear among the tuffa and lava, in others they extend two or three miles in length, and in others are overthrown and broken.

Iceland is divided into four provinces by the mountains; and those are subdivided into 17 districts, and 189 parishes. There are reckoned 4058 farms, consisting of meadow land, and sometimes of hills thick spread with low shrubs and bushes. The houses are built of lava or drift-wood, and covered with turf. The principal occupation of the men is fishing, and that of the women is to attend the cattle, prepare the fish, spin, sew, and knit stockings. Their food consists of dried fish, butter, milk, and the flesh of bears, sheep, and birds. Great quantities of drift-wood, from North America and Norway, are partly used as fuel, and partly in various kinds of work. But violent winds, and the Greenland floating ice, now prevent the growth of every species of grain. Those immense masses of ice, some of which are 50 feet above water, and much more below, arrive with a N. W. or N. N. W. wind, remain on the coast many months undissolved, and chill the circumambient atmosphere. Lightening and thunder seldom happen but in the neighbourhood of volcanos; but northern lights, tinged with yellow, green, and purple, appear in all quarters, especially on the southern horizon; and comets are often mentioned in the Icelandic chronicles. The exports from this island are chiefly dried fish, mutton, beef, tallow, butter, and train oil; coarse woollen stockings, glovers skins, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, timber, meal, brandy, wine, tobacco, coarse linen, silk stuffs, and domestic utensils. A more particular

description of this barren country would not be interesting to any reader. John Mayen's island, nine leagues long, and 1—2 broad, lies between Iceland and Spitzbergen, in 72° N. latitude, and 6° 40′ W. longitude from Greenwich. It is composed of naked and barren rocks, and appears to have been the production of subterranean fire. Berenberg, a very high mountain of a conical form, in the north east corner of the island, is a volcano, and a noted sea mark. Near this mountain are three small round hills.

The best map of Iceland was delineated by the king's engineers, completed by Captain Knopf in 1734, and published on a small scale by Horrebow in his account of that island. In Van Troil's judicious and entertaining description of Iceland, there is a small map sufficiently accurate and neatly engraved.

GREENLAND, the most remote region in the north, lies between 47° 30′ W. latitude, and 52° 30′ E. longitude from Greenwich; but its extent from south to north is not known, and perhaps will never be discovered, because the sea is not navigable in that high latitude, and the mainland is covered with mountains and fields of ice.

By the reports of Dutch, Russian, and English navigators, it would appear, that the south coast extends from C. Farewell north-east, until about 82° latitude, and 23° E. longitude, and thence stretches south-east to Nova Zembla; forming an immense bay, or gulph, containing the islands of Spitzbergen, which lie between 76° and 81° N. latitude, and were discovered by Willoughby A. D. 1553.

These islands, by mariners considered as a portion of Greenland, are frequented by those employed in the whale fishery. They form many tolerable harbours; but the inland tracts are full of mountains, rocks, precipices, and hills of ice, seven of which, called the ice burghs, attract particular notice. On the southern and western declivities of the rocks

all

all the indigenous plants, herbs, and mosses are produced; on the opposite sides, the piercing winds from the frozen continent have destroyed every principle of vegetation. The coasts, in general, appear to be neither habitable nor accessible, being composed of high, barren, black rocks, in many places bare and pointed, and in others covered with snow. In the clefts of the rocks, water fowl breed in immense numbers. The other tenants of this forlorn country are white bears, deer, and foxes. No springs of fresh water have been discovered in Spitzbergen; but, in the vallies, there are many rills, caused by the rain and melting of snow in summer; and from these rills the ships are supplied.

Several of the islands near Spitzbergen, viz. Charles' Island, the Cleft-ed Rock, Rock Hill, Hackluit's Head Land, &c. serve as land-marks by which seamen direct their course. The Devil's Cape stands on Amsterdam Island, which is about 3 leagues long and 2 broad, and consists of much lower ground than the mainland about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant. The anchoring place is in a creek east from the cape, though vessels likewise anchor on the eastern coast of the island. Dean Island is higher than Amsterdam, but is covered by the mainland. The small island of Vogelsand also affords good anchorage, not much exposed to the wind. *Moffin* Island, almost due north of Spitzbergen, is of a circular form, and about 2 miles in diameter, with a lake in the middle, frozen over, except 30 or 40 yards round the edge of it, which is shallow water. The ground between the sea and the pond is not a quarter of a mile in breadth, covered with gravel and small stones, destitute of verdure. The tide flows eight or nine feet on this island. To the eastward there is another large island, 7 miles long, flat, and composed chiefly of stones from 18 to 30 inches over, many of them hexagons. The middle of it is covered with moss, scurvy grass, and sorrel. Some small deer and foxes have been seen upon it. No marks of minerals have been observ-ed, nor the least appearance of volcanos, either recent or extinct. The

air seldom continues clear for many days together in this climate; and fogs come on so suddenly, that, from bright sunshine, the deepest obscurity sometimes takes place in an instant. Between night and day, in summer, there is little difference, one being almost as light as the other; only when the sun is northward, he may be looked at with the naked eye without dazzling.

From Nova Zembla north-west to 82° north latitude, a frozen continent, with deep bays full of vast masses of ice, extends so as to preclude all access to the East Indies in this direction.

The western part of the continent, which stretches from 82° latitude south-west to Cape Farewell, received the appellation of *Greenland* from Norwegians and Icelanders, by whom it was discovered, and partially inhabited, several centuries ago. It is now little known, and almost inaccessible, on account of great quantities of ice driven from Spitzbergen and the bottom of the bay by a very strong current. Some ancient descriptions of that country inform us, that the soil was once very fertile, affording abundant pasturage for cattle, and, in some places, yielding excellent wheat,—that trees of various kinds grew to their full sizes,—that large acorns were found in the vallies,—that the forests were well stocked with deer, and the lakes with fish. That such conveniencies and advantages ever existed in Greenland, there is reason to doubt. To the report of the Danish chronicle more credit seems to be due, viz. That the few wretched natives lived chiefly on fish, and never saw corn nor bread; and that, on account of extreme cold, the soil produced nothing except some pasture in the vallies. If any Norwegian colonies were ever established on that coast, they were long ago constrained to retire. The increase of ice, or congellation of snow, which annually falls in great abundance, has rendered that country unfit for vegetation, except in the month of July, when some plants and herbs spring up in places sheltered from the inclemency of the northern blasts.

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The western coast of Greenland is separated from America by a deep gulph of the sea called Davis's Strait, from an English navigator by whom it was discovered A. D. 1585. But the strait properly distinguished by that name reaches from cape Walsingham, North America, to South Bay in Greenland, where it is about 60 leagues in breadth; for to the southward there is a wide sea between Greenland and Labradore.

From Cape Farewell northward the coast is bold, rocky, and barren, rising close to the sea in lofty mountains and inaccessible cliffs, perpetually covered with ice and snow, which are also accumulating in the plains and vallies. Many deep bays and inlets, lined with small islands and immense masses of rock detached from the shore, enter far into the country.

European colonies and factories have, at different periods, been planted along that coast for the purpose of fishing, as whales, seals, and bears abound in those parts. The names and stations of some of these colonies are as follows.

1. *Frederic's Haab*, or Frederic's Hope, on a point of firm land, with a good haven, in 62° north latitude. Most of the Greenlanders are thinly scattered in the dreary and rugged tract southward to Statenhoek, seldom visited by Europeans, and little known. About 12 leagues north of Frederic's Hope, lies the famous *Eis-blink*, or Ice-glance, which is a high field of ice, whose glance in the air, resembling the aurora borealis, may be seen many leagues at sea. Thirty-two leagues, by land, north of the colony, there is a deep inlet called Bear's Sound, now covered with ice, where, if we may rely on tradition, there was a passage through the country to the eastern coast. 2. The factory of *Fisher's Lodge*, in 63½° latitude, about 2 leagues from the sea, at the end of an island. 3. The colony of *Good-hope*, in 64° 14′ latitude, in Bail's river, in a bay that stretches far inland, and several leagues in breadth. This colony was

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at first settled in an island, and afterwards removed to the mainland. 4. A colony, in 1755, was established at *Zuhkertop*, or Sugar-loaf, between two little islands, about half a league from the open sea. It has a good harbour. 5. The colony of *Holsteinburg*, commodiously situate for trade, few leagues from South bay, which was the rendezvous of Dutch whale-fishers. 6. *Egede's Minde*, *i. e.* Egede's Memorial, a colony planted in 1759. 7. *Christian's-hope*, settled in Disko bay, in 69° N. latitude nearly. This bay, containing many islands, is about 160 leagues in compass, bounded by high flat land covered with ice. At the mouth of it there is an island of the same name stocked with small deer. 8. The factory of *Claus-haven*, few leagues north of Christian's-hope: and the colony of *Jacob's Haven*, founded in 1741, beyond that factory. *Lastly*, the colony of *Rittenbenk*, settled in 1755; and that of *Noog-soak*, *i. e.* the Great Ness, erected in 1758; are the most northern colonies on that coast. Further northward we have no certain account of the country. *Baffin*, an English navigator, A. D. 1616, sailed through Davis's Strait into a bay, which he called by his own name; and discovered an outlet, now called Smith's Sound, beyond which the country, in that direction, has not been explored.

The climate of that bleak region is variable and intemperate. The vicissitudes of heat and cold are frequent, and sometimes instantaneous. The cold in winter is intense, especially when the wind blows from the north and north-east. The most severe cold sets in after the New-year; and in February and March it is so piercing that the stones are sometimes split, and the strongest spirits congealed. Summer lasts from the end of May to the middle or end of September; yet the ground is not thoroughly thawed till June, and then on the surface only. In summer it is so hot that the inhabitants are obliged to lay aside their warmer garments, and the pitch in the seams of ships is melted: but in the evening a chilling air is emitted from the islands and fields of ice. Fogs are uncommonly

uncommonly dense: lightening is sometimes observed; thunder is seldom heard; and storms are rare, and of no long continuance. There is no night in June and July; whereas, from the end of November to January 12th, the sun is never seen above the horizon in Disko bay: yet, during winter, the nights are illumined by the moon, the stars, and aurora borealis.

The soil of Greenland consists chiefly of clay and sand. In some places there is a thin stratum of earth on gravel or rock. Sour grass, moss, and heath, with a few shrubs and plants, are the principal products of the vallies. The hills are generally covered with snow and ice. Not a tree is to be seen. But the inhabitants are supplied with drift-wood, either from Norway, or Asiatic Tartary. Torn up by land floods, trees are precipitated into the sea by the rapidity of the currents; and thence they are driven, with the floating ice, towards the north pole. The current changing its course north of Spitzbergen, they are impelled south-west along the coast of Old Greenland, round Statenhook, into Davis's Strait. Some of that timber is conveyed, by a different current, westward to America.

In Greenland there are no rivers, as the vallies are not long, and the hills are covered with perpetual ice. Pools and fountains, fed by melted snow distilling from the mountains, are thinly dispersed.

What metals or minerals are contained in the bowels of the mountains is unknown, as no trial has hitherto been made. But from the external appearance of some hills, and the dismembered fragments of rocks, may be inferred the existence of mineral substances. In small quantities, coarse marble of various colours, pebbles, asbestos, and crystals have been found, and abundance of iron ore. Among other species of stones, there is one soft and ponderous, commonly called French chalk, compounded of viscous clay, in beds between the rock. At first it is easily wrought,

wrought, but is soon hardened by the application of heat. The natives mould it into the form of kettles and lamps, which are highly valued.

The natives, in general, are of low stature, few amounting to 5 feet in height. Their head is rather large, their face broad and flat, cheek-bones high, eyes small and black, hair long, and colour olive.

To their mental qualifications much praise is not due. They are simple without stupidity, good humoured without vivacity, honest and upright without any particular bent towards sincerity, sufficiently expert in their proper employment without ingenuity and reflection. Variable and fickle, their attachments are seldom strong or lasting. Adepts in disguising or suppressing their passions, they affect to be very resigned in calamitous circumstances. They are not easily irritated; but when provoked, they are sullen and revengeful.

Their garments consist of the skins of deer, seals, and birds; and there is little difference in the dress of the two sexes. In winter they live in houses, and in summer in tents. Their houses are built on an elevated site, with layers of stone, earth, and moss, covered with turf, and divided into apartments according to the number of families they are designed to contain. In these hovels they live in a very sordid and dirty manner. Their principal food is a small species of deer, fish, fowl, and some vegetables. The men are employed abroad in hunting and fishing: the women discharge all the offices of domestic drudgery.

Their ideas of a Supreme Being and of a future state are extremely vague and obscure; and their religion is confined to a few absurd and childish ceremonies. But, by the zeal and industry of missionaries, Christianity has been introduced among them with success.

They are entire strangers to commerce, arts, and sciences. They have no knowledge of money. Their trade consists merely in exchanging one commodity for another; and iron is the most valuable article in their estimation.

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They reckon their years by winters, and their days by nights. The day is divided according to the ebb and flood of tide; and the night according to the rising and setting of certain stars. The firmament they suppose to rest on a lofty pointed hill, or rock, round which it performs its revolutions. They think the globe of the earth stands on rotten posts supported by superior spirits. Their notions of other phenomena in nature are equally wild, absurd, and extravagant.

Whoever is desirous of a more circumstantial account of this dismal, and almost desolate, region, may consult *Crantz's History of Greenland*; where he will also find a detail of several attempts to discover a north passage to the Indies.

All the maps of Greenland are imperfect. There is a tolerable one in Egede's new survey of ancient Greenland; and another, on a large scale, was delineated by Haan, and published by Von Keulen. The maps in Torfæus's Gronlandia Antiqua, and in Anderson's account of Iceland, Greenland, &c. are inaccurate, and indifferently executed.

Danish Possessions in other Parts of the Globe.

In *Asia*. 1. Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel. 2. Fort Dansborg. 3. Fredericsnagor, and about 30 villages. 4. Several of the Nicobar islands. But these settlements have been seized by the English, in the course of the present war.

In *Africa*. Some factories on the coast of Guinea, where the Danes trade for ivory and slaves.

In *America*. Greenland. Three of the Antilles formerly belonged to Denmark, viz. 1. St Croix, purchased from France, A. D. 1733, for L.262,000; 2. St Thomas, and St John; which were surrendered to the British arms on the 22d and 25th of December 1807.

These possessions will be described in a subsequent part of this work.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN, in the middle age called *Suidioda*, is bounded on the north by Norwegian Lapland, on the east by Russia, on the south by the gulph of Finland, the Baltic, and the Cattegat, on the west by Norway; lying between $55\frac{1}{2}°$ and $69\frac{1}{2}$ N. latitude, and between 11° 20′ and 31° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 800 miles from north to south, and 450—600 from west to east; containing about 210,000 geographical square miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants, including 110,000 in the German possessions: but, during the present war, Finland and Pomerania have been separated from it.

The *climate* in the southern provinces is temperate, but in the more northerly parts it is severe. The atmosphere, however, is pure, salubrious, and little liable to vicissitudes. Violent storms of wind and rain are uncommon, thunder is seldom heard, and earthquakes are never felt. Beyond 61° lat. fruit trees are rare, and in a higher latitude, trees of all sorts gradually dwindle in size; in Lapland they disappear. Spring and autumn are

are almost unknown. In the northern regions winter is tedious, and the cold intense, insomuch that the gulph of Bothnia becomes one field of ice that is passed by travellers from Finland; yet the climate is milder than in the same latitudes in Asia and America, the country being almost environed by the ocean, and defended from the inclemency of the north by the lofty mountains of Norway. At Tornea, the sun is for some weeks visible at midnight, and the heat towards noon is oppressive. During winter the nights are long and dreary; but the absence of the sun is in some degree compensated by the brightness of the moon and stars, the reflection from the snow, and the brilliancy of the aurora borealis.

The chief *mountains* compose a chain that extends from West Gothland northward, separating Sweden from Norway by summits perpetually covered with snow. From that chain several branches proceed in a south-east direction. Swucku is vaguely computed 9072 feet in height. Raettvik, a calcareous mountain, is about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. Kinekulle, on the border of lake Wenner, consists of a number of terraces rising above one another, the highest of which presents a rich and variegated scene. Mount Omberg, in Smalland, is so elevated, that four provinces, six towns, and 50 churches may be seen from the top of it. Taberg in Smalland is a ridge composed of iron ore; and in Swedish Lapland are three ridges of the same kind, viz. Kerumavara, Luosavara, and Gellivara; but most of the Swedish ridges of hills are composed of limestone, puddingstone, and freestone; whereas the high Norwegian chain is granite. In the central and southern provinces red granite is common. Extensive wooded tracts are numerous. Dalecarlia, in particular, abounds with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir.

The *rivers* are few, rapid, and not navigable, on account of rocks and shoals which interrupt their channels. The *Dahl-Elbe*, the largest river in Sweden, descends from the Norwegian Alps, and, after a S. E.

course of 260 British miles, discharges itself into the Bothnian gulph, about 10 miles from Gofle, exhibiting not far from its mouth a cataract of 30—40 feet, where the river is about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The *Gotha-Elbe* flows from lake Wenner, runs south-west, and falls into the Cattegat. The *Mottala* issues from lake Wetter, receives many small streams in its progress eastward, near Nordkioping forms a cataract of 16 feet, and loses itself in the Baltic. Other considerable streams, from their sources in the Norwegian Alps, run S. E. through Swedish Lapland to the gulph of Bothnia. The course of the Tornea in Lapland exceeds 250 miles.

Lakes.—The principal *lakes* are the following, viz. the Maeler, Hielmar, Wenner, and Wetter. Lake Maeler, upwards of 60 miles in length and 18 in breadth, contains many islands, some of which are three or four miles in extent, and tolerably fertile. Its banks are covered with towns, villages, and seats. At Stockholm it discharges itself into the Baltic by two rapid streams called the north and south currents. On this lake a bloody battle was fought by the partisans of Carnutson and of the Archbishop of Upsal. Hielmar lake, between Sudermannia and Nericia, being 40 miles miles long and 12 broad, contains many small islands, and falls into Maeler lake near the town of Torshaella. Wenner lake, 90 by 40 miles, and considerably higher than the level of the sea, receives many small streams, and is adorned with islands. Wetter lake is as long as that of Wenner, 12—18 miles broad, and 150 feet higher than the sea. It is remarkable for its great depth, and for the uncommon noise it makes before any change of weather. In summer it is subject to violent commotions in the greatest calm, a phenomenon caused by subterranean winds and exhalations. The sea coasts, indented with gulphs and bays, are bordered by innumerable capes, rocks, shoals, and islands, which render the approach of vessels to the continent somewhat

somewhat dangerous. Several of those islands are inhabited by fishermen.

Soil and Products.—This country, in appearance, is not inviting to a traveller. It is diversified with extensive lakes, rapid torrents, furious cataracts, gloomy forests, stupendous rocks, verdant vales, and cultivated fields. The surface is craggy, not mountainous, and the greater part of it is barren. There are deserts of 20 or 30 leagues in extent, where miserable huts, thinly scattered, are environed by immense forests of pines. The soil, in general, consists of a sandy or greasy clay, not altogether void of fertility; but many tracts of even ground fit for agriculture are neglected. The uncultivated parts are estimated at 110,000 square miles, that is, about one-half of the whole country. Scania is a fertile province; East Gothland, and the southern parts of Upland, are tolerably cultivated. In Thal-land and some other provinces, there is little arable land, but good pastures. The Nordlands, full of rocks and hills, yield little grain, and Lapland less. Several provinces yield considerable quantities of rye, oats, pease, with some barley; but there is little wheat, except in Scania and the plains of Upsal. Few fruits arrive at due maturity. Notwithstanding the encouragement given to agriculture, great quantities of grain and spiritous liquors are annually imported.

Population, &c.—The *population* of this country holds little proportion to its extent. Some writers have asserted that it contained more inhabitants three centuries ago than it does at present; but of this no sufficient evidence has been produced. Some parishes are so thinly inhabited that a peasant must travel several Swedish miles to visit his next neighbour; and, in some tracts, equal in extent to Holland, there are not so many cottages as there are towns in that country. Diseases, occasioned by poverty and bad nourishment, are frequent; which render mortality in Sweden greater than in Norway, it being as 1 to 34 in the former, and as 1 to

48 in the latter country. In 1772 the population in Sweden was $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Since that period, agriculture and commerce have been encouraged; so that the population, in 1799, amounted to 3,043,731.

The nobility and gentry in Sweden are brave, proud, and ostentatious, with high notions of honour. The inferiour classes are simple, honest, industrious, and hospitable; submissive to their superiours, grateful for the most trifling attention, not contentious, neither oppressed by despotism, nor dejected by misery. The women have generally brown or flaxen hair, and are excellent economists. The rich wear clothes lined with furs suited to the climate: the dress of the common people is almost the same with that of the Danes. Trade and manufactures having made little progress, the peasants make their own furniture and clothes; and the lowest class of women do all the common drudgeries of husbandry. Strangers to luxury, their food consists chiefly of coarse bread and salted pork or fish: but, in times of great scarcity, the natives of the northern provinces mix a little oat-meal with the inner rind of birch and pine trees.

Minerals.—This country abounds in *minerals* and *fossils.* The gold mine of Aedelfors in Smalland, 84 fathoms deep, is not productive. There are silver mines at Sala, about 10 leagues westward of Upsal. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms, and the lowest vein 140, below the surface of the earth. The number of copper mines, especially in Dalecarlia, is considerable. A mine at Fahlun is supposed to have been worked near 1000 years. The mouth of it is almost $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in circuit, and the perpendicular depth above 1020 feet. Iron, the staple commodity, is found in many parts near the surface. The mines of Danemora, first opened in the reign of John III. are celebrated for the superior quality of their metal. In 1774, the depth of one of those mines was 480 feet; and 1300 workmen were employed in them. Several hills are composed entirely of iron ore. Beside these metals, lead, marble,

marble, limestone, granite, freestone, slate, coal, sulphur, quicksilver, &c. are products of the mineral kingdom. In 1767, upwards of 25,000 miners and workmen laboured in the mines. A Swedish writer reckons 360 mineral springs, of which that of Madewi, in East Gothland, is one of the most celebrated.

Manufactures, &c.—A few centuries ago there were no manufactures in Sweden. The inhabitants of the maritime tracts were fishermen, and the towns had no artificers. In the reign of Gustavus Vasa, the Swedes began to work their metals and their wood. Towards the middle of the XVIIth century, booksellers shops were opened, manufactures of silk and steel were established, sawing mills were erected, foreign artists were employed. The wars of Charles XII. interrupted trade and the progress of the arts; but, in the reign of Frederic I. they revived. Copper, iron, steel, and other native commodities, are worked up by the industry of artists; while the commonalty subsist by agriculture, mining, grazing, hunting, and fishing. As the increase of manufactures seemed, in the opinion of some patriots, to discourage agriculture, the states, in 1765, checked that species of industry, and encouraged only the works of husbandry. In consequence of this mistaken policy, artificers sought for employment in other places, especially in Russia: but numbers of them again directed their attention to this source of opulence; so that, in 1785, about 14,000 men were employed in the woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures.

Sweden, lying between the Baltic and the North Sea, is conveniently situate for commerce; notwithstanding, it was long supplied with foreign commodities by the Hanse towns. At length, in the XVIIth century, trade and navigation were greatly promoted. Twenty four staple towns were allowed to import and export goods in their own ships, and to trade both with natives and foreigners. The chief staple towns are Stockholm and Gottenburg. The exports are iron and other metals, timber,

timber, pitch, tar, train oil, cordage, furs, herrings, &c. The imports are grain, flesh, tallow, wine, brandy, hides, hemp, cotton, flax, leather, tobacco, and India goods. When Coxe visited this country, the exports amounted to L.1,368,830. 13s. 5d.; and the imports to L.1,008,392. 12s. 4½d.; so that the balance was in favour of Sweden.

The internal circulation is facilitated by extensive lakes and canals. To open a communication between Meler lake and the German Sea, the canal of Trolhaetta has been conducted from that lake to Hielmar lake, thence to lake Wenner, and by the river Gotha to the Scaggerac.

Religion.—The Swedes were anciently idolaters, and the city of Upsal was the seat of their superstitious worship. But the celebrated temple, in which their three principal deities were enshrined, was destroyed towards the conclusion of the XIth century, and on its ruins a Christian church was founded. After various attempts to propagate the doctrine of the gospel in this country, the reformed religion, in spite of great opposition, was established by the diet and synod held at Upsal, A. D. 1593; and the degree of uniformity of religion passed in 1613, but Calvinists and members of the church of England are tolerated. There is one archbishop, 14 bishops, and 192 provosts or presidents. For the decision of all ecclesiastical causes, every diocese has a consistory, over which the respective bishop presides. The number of inferiour clergy does not exceed 1400. Some of the parishes are very extensive; that of Bothnia is 150 by 48 miles; there is another in Lapland still larger.

Literature.—The sciences and fine arts have of late been encouraged in Sweden. Among the eminent and learned men which this country has produced, the celebrated Linnæus may be considered as its greatest boast. The university of Upsal consists of 22 professors in the different branches of literature. In 1774 it contained 1500 students, but since that period it has declined. The universities of Lund in Schonen,

Schonen, and of Abo in Finland, are also fallen into decay. There are several literary academies established in Stockholm, Upsal, &c. and some valuable memoirs of their transactions have been published.

Form of Government.—By the revolution in 1772, the king's prerogative was greatly enlarged. He acquired the whole executive powers, under certain limitations, together with the command of the army and navy; he convened and dissolved the states at pleasure, rendered the taxes perpetual, and had the entire disposal of the public money. But he could not declare war, nor alter the coin, without the concurrence of the senate; and he had not the uncontrolled right of enacting and repealing laws, or of imposing new taxes. If called on by the diet, he was obliged to account for the expenditure of the revenue. By the act of union, A. D. 1789, the constitution became an absolute monarchy; the sovereign having arrogated the rights of peace and war, the administration of justice, and imposition of taxes, without the consent of the diet, which cannot deliberate on any subject till it be proposed by the monarch. The succession is hereditary, as well in the female as the male line; and the hereditary prince is of age when he has attained his 21st year. The senate, composed of the supreme counsellors, is the highest court in the kingdom. The diet is formed by the deputies of the four states, viz. the nobility, clergy, citizens, and peasants.

The ordinary *revenue* of Sweden is about a million and a half Sterling; a sum not adequate to the expences of government. The national debt is considerable.

The *military force* consists of regular regiments and militia. In 1784, the army consisted of 50,421 men, composed of national troops and foreigners. But the troops kept regularly embodied seldom exceed 10,000. In 1770, the æra of the armed neutrality, the Swedish navy amounted to 30 ships of the line, including those of 40 guns, and 15

frigates; but those fit for service were two or three ships of war and 10 frigates. In 1784, the navy consisted of 25 ships of the line, 12 or 14 frigates, 50 galleys, and 15—17,000 seamen. In 1792, so fatal were the operations of that year, that the Swedish fleet, which amounted to 30 ships of the line, cannot now muster above half that number.

History.—The history of the tribes by whom Sweden was anciently peopled is involved in impenetrable obscurity. When most of the Goths, who occupied the southern provinces, abandoned their settlements, and marched in quest of more propitious territories within the limits of the Roman empire, a remnant less enterprising kept possession of their native soil. Colonies under the denominations of Ostrogothi, Visigothi, Gepidæ, and Vandales, crossed the Baltic, and settled in several parts of Germany. Those migrations happened at different periods.

Magnus, surnamed Smeck, began to reign about the year 1326. The Norwegians elected Haquin his son to be their king, who was married to Margaret daughter of Waldemar III. King of Denmark. In attempting to abolish the senate, and to render himself absolute, Magnus alienated the affections of his subjects; and the kingdom became the theatre of a bloody war. This impolitic monarch was expelled; his successor Albert of Mecklenburg shared the same fate; and the crown, A. D. 1394, was disposed of to Margaret Queen of Denmark. Eric, her successor, a weak and despotic prince, in 1438 was deprived of the regal dignity; and, in 1458, Christian I. Count of Oldenburg ascended the throne, and governed Sweden with a rod of iron. He was twice deposed, and as often reinstated in his authority. Christian II. A. D. 1520 began his reign, distinguished by the horrid massacre of Stockholm, in which the most illustrious of the nobility perished on a scaffold. His crimes were recompensed by Gustavus Vasa, who deposed and imprisoned him in the castle of Callemburg where he died. Gustavus restored liberty to Sweden, and in 1523 was elected king by the states. In 1529 he established Lutheranism

Lutheranism in his kingdom; in 1533 he quelled a revolt of the Dalecarlians; and in 1544 the grateful Swedes declared the crown hereditary in his family. He was succeeded by a race of feeble princes, until the year 1611, when Gustavus Adolphus was invested with supreme authority. His father, after having sacrificed 80,000 Swedes to his ambition, left the kingdom in a state of war with Denmark, Muscovy, and Poland. Gustavus concluded a treaty with Denmark, and carried on hostilities in Muscovy and Livonia. An advantageous peace was at length made with Muscovy, through the mediation of England and Holland. The Polish war was of longer continuance, and no less beneficial to the Swedes, who invaded Prussia with equal success. In 1629 a truce of six years was concluded with Poland. Provoked by the emperor, and encouraged by the French and the protestants, he penetrated into Germany. Stettin and all Pomerania submitted. Having joined the elector of Saxony, he defeated Count Tilly in 1631 at Leipsick. Thence he marched through Franconia, the Palatinate, Bavaria, and Swabia. He was again victorious at Lutzen in Saxony A. D. 1632, but he did not survive this battle. A successful war was carried on against Germany in the reign of his successor Christina, the subject of much eulogium and satire; but the victories and conquests of the Swedes were terminated, in 1648, by the peace of Westphalia.

Charles Gustavus X. in 1655, declared war against Poland, which he almost entirely subdued; but was constrained to abandon his conquests by the interposition of Austria, Denmark, and Russia. During the reign of his despotic successor Charles XI. two treaties were formed; viz. one at Oliva in 1660, and another at St Germain en Laye in 1679; which restored peace to the northern powers of Europe. While this prince abridged the privileges of the nobility, he greatly encouraged arts, sciences, and trade.

At the age of fifteen, Charles XII. in 1697, began his splendid reign. In 1699, the neighbouring powers of Russia, Denmark, and Poland, combined to recover Esthonia and Livonia, which had been confirmed to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva. The first attack was made by Denmark against Holstein; but Charles dispersed the Danish fleet, penetrated into the heart of Denmark, and compelled Frederick to indemnify the Duke of Holstein. In the same year, with a small body of forces, he defeated 60,000 Russians at Narva. He next routed the Poles, A. D. 1701, near Riga; and passing into Courland, he took Mittau its capital, constrained the Russian army to retire, and made himself master of the whole country. In 1704, he gave law to Poland, dethroned Augustus, and caused another king to be elected. Marching into Saxony, A. D. 1706, he defeated the Saxons at Franstadt. In 1709, he invaded the Czar's dominions; crossed the Ukraine in the depth of winter, and arrived at Pultowa, which he besieged. There his army was completely defeated, and himself obliged to fly for refuge into Turkey. After his return to his own kingdom, he prosecuted his revenge against Denmark till the year 1718, when he was killed at the siege of Frederickshall.

Ulrica Eleonora, youngest sister to Charles XII. and wife of Frederick, hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, was declared queen by an assembly of the nation. She soon resigned the crown to her husband, whose power was greatly abridged by the nobility. Two parties were then formed, which ever since have subsisted in Sweden. Adolphus Frederick, bishop of Lubec, was appointed to succeed him in 1751. All the attempts of France, during his reign, to acquire the ascendancy in this kingdom proved unsuccessful. Gustavus III. ascended the throne, A. D. 1771, with abilities and ambition superior to those of his father. In the year following, he totally overturned the Swedish constitution, and acquired absolute power, which he afterwards exercised with some degree

degree of moderation. He was assassinated in 1792; and succeeded by his son Gustavus IV.

This kingdom is divided into Gothland, Sweden Proper, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland; each of which is subdivided into provinces, containing about 1200 estates of the nobility, 105 towns, and 80,250 villages.

The map of Andrew Burœus is the ground work of those published by De Wit and Homann. The latest and best are those published in 1742 by the land survey office at Stockholm. To the same society we are indebted for a general map of Sweden, including Finland and Nordland, published in 1747. Maps of the several provinces were published at Stockholm in 6 sheets; and a map of the gulph of Finland, with a part of the Baltic, from Stockholm to Petersburg, was delineated by Tobias Mayer, A. D. 1751, in two sheets. Hermelin's map, in 1797, is esteemed.

GOTHLAND.

1. GOTHLAND, the southern part of the kingdom, is a pleasant and fertile country, divided into east, west, and south Gothland. Each of the two first is subdivided into four, and the last into three provinces, which produce plenty of grain, and also abound in lakes and rivers, extensive forests, and rich mines. The ancient inhabitants of this country are famous in history. It was governed by its own kings till the year 1141, when Sweden and Gothland were united into one monarchy.

I. EAST-GOTHLAND contains Ostrogothia propria, Smaland, Oeland, and Gottland.

1. *Ostrogothia* propria, or proper East Gothland, a fertile territory, in $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, is bounded on the north by Sweden proper, and on the east by the Baltic; being upwards of 40 leagues from north to south,

south, and 15—30 from west to east. It contains many lakes, with forests and fruitful plains, yielding abundance of corn and pastures.

Towns.—*Nordkoping*, Norcopia, formerly a considerable and fortified town, founded A. D. 980, but consumed by fire in the year 1719, still a place of some trade, advantageously situate near the extremity of Braviken gulph, on the Mottala, a river which flows from Wetter lake, and forms a cataract in that neighbourhood. It contains a printing house, woollen manufactures, copper mills, &c. In 1604, the famous hereditary union was here enacted. In 1719 this town was destroyed by the Russians: but since that time it has been repaired, and is remarkable for its manufactures of fire-arms, and every sort of military weapons. Four miles northward, there is a ridge of mountains that separates East Gothland from the province of Sudermannia. *Suderkoping*, an old, decayed, staple town, about 12 miles S. S. E. of Nordkoping, at some distance from the coast of the Baltic. In the district of Wikebo lies the extensive plain of Brawalla, where, A. D. 375, the Danes were defeated by the Swedes. *Lindkoping*, an inconsiderable inland town, with a castle, on the river Stang, 25 miles S. S. W. of Nordkoping. Here Sigismund king of Poland was deposed, and his army defeated, A. D. 1599. *Skening* and *Wastena*, on the border of lake Wetter, are mean places, without any vestiges of their former importance. The annual fair of the former, in July, is frequented; and the castle of the latter was burnt by the Danes in 1567.

2. *Smaland*, the S. E. province of Gothland, opposite to Oeland, in 56° 50′ north latitude, is a hilly territory, 40 leagues from west to east, and 20 in breadth; containing many narrow vallies clothed with fine pastures, and watered by 21 small lakes, and 10 rivulets. Here are large forests of trees, mines of copper, iron, &c.

Towns.—*Calmar*, an ancient, small, regularly built, walled, manufacturing, and trading town, and bishop's see, with a convenient harbour,

on

on the east coast, opposite to Oeland ; famous for the union of the three kingdoms concluded here A. D. 1397. Near it, in the sea, is a spring of fresh water. A quarter of a Swedish mile hence is the strong fortress of Grimskiar ; and on the north side are works thrown up on the island of Karinglaret. A castle without the town is well fortified, and surrounded with two ditches. *Bromsebro*, a small place, is situate at the mouth of a river south of Calmar. On an islet in the river, two stones are erected for boundaries. A congress was held here, in 1541 and 1572, to settle some disputes between the three northern powers ; and in 1645, a peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark. *Westerwick*, a little trading town, with a harbour, on the coast of the Baltic, near mount Spareberg and the border of Ostrogothia, about 60 miles north of Calmar. This place was formerly at a greater distance from the sea shore. *Wimmerby* is an ancient, inconsiderable, inland town, to the westward of Westerwick.

Jonkioping, a small town, built by Gustavus Adolphus, pleasantly situate on a cape, and formerly defended by a castle, at the south extremity of lake Wetter. It has two suburbs, three churches, an arsenal, &c. Its environs are improved and agreeable ; but the country thence, westward to Helsimgord, exhibits few marks of improvement and agriculture. Scattered villages, and a little ploughed land, appear amidst an immense waste. Groves of fir cover a great proportion of the country ; insomuch that, in the space of 60 miles, not ten hamlets can be discovered. *Wexio*, a bishop's see, and small town, built in the Xth century, on the border of a lake near the south confine of the province. Its college and library were destroyed by fire A. D. 1740.

The fertile and agreeable island of *Wifingso* is situate in lake Wetter, and is famous for the grotto of the giant Gilbert. On the island of Kronoberg in lake Helge, are the ruins of a castle mentioned in history. In the interior parts of the province is lake Dansio, north-west of which the

the abode of the wicked after death is placed, called Niffelhiern : and at a little distance is Gimli, a village supposed to be the abode of the just. In the neighbourhood of that lake many tumuli and tombstones are scattered.

3. *Oeland* is a pleasant island, about 60 miles from north to south, and 6—8 in breadth, opposite to the coast of Smaland, from which it is separated by a strait called Calmar-sund. This island abounds in forests and excellent quarries of marble, stone, and slate ; and contains about 7000 inhabitants. There is no town of note. The most considerable places are the town and fortress of Borgholm, in the vicinity of a convenient port, and a number of square towers, useful to sailors for seamarks. The east coast is clean and bold ; but the west coast, next the channel, is full of difficult roads and harbours. To the northward is the small island of Jungfurn, a rock dangerous to sailors, in the middle of which is a small lake.

4. *Gottland*, or Gothland, an island, sometimes called the eye of the Baltic, is advantageously situate about 35 miles north-east of Oeland, and 50 from the coast of Smaland. It lies in 57° 30′ north latitude, and is upwards of 75 miles from north to south, and 12—30 from west to east. The products of this island are the same as those in Oeland. It was anciently governed by its own laws. *Witsby*, or Wisby, the capital, was formerly a Hanse town and great emporium, with a strong castle. The epoch of its fall was the year 1361. It is now an inconsiderable place, with little trade, situate on a declivity of the western coast. Its port is not large, but commodious. *Birca*, in the north part of the island, once noted for the number of its inhabitants and for commerce, now lies in ruins. The port of Slitehamn is the largest and best in the island. Opposite to the north extremity of Gothland lies Faro, a little, indifferently fertile, and inhabited island. Other islands adjacent to the coasts of Gothland merit no description.

II.

II. WEST GOTHLAND lies in 58° and 59° north latitude, being 50—70 leagues from north to south, and 30—50 from west to east; containing the following provinces, viz. proper West-Gothland, Waermerland, Dalia, and Bohus.

1. *Westrogothia*, or West Gothland, is bounded on the north by lake Wenner, on the east by lake Wetter, on the south and west by south Gothland and the Schager-rack sea; being 40 leagues from south-west to north-east, and 15—30 in breadth. The soil of this province, in many parts, is rich and well cultivated. The principal river is Gotha-elbe, which flows from Wenner lake, and falls into the sea below Gothenburg. At Trolhetta, 50 miles from Gothenburg, this river divides into two branches, one of which precipitates over a declivity of about 100 feet, and the other, falling perpendicularly, forms a cataract 32 feet high. The surrounding rocks, the gulphs, and whirlpools, compose a magnificent scene. Afterwards, the river throws its whole flood over a rock of no great height at the village of Edet. A canal was lately formed, so as to avoid those cataracts, and open a communication by water between Wenner lake and the sea.

Towns, &c.—Gothenburg, or Gotteborg, founded by Charles IX. A. D. 1604, reduced to ashes by the Danes in 1611, and rebuilt by Gustavus Adolphus in its present site, is a considerable, tolerably built, rich, commercial town, about 3 miles in circuit, exclusive of suburbs, and regularly fortified, containing 15,000 inhabitants, on the river Gotha-elbe, near the south-west extremity of the province. The situation of this town is singular and romantic. At a small distance from the sea is a marshy plain, little more than half a mile broad, almost environed by ridges of barren rocks. The town is built partly on these ridges, and partly in the plain, and so is divided into upper and lower. The latter is level and intersected by canals, and the houses are founded on piles: the former hangs on the declivities, and rows of buildings rise one above

the other like seats of an amphitheatre. The streets are strait, as far as the situation will admit. Some of the houses are brick, but most of them are wood painted red. There is a large and commodious haven, which is gradually diminishing in depth. Its entrance is defended by fort Elsbourg on a rocky island. In this town there has been lately established a royal society of sciences and literature on the plan of that at Upsala. The island of Hisingen, where old Gothenburg stands, is about 7 leagues in length, and 2 in breadth.

Wennersborg is a small open town, and thoroughfare between Wermerland and Gothenburg, at the south-west extremity of Wenner lake and efflux of the Gotha-elbe. *Alingsahs*, a little manufacturing town, on the Sewelanga, about 30 miles south of Wennersborg, owes its existence to the ruin of Nilodese. *Borohs*, noted for its mineral springs, was built by Gustavus Adolphus, in a hilly inland territory. *Ulrichamn*, formerly Bogesund, is a place of some trade, about 30 miles south-east of Alingsahs, on the shore of lake Asunda.

Skara, anciently the capital of the Goths, now lies in ruins, north of Borohs, 65 miles north-east of Gothenburg, and not many miles southward of Lidkoping, on a small lake. Its church is a curious structure. At some distance, in the time of Olaus, the ruins of a sumptuous royal palace called Aranes were extant. It was situate near Kindakulli, or Kindaberg, a high mountain, whose summit was covered with trees and plants and verdure.

Lidkoping, a little, well built, trading town, pleasantly situate on the south coast of lake Wenner, at the influx of the Lidda. *Mariestadt*, a small, neat town, built by Charles IX. in the north part of the province, on lake Wenner. About 2 leagues thence, in the road to Falkioping, there is a fine plain, beyond which the country is rugged and mountainous. The great royal road leads from Mariestadt to Orebro. At

Hofwa,

Hofwa, formerly a considerable, now a mean place, Waldemar was imprisoned, A. D. 1276.

Falkioping, a mean town, composed of wooden huts covered with turf, environed by an inclosure of juniper trees, near the middle of the country. This place is noted for a bloody battle fought, A. D. 1388, by the forces of Albert and of Margaret. The road thence to Gothenburg lies over rocks and mountains. *Hio*, an old and inconsiderable place, with little trade, north-east of Falkioping, on the border of lake Wetter. At *Carleby-Langa*, one of the largest villages in Sweden, the Visigoths were defeated A. D. 1132. In this province the ruins of several castles and royal palaces may be traced.

2. *Waermerland*, or Wermerland, is bounded on the north and east by proper Sweden, on the south by lake Wenner, on the west by Norway; being 40 leagues from north to south, and in some places 30 in breadth. The north and western districts abound in mountains, forests, mines, and lakes; to the south-east the county is more level and fertile. The river Clara, issuing out of a lake of the same name, runs southward through the middle of the province, and loses itself in lake Wenner.

Carlstadt is a small, agreeable, trading, manufacturing town, situate in a peninsule formed by the Clara and Wenner lake. In its neighbourhood is a mineral spring. From the port of Christinahamn, near the eastern extremity of the lake, some iron is exported.

Philipstadt, so called from Philip son of Charles IX. in a hilly tract N. N. E. of Carlstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1694, and afterwards rebuilt.

3. *Thal-land*, or Dalia, *i. e.* the low country of West Gothland, lies between Wenner lake and Bohus; being 22 leagues from north to south, and 10 from west to east. The north part is rocky and mountainous, but the south is more level and fertile. It contains several lakes, of which Storaled is the most considerable. *Aemal*, or Aamala, is a small

trading town, on the western border of lake Wenner. The palace and fortress of Dalaborg was dismantled A. D. 1434.

4. *Bohus*, a tolerably level and fruitful province, watered by some lakes and small streams, lies on the coast of the Schagger-rack sea, being 30—35 leagues from north to south, and 10 from west to east. On the north it is separated from Norway by the Glammer, and on the south it is bounded by the Gotha-elbe. *Konghall*, in the XIIth century a considerable town and royal residence, is now a mean place near Gothenburg, above the mouth of Gotha-elbe. Its castle, on the coast, is environed on three sides by the Elbe. *Marstrand*, or Maelstrand, an ancient and small staple town, with a deep and secure port of difficult entrance, defended by Carlstein a noted fortress on an eminence, north of Konghall, on the sea coast. Opposite to this port and island is a dangerous rock called Paternoster. *Uddewalla*, a tolerably built, trading town, with a good harbour defended by a redoubt, opposite to Cape Skagen. In that neighbourhood is a mountain composed of muscle shells. *Stromstadt*, a little maritime town, built in the reign of Charles XI. north of Uddewalla. Oronst and Tiorn are two inconsiderable islands yielding pastures, belonging to this province.

III. South-Gothland, the store-house of Sweden, lies between 55° 25′ and 57° 50′ N. latitude, and between 12° 10′ and 16° 10′ E. longitude from Greenwich; bounded on the north by West and East Gothland, and on all other sides by the sea. Of an irregular form, its length and breadth under different parallels are unequal. It extends about 60 leagues from north to south, along the coast of the Cattegat sea, and in some places it is 48 leagues from west to east. Many districts, level, agreeable, and fertile, produce abundance of grain and pastures. The coasts are planted with small towns, villages, and seats. It is divided into three provinces, viz. Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen.

1.

1. *Schonen*, Scania, the southern corner of the mainland, lies in 55° 50′ N. latitude, opposite to Zeeland, from which it is separated by the Sound. About 25 leagues from north to south, and 20—25 from west to east, it consists of gentle eminences, fertile plains and vallies, producing abundance of grain and pastures. In appearance, value, and population, it exceeds any other province in Sweden. Some inland districts are covered with tall forests, but the maritime tract is, for most part, level and fruitful.

Malmoe, the capital, is a regularly built trading sea port town, containing 6000 inhabitants, near the south extremity of Scania, 3½ miles below Landscroon, with a shallow road for ships. A society was here instituted in the XIth century, under the designation of Knuts-gilde, and still subsists. On the land side the town is defended by ramparts, bastions, and ditches, and towards the sea by a square fort. *Landscroon*, an ancient and small trading town, is situate like Malmoe on the border of the Sound. Adjoining to it a new town is founded on a regular plan. Fine barracks for a garrison, and a magnificent hospital, compose two sides of a handsome square. To defend the port, a fortress is built at a small distance in the sea, founded partly on a rock and partly on piles; but the success of this undertaking is doubtful, as the shores are rendered dangerous by accumulating banks of sand. *Lund*, formerly a considerable, populous, fortified city, and a royal residence; now a small town near the coast, opposite to Copenhagen. Its cathedral is an old fabric, and its port is deep and fortified. It is chiefly noted for an university founded by Charles XI. in 1666. Near this place the Swedes defeated the Danes, A. D. 1676; and in 1679 peace was concluded here between the two kingdoms. Tobacco is cultivated in its environs. On St Liborie-hill in that neighbourhood, the Kings of Denmark were formerly elected. *Ween* is an island two leagues in circuit, where Tycho Brahe built the castle of Uraniburg, in 55° 54′ 15″ N. latitude,

(See

(See Zeeland.) *Helsingborg*, formerly considerable and slightly fortified, is now a small, open, manufacturing town, containing 1800 inhabitants, who subsist partly by fishing and agriculture, on a declivity bathed by the Sound, opposite to the N. E. extremity of Zeeland. It is a thoroughfare between Denmark and Sweden, and has an indifferent port for small vessels, and little trade. Ramlosais a watering place in its vicinity, is frequented by nobility and gentry. *Christianstadt*, a small, fortified town, built by Christian IV. A. D. 1614, on the little river Helga, which falls into a lake that communicates with the Baltic, on the east coast of the province. It has been often besieged and taken. It is noted for manufactures of gloves and cloth stuffs. Andrarum and Cumbrishamn, portus Cimbrorum, are places of little note. *Engleholm* is an old trading town, built by the Angles, in a delightful situation, at the bottom of a bay on the north-west coast. There is an elegant bridge on the river. The soil between this place and Helsingborg is poor and sandy, and the peasants' houses are meanly built of wood.

2. *Halland*, *i. e.* Highland, is a mountainous and rugged province, containing several mean towns and wretched villages. It lies on the Cattegat, north of Schonen, in 57° N. latitude; being 30 leagues from north to south, and 15—20 from west to east. The maritime tract is tolerably level, but of a poor sandy soil; and some places are so barren as to produce nothing but shrubs of juniper.

Halmstadt, an ancient, small, indifferently built, walled town, containing 2000 inhabitants, with a garrison, is situate near the mouth of the Nissa, and south border of the province, It is noted for a manufacture of cloth, and a salmon fishing, and has an incommodious port. *Falkenberg*, a mean place, in a sandy tract, near the middle of the coast, and the mouth of a stream of the same name, with a tolerable port. *Warberg*, a small town, north-west of Falkenberg, has a sort of harbour into which small vessels enter for shelter, and which is defended by a little

little fortress. This harbour was formerly capable of receiving the largest fleet; but the depth of the sea in those parts is now greatly decreased. *Laholm*, an inconsiderable place, with some trade in salmon, on the coast between Halmstadt and the south border. *Kongsbacka*, *i. e.* King's mountain, a little hamlet, near the north extremity of the province, and several miles from Gothenburg.

3. *Blekingen*, in 56° 20′ N. latitude, extends from Schonen, eastward along the Baltic, being about eight leagues from north to south, and 25 from west to east. It is a hilly and agreeable, but not fertile territory, watered by several streams and lakes. The coast is lined with little islands, upwards of a hundred of which belong to this jurisdiction.

Carlscroon, the capital, was founded by Charles XI. A. D. 1680, on an insulated rock to the westward of Christianople. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The road to it is over two islands joined to the mainland by several bridges. Its deep, large, and commodious port, capable of containing 100 ships of the line, is defended by two forts built on rocks of the sea. The excellent dock, dug out of a rock to the depth of 80 feet, has been enlarged. Its entrance, which has sufficient depth of water to set on float the largest man of war, is closed by two flood gates, and the bason may be emptied in 10 hours. New docks were begun in 1757; 20 are designed to be formed; and, in March 1779, a large bason was finished, 250 feet long, 110 broad, and 32 deep, the greatest part of it hollowed out of the rock. This bason is to communicate with two smaller basons, from each of which the docks are to extend. About a mile from Runneby, a flourishing place, at some distance from Carlscroon, is a mineral spring where the nobility of Blekingen assemble for health and amusement.

Christianople, a small fortified town, at the eastern extremity of the province, environed on three sides by the sea. *Carlsham*, *i. e.* Caroli portus.

portus, founded by Charles X. is a neatly built, manufacturing town, containing about 1,200 inhabitants, with a fort, among rugged rocks, near the middle of the south coast, 22 miles west of Carlscroon. Tobacco is cultivated in its vicinity; and, from its harbour, great quantities of iron are exported. *Solwerborg*, formerly a considerable, is now a mean place, with a convenient port. The principal articles of export from the several harbours of Blekingen, are wood, iron, pitch, skins, &c.

SWEDEN PROPER.

II. SWEDEN PROPER, anciently a kingdom, now a province of an irregular form, is bounded on the north by Nordland, on the east by the gulph of Bothnia, and the Baltic, on the south by Gothland, on the west by Gothland and Norway; lying between 58° 40′ and 62° N. latitude; and between 12° 20′ and 19° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being in some places 60—80 leagues from north to south, and 35—60 from west to east. Of all the Swedish dominions, this country contains the greatest number of mines, forges, and hammer-mills. It is divided into five provinces, viz. Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia.

1. *Upland*, an indifferently fertile territory, in 60° north latitude, on Boddicus sinus, or the gulph of Bothnia, is about 33 leagues from north to south, and 15—20 from west to east; abounding in lakes and rivers, forests, meadows, arable land, villages, and farm houses. Wraxall represents this part of the country as a horrid desert, covered with shapeless stones, or with impenetrable woods, incapable of cultivation, and devoid of inhabitants. He conjectures that the quantity of land employed in tillage does not bear the proportion of one to twenty. For this parsimony, however, nature has compensated, by enriching these barren wastes by inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver.

STOCKHOLM,

STOCKHOLM, the capital of the kingdom, is built on seven small rocky islands and peninsulæ formed by rivers, or rather arms of the sea, at the junction of Meler lake and a gulph of the Baltic. About three centuries ago, it consisted of a few fishermens huts on a bare island: but when a castle was built to stop the inroads of the Russians, and the court was translated thither, the town gradually increased. It is divided into two districts, viz. Nordermalm and Sudermalm, containing several handsome public buildings and 80,000 inhabitants. Most of the streets are broad, and the market place is spacious. The houses are chiefly built of brick and stone, but many of those in the suburbs are of timber. The inequality of the ground renders all the streets steep and inconvenient for carriages. The royal palace, a large and modern edifice, on the highest part of an island, commands the whole city. The opera-house is a magnificent structure. The arsenal contains a vast collection of trophies of all sorts. An observatory stands on a rock at the extremity of the city. An academy of sciences was instituted in 1739. The scenery is highly picturesque; rocks, houses, trees, water, and shipping, producing a fine effect. The quay is about a mile long, and bordered by many well built houses and by one side of the castle. An island, on which is situate the greatest part of the city, contains a dock-yard and magazines, with the ruins of a castle on a high rock. All the insular parts of the city are joined together by bridges. The harbour is spacious and secure, with a difficult entrance defended by two forts. But, as many rocks along the Baltic shore render the navigation dangerous, the whole business of the admiralty has been transferred to Carlscroon, where the port is larger, and the entrance commodious. There is a numerous garrison at Stockholm, and several flourishing manufactures. The suburbs extend to a considerable distance on the main land north and south. Its distance from Copenhagen, in a direct line, is about 360 miles. The adjacent country is uncommonly rocky, barren, and desert. Droning-

holm, on the border of lake Meler, is a royal seat, containing many elegant and richly furnished apartments, with fine gardens.

Nortledge is a small town N. E. of the capital, on the sea coast, founded by Gustavus Adolphus. *Oesthammer* and *Oeregrund* are inconsiderable sea port towns in the northern part of the province. *Dannemora*, the richest iron mine in Sweden, was discovered A. D. 1470. The iron obtained from it is known in Europe under the name of Oeregrund iron, so called from the place whence it is exported, and is chiefly used by the English, who manufacture it into steel.

Upsal, anciently the residence of the Swedish kings, is a tolerably built, open town, and archbishop's see, in a large and fertile plain, 40 miles north of Stockholm. The university was founded A. D. 1591 ; and its meanly furnished observatory is the first meridian of Swedish geographers. The library, containing 40,000 volumes, and botanical garden, merit the notice of a traveller. The former was planned by the celebrated Celsius, and the latter formed by the famous Linnæus. On an eminence in one corner of the city, are the ruins of an ancient palace, founded A. D. 1549, and great part of which was burnt in the beginning of the last century. One side is rebuilt, and the residence of the provincial governor. The cathedral is a fine church, where the ceremony of coronation was formerly performed. Upsal contains 700 students and 3000 inhabitants. All the houses are of wood, except the cathedral and a few stone edifices.

Gamla-Upsala, or Old Upsal, was anciently the capital of the north, and the principal place where the worshippers of Odin assembled. The famous temple, dedicated to the god of war, the god of thunder, and the goddess of regeneration, was stripped of its idols about the end of the XIth century, and converted into a Christian church. No vestige of the ancient town remains. Its site is now partly occupied by 30 peasants houses, on an eminence a league from Upsal, and environed by many

many tumuli of different sizes. Runic monuments abound in Upland and Sudermania. These are small eminences, on each of which is a large stone, sometimes carved and ornamented with inscriptions. Not far from Upsal is an extensive plain called Mora, where the kings of Sweden were formerly elected. In that plain is a heap of stones called Morasteen, or stones of Mora, on one of which the elected monarch being placed, received the homage of his subjects. On others were engraven his name and the year in which he began to reign.

Enkioping, an ancient and mean town, celebrated for being a royal residence before the times of Odin, is pleasantly situate in a fertile territory south-west of Upsal, on Meler lake. It consists chiefly of wooden houses painted red.

2. *Sudermanland* lies south of Upland, in 59° north latitude, being upwards of 20 leagues from north to south, and 25—30 from west to east. It is a territory diversified with plains, rocks, forests, barren tracts, lakes, and rivers; and on all sides is deeply indented with inlets of the sea. It abounds in iron mines and forges; and its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

Nikioping, Nicopia, the capital of the province, is an ancient, tolerably built, manufacturing, and trading town, commodiously situate near the mouth of a river and the border of Gothland, 54 miles south of Stockholm. Its old famous castle was destroyed by the Russians A. D. 1719. Here the Swedish language is spoken in purity. The adjacent territory is fertile.—*Trosa*, a small port town, on the sea coast N. E. of Nikioping, almost environed by mountains.—*Mariafred*, a little manufacturing town S. W. of Stockholm, on the south border of Meler lake. —*Strengnas* was formerly a bishop's see on Meler lake, near Mariafred. In its catheral are the tombs of several ancient kings.—*Echilstuna*, or Carl-Gustavus-Stadt, a small town westward of Mariafred, at the eastern extremity of Hielmar lake, whence there is a communication by water

with lake Meler.—*Torsilla*, an inconsiderable place, about two miles from the south coast of Meler lake, west of Strengnas.—*Sodertelge*, a small inland manufacturing town near Stockholm, between an inlet of the lake and a narrow gulph of the sea.

3. *Nericia* is a province bordering on three remarkable lakes, viz. Wener, Wetter, and Hielmar; in 59° north latitude; being 20 leagues in length, and 15 in breadth. It consists of mountains, forests, mines, lakes, and rivers, with some level and tolerably fertile tracts. It has been long famous for its flourishing manufactures of all kinds of hard-ware.

Orebro is an ancient, considerable, straggling town, built with wood covered with turf, on a small river that empties itself into the west end of Hielmar lake. It is famous for a general assembly of the clergy A. D. 1029, and for the exactness of its weights and measures. The country between this place and Mariestadt is covered with wood, but the environs of both these towns are well cultivated.—*Askersund* is a little trading town with a port, at the north end of Wetter lake.

4. *Westmanland* is a province N. W. of Meler lake, in 60° north latitude, 18—23 leagues from north to south, and 30—35 from west to east. Variegated with hills, rocks, corn-fields, and pastures, it contains fine forests, with rich silver, copper, and iron mines; and is well watered by lakes and rivers.—*Westeras*, or Arosen, the capital, is an ancient, small, trading city, the residence of an archbishop, and of the provincial governor, situate on the mouth of the Swarta, which, after dividing the town into two parts, falls into lake Meler. The cathedral is noted for its fine tower, and for a number of tombs. Here the government was changed from an elective to an hereditary monarchy, A. D. 1544. A few leagues hence are the ruins of Stomsholm, a royal seat.—*Salu*, or Salberg, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, north of Westeras, on the border of Upland. It is a dirty and disagreeable town,

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of moderate size, built of wood, in strait streets which issue from an area in the centre. The royal family resided in this place A. D. 1710, when Stockholm was ravaged by a pestilential disorder. In a small mountain, two miles from the town, is the famous silver mine first worked in 1188, and which during the XIVth century yielded 24,000 marks annually. Its product afterwards gradually diminished, and at present is inconsiderable.—*Souraburg* is a small, tolerably built, walled town, containing a church founded on the ruins of a heathen temple. —*Kioping*, a tolerably built old town, and a place of some trade, at the extremity of a creek near the west end of Meler lake.

Arboga, an ancient and mean town, composed of narrow streets and low wooden houses, containing about 800 inhabitants, near a navigable canal between the lakes Hielmar and Meler. Some monuments of heathen superstition are there extant.—*Lindesburg*, W. N. W. of Arboga, on a neck of land between two lakes, is in the vicinity of several mines. —*Nora*, a mine town, on the border of a lake of the same name, north of Arboga, was founded A. D. 1643.—*Hellesfors*, *Wedwag*, and *Norberg*, are noted only for the mines to which they are adjacent.

5. *Dalecarlia*, Dalia, or Thalland, *i. e.* the country of the vallies, is the N. W. division of proper Sweden, lying in 61½° N. latitude, being 50—60 leagues in extent. For most part mountainous, it is diversified with rocks, forests, heaths, torrents, and lakes; and abounds in mines of silver, copper, and iron. The river Dal-elbe traverses this province from N. W. to S. E. and falls into the gulph of Bothnia at Elfkarleby. Where the soil is arable, good crops of oats and pease are produced.

Hedemora, is a tolerably built flourishing town, noted for its manufacture of gun-powder, in a fertile tract, near the south extremity of the province, on the Dal-elbe, below Hafran lake. *Sater*, an inconsiderable town, was built by Gustavus Adolphus, on the border of lake Linstern, near rich mines of copper. *Fahlun*, a regularly built, manufacturing town,

town, containing 7000 inhabitants, most of whom are miners and forgers, environed by two mountains, and by the lakes Warpan and Runn. Near it is a copper mine called Kopparberg, 1100 feet under ground. The silver mines in mount Soleron, and the parishes of Elfal, and Skedews, are not very productive. The Dalecarlians are hardy, industrious, and brave. Great numbers of them are miners.

III. NORDLAND is bounded on the north by Lapland, on the east by the gulph of Bothnia, on the south by proper Sweden, on the west by Norway; lying between 60 and 67½° N. latitude. It is a rocky and mountainous province, diversified with forests, verdant vallies, lakes and rivers. Divided into seven provinces, it is supposed to contain 95,000 square miles, and 150,000 inhabitants, including the natives of Lapland.

1. *Gastrickland*, the most southerly province, lies in 60½° N. latitude, being 18—20 leagues from north to south, and 13—15 from west to east. This province contains little arable land, but abounds in mines, woods, lakes, and rivers. *Gewal*, or Gefle, the capital and residence of the provincial governor, is an ancient, irregularly and indifferently built, trading, populous town, situate on a creek of the gulph of Bothnia, 35 leagues N. of Stockholm. The little river Hazuna runs through it, and pouring its waters into a deep canal, affords an entrance for vessels into the town and dock. Two thirds of this place were consumed by fire in the year 1778. To the south of Gefle is the Dahl, the largest river in Sweden. It originates in the mountains of Norway, longitudinally traverses Dalecarlia, bathes one part of Westmanland, divides Gastricia from Upland, and falls into the gulph of Bothnia. On this river, about two miles above Gefle, there is a fine cataract, divided by a large rock into two falls, one of which has a descent of about 50 feet; and

and the other, though of less perpendicular height, precipitates from rock to rock by many cascades.

2. *Helsingland*, in 61½° N. latitude, is 20—25 leagues from north to south, and 40 from west to east; containing extensive forests, and good iron works, with several fertile plains and meadows, watered by lakes and rivers. The natives are celebrated for their bravery. Besides the Gothic or Runic Calendar, with which they are acquainted, they have the Helsingland Runic, as it is called, which differs from the former. *Hudwickswall* is a small trading town, on a narrow peninsule bathed on three sides by the sea. It has a deep and secure port open to the south. *Soderhamn*, a manufacturing town of little note, between Hudwickswall and Gefle, in a valley, at the mouth of the river Liusnan, on the sea coast.

3. *Medelpad*, a hilly province, in 62½° N. latitude, is bounded on the north by the river Indal, and on the south by the Niurunda; being 13—20 leagues from north to south, and upwards of 30 from west to east. Though mountainous and woody, it contains several vallies of meadow and arable land, interspersed with rivers and lakes. *Sundswall*, a mean trading town, is situate in a dry and sandy tract, near the bottom of a bay with a convenient port.

4. *Jaemptland*, or Hiemptland, is an inland province, in 63½° north latitude, 30—35 leagues from north to south, and 33—40 from west to east. The greater part of it is covered with rocks and mountains, containing some mines of copper and lead, with quarries of stone. To the eastward the country is more level, and diversified with forests, plains, lakes, and rivers. It has no towns, and is every where thinly inhabited. In several places there are ruins of ancient forts. *Froson*, a small village, is situate in the middle of Storsio, or Storazion, an extensive lake.

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5. *Herjedalia*, or Heridalia, an inland mountainous province, covered with forests, and watered by the river Leusnan, lies in 62½° north latitude, being 33 leagues from north-west to south-east, and 15—18 in breadth. It contains some wretched villages, but no town. There is a copper mine at Liusnedal. It abounds in woods and mines; but little of the ground is cultivated.

6. *Angermania*, or Angermanland, in 63½° north latitude, extends 38 leagues along the coast of Bothnia, and 20—30 from west to east. The banks of the river of the same name are tolerably fertile; but other districts are hilly, and covered with forests. The coast is irregular, and indented with narrow inlets, or small gulphs of the sea. Hernaesund, an inconsiderable, manufacturing and trading town, is situate on a declivity at the mouth of the river. Geiredersgard was anciently the residence of the kings of Nordland. The inhabitants of this province subsist by means of the forges, pastures, lakes, and rivers.

7. *Westro-Bothnia*, in 65° north latitude, stretches upwards of 70 leagues N. E. along the coast of Bothnia to the bottom of the bay, and is 25—30 from west to east. This province, in many parts level and tolerably fertile, produces little corn, but abounds in mines of copper and iron. It is separated from Lapland by a range of mountains, and the coast is lined with islets. *Umea*, a small town built of wood, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus, at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the border of Angermania, opposite to a chain of islands which lies across the gulph. Its harbour is small, and its trade inconsiderable. *Pitea*, a small and regular town built by Gustavus Adolphus, on an island joined by a bridge to the mainland, at the mouth of a cognominal river. The port is commodious.—*Lulea*, a small town on a peninsule, at the mouth of a river which forms the harbour, near the bottom of the gulph. That river, and all the streams that water the province, descend from the Norwegian mountains, form many lakes

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in their progress eastward, and lose themselves in the gulph of Bothnia. —*Tornea*, an ancient, small, and regularly built town, containing about 600 inhabitants, is situate on the peninsule of Schwensar, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and the extremity of the gulph, in 65° 50′ 50″ north latitude. Here Maupertuis and other French astronomers, A. D. 1735, measured a degree of the meridian. To the northward of Tornea, the country abounds in copper and iron.

SWEDISH LAPLAND.

IV. SWEDISH LAPLAND, Lapponia, or Lappia, lies between Nordland and the lofty mountains of Norway; but its precise extent has not been ascertained. It is a very dreary and desolate country, consisting of mountains covered with perpetual snow, rugged rocks, gravelly plains thinly overspread with moss and wood, fens and marshes, yielding a few unprofitable weeds, birches, and willows. In winter the snow is accumulated to a great depth, and the cold is sometimes so intense that spirits of wine are concreted into ice. In summer the heat is powerful, and the vegetation is quick in proportion, but the air is darkened by prodigious swarms of flies and gnats. About the time of the summer solstice, when the sun does not set, the snow suddenly disappears in the vallies, and the grain arrives at maturity in the space of a few weeks, if it is not blasted by chilling winds from the north.

Notwithstanding this untoward disposition of climate and soil, Lapland is not entirely excluded from the benefits of Providence. The bowels of the earth abound in lead, iron, and copper, with other more valuable minerals; but the mines are worked only during a few months of the year, because the frost renders the engines employed unfit for

use. On the surface, in the southern parts of the country, there are many sheltered spots, which bear pines, fir, birch, juniper, willows, alders, and poplars, together with plants, shrubs, and flowers. If we add that the continual light of summer atones for the darkness that prevails during part of winter ;—that the moon, stars, and aurora borealis, with the reflection of the snow, supply, in some measure, the want of day ;—that the mountains are a protection from the northern blasts ;—that the snow in winter forms the finest roads for sledges ;—and that plenty of furs is a security from the rudeness of the climate ; we may admit that habit and economy may make Lapland at least tolerable. To the natives it is more than so ; for they believe that in the whole globe they could not find a place of abode more comfortable than their own.

This country is thinly inhabited, the population not exceeding 60,000. The appearance of that diminutive race is singular. They have large heads, high cheek bones, a wide mouth, and thick lips, black hair, small dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion. They are, in general, strong, hardy, and active. With respect to their manner of living and habitations, they consist of two tribes, viz. the forest and mountain Laplanders. The former spend most of the summer in the woods, and have no property ; but the latter live among the mountains. Both, in their manners, are rude and uncivilized, and in their disposition lascivious. Both are indolent and averse from labour : pinching want alone can prompt them to industry. When they are compelled to exert themselves, they give evident proofs of their capacity for mechanic trades. Their dress, furniture, boats, and other utensils, are indications of their skill. Every man composes his own almanack, made of little bits of wood or horn ; and the women embroider their clothes with pewter wire.

The Laplanders live independent on the fruits of the earth ; for they neither plough, nor sow, nor reap, except in some well sheltered vallies,

or

or on the borders of rivers in the southern parts of the country. The forest tribe subsists chiefly on fish and fowl; and rein deer form the whole wealth of the other. Their milk and flesh serve them for food; and their skins furnish them with clothes and tents for habitation. Those animals are admirably adapted to the necessities of the Laplanders. The moss is their ordinary food; and the spots most productive of it they have sagacity to discover through the snow in winter. They eat little, and require no shelter. In summer, when the natives remove from one station to another, they carry their clothes, utensils, and provisions: in winter they draw their sledges with so great speed as to travel 18 or 20 leagues at one stage, without eating, drinking, or halting. And after their most severe journies, they need no more sustenance than as much moss as a man can hold in both his hands.

Though the Christian religion has been introduced into Lapland, yet most of the natives are tenacious of their Pagan rites and customs; grossly ignorant and superstitious, they shew no other signs of having embraced that religion than by being baptized and called by Christian names. There are some pretended magicians among them; but the skill of those sorcerers has been greatly exaggerated. When any thing singular seems to be brought about by their means, it is as extraordinary and as much a matter of wonder as among other nations.

In winter the Laplanders carry on some trade with the Swedes, to whom they dispose of their reindeer, skins, furs, flesh, fish, together with several articles of their own manufacture; and in return they receive meal, cloth, hemp, tobacco, brandy, copper, iron, and various utensils.

With respect to the government of this country, it may be sufficient to observe that the natives, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their rightful sovereign, though some of them pay tribute to Den-

mark and Russia. They conform to Swedish laws, and apply to Swedish courts of judicature, which are established all over Lapland.

This country is commonly divided into 7 provinces called Lap-marks, each of which is subdivided into districts and parishes.

1. *Jæmtland* Lap-mark is a portion of the province of the same name already described, adjacent to the Norwegian mountains, and divided into small districts.

2. *Angerman* Lap-mark is a marshy, bleak, and thinly inhabited territory.

3. *Umea* is a rugged tract north of the foregoing province, divided into a parish and a community.

4. *Pitea*, and 5. *Lulea*, are provinces covered with mountains and forests, watered by two rivers of the same names, and other streams, and divided into village districts tributary to Sweden.

6. *Tornea* Lap-mark, the most northerly province in Sweden, is traversed from north to south by a river of the same name, the borders of which, 100 miles inland, are thinly inhabited by fishermen and peasants. This river originates in a lake among the mountains, which form the common boundary of Norwegian and Swedish Lapland, and forms several cataracts in its progress southward. Its greatest breadth is 900, its common breadth 500, and its greatest depth 50 feet. In winter it is frozen from 5 to 8 feet thick.

7. *Kiemi*, the north east province of Swedish Lapland, consists chiefly of morasses and barren plains, whose scattered inhabitants subsist by catching beavers and wild rein-deer.

FINLAND.

V. FINLAND is bounded on the north by Swedish Lapland, on the east by the Russian territories, on the south by the gulph of Finland, and on the west by that of Bothnia; lying between 60° and 66° 23′ north latitude,

latitude, and between 21° 20′ and 31° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich; containing 48,780 square miles, and upwards of 700,000 inhabitants. Moist, indifferently cultivated, and thinly peopled, it abounds in forests, pastures, lakes, and marshes. Lead ore is found in several parts, and a ferrugenous earth is dug up, whence iron is extracted. The inhabitants export timber, boards, and charcoal. The sea coast is lined with small rocky islands.

This country, lately annexed to Russia, is divided into seven provinces.

1. *Finland* proper, the south west province, opposite to Upland, lies between 60° and 62° 20′ north latitude, on the south and west bathed by the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia; extending 60 leagues from north to south, and 25—33 from west to east. There are several level districts in this province, tolerably fertile but not properly cultivated. It is agreeably diversified with lakes, rivers, arable fields, woods, and pastures. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by grazing, agriculture, and fishing.

Abo, the capital of Finland, a bishop's see, and the seat of an university founded A. D. 1640, is a trading and manufacturing town, with a tolerable port, at the mouth of the river Aurajocki where the two gulphs meet, 180 miles N. E. of Stockholm. In 1780 it consisted of 102 streets and lanes, containing 2048 families. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The castle, an ancient fortress, stands on a peninsule. A peace was concluded here, A. D. 1743, between Sweden and Russia. In the university there is nothing worthy of note, except a small library and a few philosophical instruments. The coast is guarded by many islets.—*Nystadt*, a little trading town built A. D. 1617, with a good port, north of Abo, in an agreeable tract bathed by the Bothnian gulph, and famous for a peace concluded there, August 30th 1721, between the Czar Peter and the king of Sweden.—*Biorneborg*, a small town, 20 leagues north of Nystadt, on a sandy tract bathed by the Kumo,

Kumo, which divides below the town and forms several islands. Its port is at some distance. The fief or district of Biorneborg is one of the most fertile in Finland, and most commodiously situate. In this district there is a rich pearl fishery.—*Raumo*, an ancient but mean place, with a port, between Nystadt and Biorneborg.—*Nadenhal*, between Nystadt and Abo, is a place of little trade.—There is no town in the inland part of this province.

2. The *Aland* or Oeland islands, about 80 in number, are in general small, though many of them are inhabited. The island, properly so called, is of an irregular form, about 14 leagues in length and 5 in breadth, consisting partly of fertile plains, yielding grain and good pasture, and partly of forests, in 60° 12′ north latitude, at the mouth of the gulph of Bothnia, between Finland proper and Upland. It is environed by islets and rocks. *Castleholm*, the principal town, is an inconsiderable place, with an ancient fortress, where the eldest son of Gustavus Vasa was confined. These islands contain 11,000 inhabitants.

3. *East Bothnia*, or Cajania, between 62° 20′ and 66° 23′ N. latitude, extends northward along the coast of the gulph of Bothnia to the north extremity of Finland; being upwards of 100 leagues from north to south, and 30—70 from west to east. The tract on the sea coast, in general, is level and marshy. A ridge of hills forms the south and east boundaries, where many small streams originate. The principal articles of trade are wood, pitch, butter, salmon, &c.

Ulea, the capital, built A. D. 1610, is a small trading town, containing about 3800 inhabitants, with a bad port, on a peninsule at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 leagues S. S. E. of Tornea. Near the town, in an island, are the ruins of Ulaborg an ancient fortress. The road is gradually filling up with sand and gravel. The adjacent district consists of a sandy soil interspersed with bogs and marshes.—*Cajana*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place, with a castle in ruins,

on

on the north border of lake Ula, about 32 leagues S. E. of Ulea. The river Pyha forms a cataract in its vicinity.—*Gamla-Karleby*, a small town regularly built by Gustavus Adolphus, A. D. 1620, in a sandy and marshy tract, 34 leagues S. W. of Ulea. In 1790 it contained 1360 inhabitants. It has a tolerable port for small vessels and some trade.—*Ny-Karleby* is situate a few leagues S. W. of Gamla-Karleby, on the river Lapoiocki which falls into the gulph two miles below the town and forms a good port.—*Jacobstadt*, a small town with a port, is built partly on the mainland and partly in the island of Bockholm, between the two foregoing places.—*Wasa*, an inconsiderable place, 13 leagues S. W. of Ny-Karleby, on the coast, opposite to a chain of islands that extends across the gulph to Umea. It is 1600 yards in length and 1000 in breadth, consisting of 17 streets crossing one another, in 1790 containing 455 families. The houses are built of wood. There is a new harbour a mile from the old one.—*Christinastadt*, a small town, built A. D. 1649, on the sea coast, near the south border of the province. The entrance into its harbour is difficult.

4. *Tawastland*, *Tavastia*, lies to the eastward of Finland proper, between 61° and 63° 20′ north latitude; being 80 leagues from S. W. to N. E. and 20—30 in breadth. Of all the Finnish provinces this is the most fertile; and is beautifully diversified with forests, plains, lakes, and rivers; but it enjoys not the advantages of culture and population. The northern part is mountainous; and toward the south and south east it abounds in lakes, the most considerable of which is Pajana about 80 miles in length and 15 in breadth.—*Tawasthus*, or Kroneborg, is a small town with a castle, built by Peter Brahe A. D. 1650, about 28 leagues N. E. of Abo, in a fertile territory, on the border of a lake.

5. *Nyland* is the S. E. province of Finland. Level, fertile, and in some parts tolerably cultivated, it lies in 60° 30′ north latitude, being 15—18 leagues from north to south, and 40 from west to east, along the north coast of Finland gulph.—*Helsingfors*, a staple town, the capital

capital of the province, and defended by an immense fortress, was built on a peninsule by Gustavus Vasa, and has a good harbour. Not many years ago it was entirely burnt down.—*Borgo*, an ancient small town, and bishop's see, with a bad port, is situate about ten leagues eastward of Helsingfors.—*Degerby*, now called Louisa, was formerly the frontier town toward the Russian territories, on the coast, with a convenient harbour.

6. *Sawolax*, an inland province on the confines of Russia, lies between 61½° and 64½° north latitude; being about 70 leagues from north to south, and 30 from west to east. It consists principally of forests, rivers, lakes, and marshes, with a few scattered huts. The lake of Saima is the largest in the province, and contains several islands. It receives many small streams, and has a communication with Ladoga lake by the river Voxen.—*Nylot*, the chief town, near the south east border, has been ceded to Russia.

7. *Keymenegard*, watered by a river of the same name, includes those parts of Carelia and Kexholm which formerly belonged to Sweden, but are now ceded to Russia. This country lies at the south east extremity of Finland, and is naturally fertile, but thinly peopled and not cultivated, having been long a subject of contest between Russia and Sweden. The river Keymene flows from lake Pajana, or Pejende, and by several mouths discharges itself into the gulph of Finland. The Woxen, a large stream, issues from Saima lake, and runs S. E. to that of Ladoga.

Swedish Possessions in other Parts of the Globe.

1. In *Germany*. Part of Pomerania, including the island of Rugen, formerly belonged to Sweden.

2. In the *West Indies*. Sweden obtained from France the island of St. Bartholemy A. D. 1785.

ITALIA.

Italia, Italy, is bounded on the north and north-west by the Alps; on the east by mare Superum, *i. e.* the Adriatic gulph, or gulph of Venice; on the west by mare Inferum, the Tuscan sea; and on the south by the Ionian sea adjacent to Greece; lying in the form of a boot, in an oblique direction from north-west to south-east.

It extends about nine degrees from the Alps to fretum Siculum, or strait of Messina, viz. from 47° to 37° 45′ north latitude. Its breadth is unequal, in some places not exceeding 2°, and in others upwards of 8° longitude. According to those limits, its length from north to south is about 600 miles; its least breadth, exclusive of the extremities, 100, and its greatest breadth upwards of 300 miles.

It was anciently called Italia, from Italus a prince unknown in history; Hesperia, on account of its western situation in respect of Greece; Saturnia, from Saturnus; Latium, from the Latini; Ausonia, from the Ausones; Oenotria, from a tribe settled between Paestum and Tarentum. These appellations were originally appropriated to particular provinces, but, in process of time, were applied to the whole country.

The chain of mountains which divides Italy from France and Switzerland has been already described, (*see Gaul*). The Appennine mountains form a chain that originates in the maritime Alps, on the confines of Liguria. Extending along the coast to the border of Etruria, it proceeds eastward to Arminium and Ancona; and thence S. S. E. bisecting the country longitudinally. It terminates near Rhegium, opposite to Sicily.

Rivers.—*Padus*, more anciently Eridanus, now the Po, the largest river in Italy, rises in mount *Vesulus*, Viso, in Alpes Cottiæ, from several springs, runs north-east to Turin, thence eastward for the space of 200 miles, in 45° north latitude, and, by ten mouths, discharges itself into the Adriatic gulph. In its progress, dividing Cisapline Gaul into Transpadana and Cispadana, it is augmented on either hand by many considerable streams. On the right, it receives the Tanarus, Trebia, Tarus, Parma, Nicia, Gabellus, Scultena, and Rhenus; on the left, the Duria minor, Stura, Orgus, Duria major, Sessites, Ticinus, Lambrus, Addua, Ollius, Mela, Clusius, Mincius, and Tartarus. The courses of these rivers, and of others not connected with the Po, will be traced in the descriptions of the provinces through which they flow.

At what period, and from what region, Italy was peopled, is uncertain. Its most ancient inhabitants were the Etrusci, Umbri, Sabini, Siculi, Ausones, &c. From those nations, the tribes mentioned in the annals of the Roman empire were, for the most part, derived.

Under the dominion of the Gauls and Greeks, Italy, in reference to its inhabitants, was divided into *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Italia propria*, and *Græcia magna*. The first comprehended the provinces lying between the Alps and the Rubicon; the second included the intermediate provinces; and the third those adjacent to Sicily and Greece, and inhabited chiefly by Grecian colonies. Augustus abolished those distinctions, and divided the whole country into eleven provinces.

Ancient

Ancient Italy, according to the common and most approved division, consisted of two parts, viz. *Gallia Cisalpina* and *Italia propria*.

I. GALLIA CISALPINA, also called Gallia Italica, and sometimes Gallia, was bounded on the north by Rhætia, and on the south by sinus *Ligusticus*, or gulph of Genoa. The appellation *Togata* was derived from toga, a robe which its inhabitants were permitted to wear as Roman citizens. Under the dominion of the Roman empire, that province contained the following tribes:

I. The *Ligures*, who occupied a territory along the sea coast, bounded on the north by the Po, and separated from Gaul by the Alps, and the oblique winding course of the Varus. Its eastern limit, at different periods, was the Macra, and the rapid Arnus. It comprehended the greater part of the districts of Nice, Piedmont, Montferrat, Genoa, Modena, and Parma. That powerful nation was composed of many tribes, the boundaries of whose settlements cannot be ascertained with precision. The best account of these tribes is as follows:

1. The *Vediantii* inhabited a mountainous tract, watered by the Varus, or Var, a river that descends from the Alps, and falls into the Mediterranean near Nice. In this canton were,—*Nicæa*, Nice, a colony of Massilians, on an amphitheatre of rocks, projecting a little into the sea, and surrounded by hills whose gentle declivities were covered with trees.—*Cemenelium*, Cimia, the ruins of which are said to exist above Nice, among the mountains: but some writers refer this capital of the Vediantii to the site of the modern Chirasco.

2. The *Intemelii* occupied the following places along the sea coast; viz. *Intemelium*, Ventimiglia, at the mouth of the *Rutubia*, Rotta; *Tropæa Augusti*, Torbia, a small town lying between Intemelium and *Herculis Monæci* portus, now Monaco, a port noted in ancient history.

3. The capital of the *Ingauni* was *Albingaunum*, or Albium Ingaunum, Albenga, at the mouth of the Merula. *Vada Sabatia*, Vai; and *Savo*, now Savona, 10 leagues south-west of Genoa, were sea-port towns of some note.

4. The *Epanterii* inhabited a mountainous district between the Vangienni and Ingauni.

5. The *Vangienni* resided near the declivity of mons *Vesulus*, mount Viso, and the sources of the Po. *Augusta*, now Vico, near Mondovi.

6. The *Statielli* were cantoned at the bottom of the gulph of Genoa, in a hilly territory that extended northward to the *Tanarus*, Tanaro, a river that rises in the Alps near the south-west border of Piedmont, and, running north-east, falls into the Po below Valenza. The cities and towns in that district, occupied by the Statielli and other inferior tribes of the Ligures, were the following:—*Genua*, Genoa, an ancient city, on the sea coast, at the bottom of a gulph, destroyed by Hannibal, and restored by Corn. Servilius the consul. Portus *Delphinus*, Porto Fino, about four leagues eastward of Genua. *Figulia*, a small town, whose ruins may be traced on the Roman road called Via Aurelia. *Segestra*, Sestri, di Levanto, on a promontory south-east of Porto Fino.—Portus *Veneris*, Porto Venere, an inconsiderable town on a promontory of the same name, separated from prom. *Lunense* by a small gulph now called G. di la Specia. *Luna*, a town with a convenient port, and anciently famous for its marble quarries and its cheese; its ruins are called Luna Distrutta. *Macra fl.* the river Mayra, originates in mons *Anidus*, monte Bargada, in its progress southward receives the Andena on the left hand, and the Boactes on the right, and falls into the Tuscan sea near the promontory of Luna. The river *Boactes* has its source in one of the Apennines now called monte Codro, which Hannibal crossed.

Inland Towns in the territory of the Statielli.—*Aquæ Statiellæ*, Aqui, 10 leagues north-west of Genua, on the Bormia or Bormida, a small river that rises

rises in the Apennines, and runs northward to the Po. *Ceba*, Ceva, near the source of the Tanarus. *Pollentia*, Polenza, where the Romans under Stilicho were defeated by Alaric king of the Goths, above, *i. e.* S. W. of Asti and Alba, on the Stura, a river that falls into the Tanaro. *Alba Pompeia*, Alba, the birth place of Pertinax, on the Tanaro, 19 leagues north-west of Genoa. *Asta*, Asti, on the Tanaro, four leagues below Alba. *Bodincomagus*, or Industria, on the Po, near the influx of the Duria major. *Forum Fulvii*, surnamed Valentinum, on the Po, between Casal and the influx of the Tanaro. *Caristum*, perhaps Carusco or Carso, on the road from Genoa to Dertona. The ruins of *Libarnum* exist to the eastward of Caristum, near *Arcuatum*, now Arqua. *Dertona*, Tortona, a Roman colony called Julia Augusta, midway between Genua and Mediolanum. *Iria*, Voghiera, about three leagues north-east of Dertona, on a small stream now called Staffora that falls into the Po.

7. The *Celelates* and *Cerdicates* inhabited an inconsiderable district between the Trebia and the Po, in a territory now called Pavesan. Their principal towns were *Clastidium*, *Chiastezo*, and *Litubium*, perhaps Ritorbo.

8. The *Briniates* occupied a hilly tract not far from the sea coast, watered by the Boactes, that runs S. E. and loses itself in the Macra.

9. The principal town of the *Apuani* was *Apua*, now Pontremoli, near the source of the Macra, at the foot of the Apennines, seven leagues inland from the gulph of Specia.

10. The *Ananes*, or *Anamani*, were sometime established in the territory now called Parma and Modena: the *Lingones*, in the northern part of Bolognese and in Ferrara: the *Boii*, in the south part of Bolognese, at the foot of the Apennines, near the source of the Reno: the *Senones*, in the estate of the church, along the coast of the Adriatic from Rimini to Ancona. To these tribes the following towns belonged: *Parma*, the birth place of the poet Cessius, and esteemed for the fineness of the wool in its vicinity, on a stream

stream of the same name, between Placentia and Modena. The Romans sent a colony thither under M. C. Marcellus and Q. F. Labeon, Coss. A. U. C. 569. Augustus sent another, from which the town was called Colonia Augusta. *Brixellum*, Bersello, a place fatal to Otho, at the influx of the Parma into the Po. *Forum novum*, Fornovo, few leagues south-west of Parma, on the *Tarus*, now Taro, a river which originates in the Apennines on the confines of the Genoese territory, traverses Valdi Taro, cuts the Æmilian way between Parma and Fidentia, and loses itself in the Po. *Tanetum*, Tanedo, between Parma and Modena, near the right bank of the *Nicia*, now Lenza. *Colicaria*, south of the Po, on the Roman way between Modena and Verona. *Padinum*, Buondena, on a branch of the Po, above, *i. e.* north-west of *Forum Alieni*, now Ferrara. *Hadrianum*, Ariano, 13 miles above one of the mouths of the Po called *Fossa Carbonaria*, now Porto del Goro. *Neronia*, above a mouth of the Po called *Ostium Volana*. *Spina*, at the mouth of the south branch of the Po called *Spineticum* or Eridanum, now di Primaro. This town was built by the Pelasgi before the Trojan war; but in the days of Strabo was 90 stadia inland. The old town was destroyed by the Boii and Senones on the same day in which Camillus took Veii.

The following towns were situate on Via Æmilia, between Parma and Arminium, viz. *Tanetum* already mentioned: *Regium Lepidi*, Reggio, near which was a famous grove, between Parma and Modena: *Mutina*, Modena, between the rivers Gabellus and Scultena, now the Secchia and Panaro. There Brutus, besieged by Anthony, was relieved by Hirtius and Pansa. *Bononia*, more anciently Boiona and Felsina, now Bologna, on the right hand of the *Rhenus* or Reno, a river that descends from the Apennine mountains and falls into the south branch of the Po. In a small level island formed by that river near Bononia, Anthony, Lepidus, and Octavius agreed to divide the empire between themselves. *Cla-*

terna,

terna, or Claterva, now Quaderno, ten miles eastward of Bononia. *Forum Cornelii*, Imola, built by Sylla, 20 miles S. E. of Bononia, on the *Vaternus*, Santerno. *Faventia*, Faenza, famous in Sylla's wars, nine miles S. E. of Forum Cornelii, on the river *Anemo*, now Amone, that falls into the Adriatic near Ostium Spineticum. *Forum Livii*, Forli, ten miles S. E. of Faventia, a little below *Solona*, or Solario, now Citta di Sole, on the bank of a river now called Ronco that flows N. N. E. to Ravenna. *Forum Popilii*, Forlimpopoli, between Forum Livii and Cesena, the latter of which was situate on the *Sapis*, or Isapis, now Savio, which runs northward to the Adriatic sea.

Inland Settlements.—Susemontium, south of Regium : *Aquinum*, Acquaria, on the river Scultena, not far from Sylva Litana, a forest, where the Roman army under L. Posthumius Albinus was cut to pieces : other places of little note.

Ravenna, a city built by a colony of Thessalians, in a marshy situation, on the coast of the Adriatic, 45 miles E. of Bononia. In Strabo's time the houses were of wood, and the communication by bridges and boats. It had a port at the mouth of the river Bedesis ; and Augustus added a new and capacious port, between which and the city there was a canal three miles in length. In the lower age, Ravenna was the seat of the Ostrogoths 72 years ; but, recovered by Narses, it became the residence of the exarchs, whom the emperor sent from Constantinople. The exarchate subsisted 175 years, after which it was taken by the Longobards.

The most considerable tribes in Transpadana, or the country on the north side of the Po, were as follows.

1. The *Taurini*, who occupied a part of Piedmont lying between the Alps and the Po, extending from the source of this river N. N. E. to the *Orgus*, Orco, that rises near mount Cenis, and runs S. E. to the Po, into which it falls between the mouths of Duria major and of Stura.

Taurasia,

Taurasia, or Taurinum, now Turin, the capital, situate at the junction of the Duria minor and the Po. It was taken and destroyed by Hannibal. Having been rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, it was called Julia, until Augustus sent a colony thither, from whom it received the designation of Augusta Taurinorum.

2. The *Segusiani* were scattered among the Alps, N. W. of the Taurini. *Segusio*, Susa, the royal residence of Cottius, on the Duria minor, at the foot of Alpes Cottiæ. That place was taken by Constantine A. D. 312.

3. The *Salassi*, a powerful and warlike nation, possessed a territory bounded by the Alpes Penninæ and Graiæ, and watered by the Duria major, which runs S. E. to the Po. This north-west extremity of Cisalpine Gaul is now called Val d'Aosta. *Augusta Prætoria*, Aousta, by Pliny called the boundary of Italy, was built by Augustus, who sent thither a colony of 3000 Prætorian soldiers. It was situate at the foot of Alpes Graiæ, near two defiles through which Hercules and the Carthaginians passed. *Arebrigium*, Derbe, on the Duria, above Augusta, at the foot of little St. Bernard. *Vitricium*, Verrex, on the Duria, 21 miles below Augusta. *Eporedia*, Ivrea, a Roman colony founded by the command of the Sibyls, B. C. 100, and afterwards a municipium, on the Duria major, at some distance from its influx into the Po.

4. The *Libici* were planted eastward of the Salassi, in a district now called the Lordship of Vercelli. *Vercellæ*, Vercelli, the capital, stood on the right bank of the Sessites, now Sesia, between Turin and Milan. *Ictimulum*, above Vercellæ, at the foot of the Alps, near some gold mines. In that retired corner, there was a grove containing a temple sacred to Apollo.

5. The *Lævi* were cantoned between the rivers Sessites and Ticinus, now the Sesia and Tesino. *Novaria*, Novara, a town on the Roman way between Vercellæ and Mediolanum. *Laumellum*, Lumello,

on

on the border of the river *Gunia*, Gogno, about 20 miles westward of Ticinum, and 6 from the Po.

6. The *Marici*, in the vicinity of the Lævi, inhabited a tract now called Pavesan, watered by the Tesino and the Po. *Ticinum*, afterwards Tesino, in the middle age Pabia, now Pavia, a town built by the Gauls, and a municipium famous under the Cæsars, near the influx of the Ticinus into the Po. Thus far Augustus proceeded to meet the dead corpse of Drusus. The river *Ticinus* rises in mount St. Gothard, traverses Lacus *Verbanus*, Lago Maggiore, and proceeds S. E. to the Po. In the territory bathed by that river, Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans: there also the Romans under Aurelian defeated the Alemanni. The Insubres dispossessed the Marici; but the date and circumstances of this petty revolution are not known.

7. The *Insubres* established themselves in the north part of the dutchy of Milan. *Mediolanum*, Milan, the capital, was built by the Gauls on their settlement in that part of Italy, and in the time of Tácitus was a municipium, a place of great strength, and the seat of the liberal arts, eight leagues north of Pavia. To the north-west, watered by a small stream now called the Olona, was *Rhaudius Campus*, Rho, where Marius defeated the Cimbri with great slaughter. At the distance of 32 miles from Mediolanum, on the *Addua*, Adda, stood Pons Aureoli, now Pontiruolo, where Aureolus was defeated by Gallierus A. D. 268; and below which the obstinate battle of Cassano was fought by the French and Austrians, A. D. 1703. *Laus Pompeii*, S. E. of Mediolanum, was built by the Gauls on the Addua, near the site of the modern Lodi. *Acherrae*, Gherra, between Laus Pompeii and Cremona. *Mogontiacum*, Monza, on the river Lambrus, north of Mediolanum. There anciently stood a palace of Theodoric king of Goths.

8. The *Orobii* occupied the district of Bergamo, a mountainous tract on the confines of ancient Rhætia, between the lakes *Larius*, Como,

and *Sevinus*, Iseo; from the former of which the river *Addua*, Adda, and from the latter, the *Ollius*, Oglio, run S. E. to the Po. *Comum*, Como, an ancient town, and the birth-place of Pliny the younger, at the south-west extremity of a lake of the same name. At one period, that town dared to dispute with the Romans. Afterwards it became a municipium, to which Julius Cæsar added 5000 colonists; whence it was sometimes called Novo Comum. *Bergamum*, or Bergomum, Bergamo, built by the Gauls, equidistant nearly from the two lakes already mentioned, N. E. of Mediolanum, and north of Pons Aureoli, between two small rivers.

9. The *Cenomani* fixed their settlements on both sides of the river Sevinus, or Ollius, in the districts of Brescia and Cremona. *Brixia*, Brescia, on the river Mela, six leagues west of Lago di Garda. *Cremona*, anciently an opulent town, a Roman colony, and afterwards a municipium, below the conflux of the Addua and the Po. It suffered greatly in the civil wars of Augustus; and in the war with Vitellius it was destroyed by the partizans of Vespasian, but was rebuilt by the order of that emperor. *Mantua*, a very ancient town on the river Mincius, that flows from lacus *Benacus*, Lago de Garda, and runs southward to the Po. In the neighbourhood of Mantua, Virgil was born. *Hostilia*, Ostiglia, a village on the Po, below the influx of the Mincius, in the road from Verona to Mutina.

The settlements of the *Veneti*, a tribe of Illyrian origin, extended along the coast of the Adriatic sea, from the mouth of the Po to that of the *Tilavemptus*, Tagliamento, or Tajamento, the western boundary of Carnia. The northern limit of Venetia varied at different periods. On the west this territory was bounded by the Athesis above Verona.

Rivers.—*Athesis*, the Adige, has its source in mount Brenna, in the county of Tyrol. Thence it runs southward, bathing Trent and Verona; and bending its course eastward, it proceeds in a direction nearly parallel

parallel to that of the Po, and loses itself in the Adriatic near Fossiones Philistinæ. The rivers *Medoacus* major and minor, now the Brenta and Bacciglione, originate in Alpes *Tridentinæ*, and falls into the Adriatic to the westward of Venice. *Plavis*, the Piava, rises on the confines of Tyrol, and in a winding channel runs southward to the sea, into which it falls above Venice. *Tilavemptus* major and minor, are two small streams which descend from Alpes Carnicæ. In their progress united, they lose themselves in the Adriatic below Aquilæia.

In *Venetia* were the following places of note. *Hadria*, or Adria, Adri, a town several leagues from the sea coast, on the Tartarus, which some geographers call a branch of the Po. *Patavium*, Padua, anciently a city of great celebrity, and the birth place of Livy, situate on the north bank of Medoacus minor, westward of Venice. *Venetus*, Venice, a city of the lower age, on an island near the bottom of the Adriatic gulph, founded after the irruption of the northern nations into the Roman empire. *Altinum*, Altino, in ruins, on the river Silis, in a marshy site north of Venice. *Opitergium*, Odezzo, on the left hand of the Plavis. *Ceneta*, Ceneda, north of Opitergium, nine leagues from the sea coast, near the source of the *Liquentia*, Livenza, a small river that runs southward, receives the Meduna on the left hand, and falls into the Adriatic. *Tarvisium*, Treviso, or Trevigio, a municipium, above Altinum, N. N. W. of Venice, on the Silis, four or five leagues from the sea coast. *Ascelum*, Asolo, a small place, N. W. of Tarvisium, on a rivulet that runs southward to Medoacus major. *Vicentia*, or Vicetia, Vicenza, nine leagues N. N. W. of Padua. *Verona*, an ancient town and Roman colony, on the right hand of the Athesis, S. W. of Vicenza; larger and more opulent than Mantua, made the seat of war by Vespasian's party against Vitellius, and under Gallienus distinguished by the title of Augusta. *Ateste*, Esti, a Roman colony S. S. W. of Patavium, near the Rhetenus,

an inconsiderable stream that runs eastward to augment Medoacus minor. *Mons Selicis*, Montselice, few miles below, *i. e.* S. E. of Ateste.

The *Euganei*, before the Trojan war, were settled at the bottom of the Adriatic gulph. Expelled thence by the Veneti, they were constrained to retire northward to the mountains beyond Lacus Benacus, where they subsisted by hunting and rapine.

The *Carni* were planted between Alpes Carnicæ and the Adriatic, being bounded on the west by the river Tilavemptus, and on the east by the Formio. *Julium Carnicum*, Zuglio, built by Julius Cæsar, near the source of the Tilavemptus, N. N. W. of Udina. *Tarvisium*, Tarvis, a small fortress among the Alps, about 17 leagues north of Aquilæia, near the north east extremity of the province. *Vedinum*, Udina, 7 leagues N. N. W. of Aquilæia, and about 3 S. W. of *Forum Julii* now Friuli. *Aquilæia* was planted by a Roman colony between the first and second Macedonian wars. In process of time it became one of the strongest and most populous towns on the Adriatic coast. Its harbour was 60 stadia distant, at the mouth of the *Sontius*, Isonzo. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken and desolated by Attila, A. D. 452, and is now dwindled into a mean village, with few remains of its former greatness. The river *Timavus*, Timavo, about 4 leagues east of Aquilæia, flows from a lake of the same name, and after a short course falls into the gulph of Triest. *Tergeste*, Triest, a sea port at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 23 miles east of Aquilæia. The river *Formio*, 6 miles beyond Tergeste, is the common boundary of Carnia and Istria. *Æmona*, Laybach, a town eastward of Alpes Juliæ, on the border of Noricum, near the source of the Save—(see Pannonia).

The *Istri* inhabited a tract along the eastern coast of the Adriatic gulph, from the river Formio to prom. *Polaticum*, now il Promontore. *Ægida*, in the middle age Justinopolis, now Capo d'Istria, situate on an island joined by a bridge to the continent. *Parentum*, or Parentium, Parenzo,

Parenzo, or Pirano, below Ægida, on the sea coast. *Pola*, an ancient colony of the Colchi, afterwards a Roman colony denominated Pietas Julia, a port town near the south extremity of the peninsule. *Nesactum*, or Nesactium, Castel Nuovo, at the mouth of the river Arsia, in the south east part of Istria, on Sinus *Flanaticus*, or gulph of Quarnero, opposite to insulæ Absyrtides, now the islands of Cherso and Osero. N. B. There are some remains of an ancient town at Cittanuova, on the west coast of Istria, near the mouth of the river Quieto.

II. ITALIA propria was on all sides environed by the sea, except on the north, where it was bounded by an imaginary line extending from the mouth of the Macra to that of the Rubicon. Beside a few places of little estimation, it contained the following provinces, viz. Etruria, Umbria, Picenum, Sabinum, Latium, Campania, Samnium, Apulia, Messapia, Lucania, and Brutium.

1. *Etruria*, also called Tuscia and Tyrrhenia, was bounded on the north and east by the river Macra and the Apennine mountains, on the south by the Tyber, and on the west by the Tuscan sea, including the republic of Lucca, the dutchy of Tuscany, and a great part of the ecclesiastical estate. The most considerable rivers in that extensive territory are the Arnus and the Umbro. The former descends with rapidity from the Apennines, bathes Arezzo and Florence, traverses Tuscany, and falls into the sea below Pisa. The latter has its source beyond Sienna, and runs S. S. W. to the Tuscan sea.

Etruria was anciently divided into 12 districts, which received their names from 12 cities; but, under the Cæsars, this number was increased. The Etrusci, by the Greeks called Tyrrheni, were originally Mæonians of Lydia, in Asia minor. At first they settled near the mouths of the Po; but, in process of time, they crossed the Apennines, and expelled the Umbri from their most valuable possessions. The dates, however,

of

of those revolutions and events cannot be ascertained. The names of the twelve states, which were governed by Lucumones, *i. e.* princes, are as follows: 1. Veii; 2. Volsinii; 3. Chiusi; 4. Perusii; 5. Cortones; 6. Areti; 7. Falerii; 8. Voluterræ; 9. Vetuloniæ; 10. Rusellæ; 11. Tarquinii; 12. Cervetæ.

In the enumeration of the most considerable cities and towns belonging to these states, we shall first mention those planted on the sea coast, and then survey the interior parts of the province. *Lucus Feroniae*, Pietra Santa, near the mouth of the rivulet Vesidia, now Versiglia, almost equidistant from the Macra and the Arnus. *Pisae*, Pisa, a city built by the Pisani of Peloponnesus, afterwards a Roman colony and a municipium, near the conflux of the Auser and Arnus. Below the town, near the mouth of the Arnus, there was a good harbour called portus Pisanus; and about 3 miles inland, in the road to Luca, were the aquæ Pisanæ, or hot baths. *Portus Herculis* Labronis, sive Liburni, now Livorno or Leghorn, a famous port town and harbour, on the Tuscan coast. *Vada Volaterrana*, Vada, a considerable place, in a marshy site, near the sea coast, S. S. E. of portus Liburni. The ruins of *Populonium*, a city built by the Corsi, or Pelasgi, may be traced on a promontory of the same name, that projects into the sea in the form of a peninsule, opposite to ins. Ilva. Except temples and a few houses, it was desolate in the time of Strabo, who adds that its port town was inhabited, and that from Populonium he had a prospect of Sardinia, Corsica, and Æthalia. *Vetulonia*, one of the 12 cities in Etruria, several miles northward of Populonium, at no great distance from the coast. In its vicinity were Aquæ Vetuloniæ, hot baths, and Sylva Vetulonia. *Orilis*, sive Prelius lacus, Lago di Castiglione, at the mouth of the river Prilis, near the islet of Troia, between which and the main land was the safe harbour of Scabris, or Scapris. *Telamon*, a small port town and promontory, visited by the Argonauts in their return from Colchis, about 4 leagues south of the

the Umbro. *Cosa*, or Cossa, south of the rivulet *Albenia* now Albegna, in a territory now called Stato delli Residii. It became a Roman colony nine years before the first Punic war, and had an excellent harbour called portus *Herculis*, now porto di Hercole. Mons *Argentarius*, Ilmonte Argentaro, on a promontory, near portus Herculis, opposite to Ins. *Ægilium*, Isola del Giglio. On the north side of that promontory, there was a good harbour called portus *Domitiani*, porto S. Stephano, in the vicinity of the modern Orbitelio. *Forum Aurelii*, Montalto, in ruins, 22 miles northward of Centumcellæ, at the mouth of the river *Armenita*, Fiora. *Centumcellæ*, Civita Vecchia, Trajan's villa, 7 miles south of the *Minio*, Mignone, with a port, at the mouth of which was a factitious island. Near the coast are the ruins of *Aquæ Tauri*, anciently hot baths. *Castrum Novum*, a Roman colony 4 miles from Centumcellæ. The site of the hot baths called Aquæ *Appollinares*, inland from Castrum novum, cannot be precisely ascertained. *Pyrgi*, perhaps Marinella, a Roman colony, noted for a rich temple of Lucina, 33 miles north west of Rome. That temple was plundered by Dionysius the elder. *Cære*, Ceri, on a rivulet midway between Rome and Centumcellæ. It was the royal residence of Mezentius, and noted for its medicinal springs, but was destroyed before Strabo's time. *Alsium*, a little town and colony, on the sea coast, 5 miles S. W. of Ceri, and upwards of 20 westward of Rome. *Fregenæ*, a town and colony, now extinct, between Alsium and the mouth of the Tiber. *Portus Augusti*, also called portus *Romanus* and portus *Phari*, in the vicinity of portus *Ostiae*, at the mouth of the Tiber, 16 miles west of the capital. Aphares was built there by Claudius for the benefit of navigation.

Islands adjacent to the Etrurian Coast.—1. *Mænaria*, Meloria, near portus Liburni. 2. *Urgos* or Gorgon, now Gorgona, S. W. of Mœnari, about 6 leagues from the coast. 3. *Ægilon*, or Capraria, now Capraia, a small island about 10 leagues N. W. of Elba. 4. *Æthalia*, by the Romans called

called Ilva, now Elba, lies 10 miles S. W. of prom. Populonium. Its figure is that of an equilateral triangle, upwards of 60 miles in circuit. The S. W. part is the most elevated, consisting of lofty unfruitful mountains, composed of black and white granite. The N. E. and S. E. parts are chiefly argillaceous slate and iron stone. At the S. E. cape is a hill abounding in loadstone. This island was anciently renowned for a rich iron mine, which is still very productive, and will not be exhausted for many ages to come. Its principal ports were *Argous*, now porto Ferraio, where a neat town has been built on a shelving rock that closes in a large circular bay on the N. E. coast; and *Longus*, now porto Longone, on the S. E. part of the island. The original inhabitants of Ilva were a colony from Volaterræ, the capital of Etruria. 5. *Planaria*, or Planasia, now Pianosa, a small and low island S. W. of Ilva, and remarkable for the exile and death of Agrippa Cæsar, the posthumous son of Marcus Agrippa and Julia. 6. *Oglasa*, monte Christo, a little elevated island about 10 leagues S. S. W. of Planaria, and the same distance nearly from Corsica. 7. *Ægilium*, or Igillium, now Giglis; and *Artemisia*, or Dianium, now Giannute; two small granite rocks covered with bushes, opposite to mons Argentarius.

Inland Towns in Etruria. *Luca*, Lucca, a city founded by Lucumon king of the Etrusci, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, in a plain, on the river *Auser*, Serchio, several leagues from the sea coast. *Pistoria*, Pistoia, 8 leagues N. E. of Luca, at the foot of the Apennines, on a rivulet that runs southward to the Arnus. *Florentia*, Florence, a Roman colony and muncipium, whose site on via Cassia and the river Arnus is well known. *Fæsulæ*, Fiesoli, an ancient town, a colony and municipium, 3 miles above Florentia, at the foot of the Apennines. *Volaterræ*, Volterra, anciently the capital of Etruria, on an eminence about 12 leagues S. E. of Pisa, and 8 inland, on the north side of the river Cecina. Its hot springs were called Aquæ or Salinæ Volaterranæ, near

near which was some small but deep sulphureous lakes. *Sena Julia*, Siena, an ancient town, and a colony of Augustus, south of Florence, and eastward of Volaterræ. *Massa Veternensis*, Massa, the birth place of Gallus Cæsar brother of Julian, south of Volaterræ, about 5 leagues N. E. of prom. Populonium. *Rusellæ*, an ancient Tuscan city, afterward a Roman colony, between lake Prilis and the Umbro. *Saturnia*, more anciently Aurinia, a city and Roman colony, S. E. of Rusellæ on the highway to Rome, near the river *Albinius*, Albegna, 8 leagues N. E. of Orbitello. *Visentium*, Bisenzo, on the S. W. border of lacus *Volsiniensis* Lago di Bolsena. *Volsenium*, Bolsena, one of the most opulent towns in Etruria, and the birth place of Sejanus, on the north bank of the cognominal lake. *Statonia*, perhaps Castro, on the left hand of the *Arminita*, now the Fiora, near a small lake called lacus Statoniensis. *Tarquinii*, Tarchina, built by the Pelasgi before the Trojan war, afterwards a Roman colony, and the birth place of Tarquinius Priscus, now in ruins, on the left hand of the river Marta, 2 leagues from the sea coast. *Blera*, Bieda, 3 leagues N. W. of lacus Sabatinus, in the road from Tarquinii to Rome. *Sabata*, Bracciano, on the S. W. border of a lake of the same name, between Blera and the capital. *Forum Claudii*, Orivolo or Oriolo, 3 miles N. W. of Sabata, in the road to Blera. *Nepete*, or Nepe, now Nepi, a Roman colony with the privileges of a municipium, 3 or 4 miles S. W. of modern Civita Castellana, and 27 northward of Rome. *Sutrium*, Sutri, a famous city and Roman colony, increased by Augustus from whom it was surnamed Julia, reckoned the key of Etruria, 28 miles N. N. W. of the capital, and 6 West of Nepi. *Veii*, an opulent and powerful city, the rival of Rome, situate on a rock, 100 stadia, or 12½ miles north of Rome, near the modern Isola, but few vestiges of it remain. It was taken after a siege of ten years by Camillus, six years before Rome was sacked by the Gauls. It existed after the Punic war, and a colony was there settled, and its territory assigned to

the soldiers. From this period it gradually declined. *Saxa Rubra*, in the territory of the Veientes, on via Flaminia, near the river Cremera, 10 miles from Rome. There Constantine defeated Maxentius A. D. 312.

Falerii, or Falisci, now Civita Castellana, near mount Soracte sacred to Apollo, on the right hand of the Tiber, 17 miles north of Veii, in a territory famous for its rich pastures. *Fescennia*, Galese, built by the Umbri, possessed by the Greeks before the Trojan war, and noted for indecent nuptial songs there invented. *Ferentia*, or Ferentinum, the place of Otho's nativity, south east of lacus Volsiniensis. *Fanum Voltumnæ*, where the general council of the Tuscans assembled, near mons *Ciminus*, monte Soriano, perhaps where Viterbo now stands. *Hortanum*, Orta, on the Tiber, near the influx of the Nera, or Nar, whose source is in M. Ficellus one of the Apennines. *Herbanum*, Orvieto, about a league west of the Tiber, or the river *Pallia*, Paglia, and near its influx into the *Clanis*, Chiane, a river that flows from palus *Clusina*, Lago Chiusi, and loses itself in the Tiber. *Clusium*, more anciently Camers, now Chiusi, the royal residence of Porsenna, 3 days journey north of Rome, on the river Clanis, near the south extremity of palus Clusina. *Perusia*, Perugia, one of the principal cities of Etruria, where L. Antonius was starved out by Augustus, 20 miles N. W. of Fulginium, between the Tiber and lacus *Thrasimenus* or Perusinus, now Lago di Perugia. The adjacent valley was fatal to the Romans in the time of the Punic war. *Arretium*, Arezzo, one of the twelve cities in Etruria, a Roman colony and municipium, situate in a low and fertile tract, 7 leagues north of palus Clusina, on the left hand of the Arnus, a river that rises in the Apennines near a village called S. Maria delle Gratie, on the border of Romagna, 15 miles west of the sources of the Tiber. *Cortona*, built by the Umbri before the Trojan war, between Arretium and lacus Thrasimenus, N. E. of palus Clusina. *Tusci*, the pleasant villa of Pliny the younger, at the foot of the Apennines,

Apennines, near the springs of the Tiber. *Clusium* novum, Chiusi, north of Arretium, and N. W. of Tusci.

2. *Umbria*, the territory of the most ancient people in Italy, was bounded on the north by the Rubicon, on the east by the Adriatic sea, on the south by an imaginary line extending from the mouth of the Æsis to Ocriculum, on the west by the Tiber, comprehending the Dutchy of Urbino, together with a portion of each of the following districts, viz. Romagno, Ancona, Spoleto, Perugia, and Castello. It is bisected in an oblique direction by the Apennines; and the two divisions are distinguished by the titles of Cisapennine and Transapennine.

Transapennine, or maritime Umbria, long occupied by the Senones a Gallic tribe, contained the following places of note. *Arminium*, Rimini, a city which Cæsar took possession of after passing the Rubicon, situate at the mouth of fl. *Arminius*, the river Marrechia. Among its antiquities is the Suggestum on which Cæsar is said to have harangued his army. *Pisaurum*, Pesaro, a town and colony, S. E. of Arminium, at the mouth of the *Pisaurus*, Foglia. *Fanum* fortunæ, Fano, S. E. of Pisaurum, not far from the mouth of the *Metaurus*, Metauro, or Metro, fatal to Asdrubal the brother of Hannibal, and to the Alemanni who were defeated by Aurelian. *Sena Gallica*, Sinigaglia, built by the Galli Senones, at the mouth of the river Misus. The *Æsis*, Esino, is the common boundary of Umbria and Picenum. This and the other rivers in maritime Umbria descend from the Apennines, run eastward, and fall into the Adriatic sea, or gulph of Venice. *Æsis*, Jesi, a town and colony, on the left hand of the river of the same name, 10 miles from the sea coast *Camerinum*, Camerino, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles N. E. of Fulginium, between the modern rivers Potenza and Chienti. *Pitulum*, a municipium, near the *Potentia*, or Potenza, and the Apennines, but whose precise site is unknown. *Attidium*, now a village called Attigio, between the Giano and S. Angelo, two sources of the Æsis. *Busta Gallorum*, Bastia, seven miles N. W. of Attidium. There

Totila was defeated by the Romans under Narses, A. D. 553; and he soon after died of his wounds at Capras, a mean village on the opposite side of the Apennines. *Suasa*, Sasa, a town and municipium, on the river *Sena*, Cesano. *Ostra*, below Suasa, where the Sena approaches the *Misus*, or Misa. Some traces of that town are extant. *Forum Sempronii*, Fossombrone, on the river Metaurus. *Urbinum Metaurense*, Urbania, on the Metaurus, above Forum Sempronii, and seven miles south west of *Urbinum Hortense*, Urbino. *Tifernum* Metaurense, now S. Angelo in Vado, seven miles west of Urbania, near the source of the Metaurus. *Pitinum*, Pisaurense, a municipium, on the north, *i. e.* left hand of the Pisaurus. *Sestinum*, Sarsina, a town, and the birth place of Plautus, about 12 leagues south of Ravenna, on the *Sapis*, Savio, a river that runs northward to the Adriatic. The *Rubicon*, the ancient boundary of Italy and Gaul, a small stream now called the Pisciatello, where Cæsar was forbid by the Roman people to proceed any further in arms.

In *Cisapennine*, or hither Umbria, were the following towns.—*Tifernum-Tiberinum*, Tuber, a town and municipium, at the foot of the Apennines, near the left bank of the Tiber, a little below the villa of Pliny. *Iguvium*, Gubio, an ancient town and municipium, 20 miles N. of Assisi, west of the river *Clasius*, Chiascio; to the east of which, and eight miles from Iguvium, stood *Helvillum*, more anciently Suillum, perhaps on the site of the modern Sigillo. *Assisium*, Assizi, a municipal town on an eminence, above the conflux of the *Clasius* and the *Tenea*, or Topino. *Hispellum*, Ispello, a Roman colony near the Tenea, eight miles S. E. of Assisium. In the vicinity of the modern town, there are ruins of an amphitheatre. *Mevania*, Bevagna or via Flaminia, in a territory famous for its white oxen, five miles S. W. of Fulginium, on the *Clitumnus*, Timia, four miles above its influx into the Tenea. *Vettona*, Bettona, a municipal town, on the left hand of the Tenea, three miles above its influx into the *Clasius*. *Fulginium*, Fuligno, in a pleasant plain or valley, on the Tenea.

Forum

Forum Flaminii, on the Tenea, above Fulginium. *Nuceria*, Nocera, about 12 miles above, *i. e.* N. N. E. of Fulginium, on the left hand of the modern Topino. *Trebia*, Trevi, on an eminence seven miles southward of Fulginium, and three east of the Clitumnus. On the highway thence to Spoletium, and near the river, there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter Clitumnus. *Spoletium*, Spoleto, a powerful municipium, at some distance from the source of the Clitumnus. Hannibal, after having defeated the Romans at Thrasymene, in vain attempted to take possession of that place. Thither water was conveyed by an aqueduct of great height. *Interamnium*, Terni, built in the reign of Numa, a Roman colony and municipium, in a fruitful island formed by two branches of the Nar. *Narnia*, more anciently Nequinum, now Narni, the birth place of the emperor Nerva and other celebrated men, eight miles below, *i. e.* westward of Terni, on a rocky eminence bathed by the Nar. In its vicinity, Augustus constructed an aqueduct, one of whose arches was above 100 feet high, and 150 wide. The ruins of *Carsulæ* appear 12 miles northward of Narni. *Tuder*, Todi, a colony, on an eminence bathed by the Tiber, 18 miles west of Spoleto. *Ameria*, Amelia, an ancient town, and a colony under Augustus, on an eminence six miles N. W. of Narnia, between the Nera and the Tiber. *Ocriculum*, below Otriculi, in a tract now covered with fragments of vaults and ancient buildings, 12 miles south of Narnia, in the highway to Rome.

3. *Picenum*, or Ager Picenus, a fruitful territory, was bounded on the north by Umbria, on the east by the Adriatic sea, and on the west by Ager Sabinus and Umbria. The proper southern limit was the river Helvinus. In the time of the emperors, the river Matrinus was the boundary between Picenum and Vestinum: but the river Aternus, now Pescara, has been generally assumed as the south limit of Picenum, a province

province which comprehended almost the whole of Ancona and Fermo, together with a great part of Abruzzo ultra.

Cities, &c.—*Ancona*, at the north extremity of Picenum, was built by the Syracusans who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius. It was originally situate on a hill, near the highest part of which was a temple of Venus, where the cathedral now stands below the castle, near the sea coast. On the shore a triumphal arch was erected in honour of Trajan, for the improvement he had made in the harbour. *Numana*, Umana, a town built by the Siculi, and a municipium, on the coast, ten miles S. S. E. of Ancona. *Auximum*, or Ausimum, now Osimo, one of the first town of this province that submitted to Cæsar in the civil war, south of Ancona, and seven miles from the sea coast. *Cingulum*, Cingoli, a town built or fortified by the consul Labienus, 17 miles W. S. W. of Aximum, on the right hand of the modern Moscione. *Septempeda*, S. Severino, on the river Potentia, 11 miles south of Cingulum. *Potentia*, a Roman colony, nine miles south of Umana, and three south-east of Loretto, on the sea coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Ricina*, a colony under Severus, in ruins, 12 miles south of Aximum, on the river Potentia, near Macerata. *Pallentia*, perhaps the same with Urbs Salvia, now Urbe Saglia, and *Tollentinum*, Tolentino, were two towns near the modern Chienti, seven or eight leagues from the sea coast. *Faleria*, Faleroni, an inland town 17 miles south of Ricina, on the left hand of the Tinna, or Tenna. *Firmum*, Fermo, an ancient city, and a colony as old as the Punic war, on the right hand of the Tinna, four miles from the Adriatic. *Cupra Maritima*, near the mouth of the Asone, now Aso, a small river north of the *Fruentus*, Fronto. At some distance from the sea coast, there was another town called Cupra Montana. *Truentum*, a town founded, at the mouth of a river of the same name, by the Liburni, the ancient inhabitants of that part of

of the coast. *Asculum Picenum*, Acoli, a town and municipium, on the river Truentus, 19 miles from the sea coast.

The territory of the *Praetutii* was bounded on the north by the river *Helvinus*, now Salinello, and on the south by the *Matrinus*, La Piomba, containing *Hadria*, Atri, the capital, between the rivers Vomanus and Matrinus, near the sea coast. *Interamnium*, Teramo, north-west of Hadria, at the conflux of two small streams. *Castrum Novum*, north of Hadria, on a rivulet near the coast.

The *Vestini* occupied the south part of Picenum. *Aternum*, a town situate at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Angulum*, S. Angelo, near the shore of the Adriatic, south of the river Matrinus. *Pinna*, Civita de Penna, an inland town, in a district noted for its excellent pastures, 4 leagues from the sea coast. *Peltuinum*, *Aufina*, and *Avia*, were places of some note in the interior part of Ager Vestinus.

4. *Sabinum*, a fertile territory inhabited by the Sabini, a brave people, was bounded on the west by the Tiber, on the north by the Nar, on the east by Picenum, on the south by the Anio; comprehending the whole of Sabina, with a part of Spoleto and Abruzzo Ultra. The river *Nar*, now called Nera, originates in mons *Fiscellus*, monte della Sibylla, and runs south-west with rapidity to the Tiber. The *Anio*, now Il Teverone, rises in a mountain near Treba, traverses the country of the Æqui from south-east to north-west, separates Latium from Sabinum, forms three small lakes in its course, falls from a considerable height in the territory of Tibur, and loses itself in the Tiber a few miles above Rome.

Cities, &c. in Sabinum.—*Fidenæ*, a town and a colony from Alba, five miles north of Rome, on the Tiber, above the influx of the Anio. *Crustumerium*, famous for its pears, above Fidenæ, on the Tiber. *Ficulea*, 11 miles eastward of Rome, beyond mons Sacer, on via Nomentana. *Corniculum*, a town destroyed by Tarquin, and restored after the expulsion of the kings. Its ruins exist near monte Gennaro, a few miles northward

northward of Tivoli. *Nomentum*, Lamentana vecchia, a town, and the termination of via Nomentana, 13 miles north-east of Rome, and eastward of Veii. The small rapid torrent of Allia, that descends from the hills of Crustumerium, is famous for the great slaughter of the Romans by the Gauls. *Regillum*, the birth-place of Appius Claudius, at some distance from the Tiber, below the river *Farfaris* or Fabaris, now called the Farfa. Horace had a villa near the modern Licenza, bathed by the rivulet Digentia, about ten miles N. N. E. of Tibur, and in the vicinity of *Blandusiæ fons* celebrated by that poet. *Cures*, Correse, one of the principal towns in this province, whence the Romans were called Quirites, in Strabo's time a mean village, on a stream of the same name four miles from its influx into the Tiber, seven leagues north-east of the capital. *Casperia*, Aspra, 13 miles north of Cures, near the source of the *Himella*, now Aia, where considerable ruins exist. On the left hand of the Nar, above Interamnium, lacus *Velinus*, now Lago di Rieti, sends forth a stream, which, with great impetuosity, falls into the Nar. That lake is fed by several rivulets that originate in the Apennines; and on its borders were *Rosæ Campus*, a level and fertile plain; *Palatium*, an ancient town near the river Velinus; *Reate*, Rieti, a town and municipium, near the confluence of the Velinus and Telonius, the latter of which is now called il Salto. *Trebula Mutusca*, a town and municipium, on a gentle eminence between Reate and Cures. *Nursia*, Norcia, surnamed Frigida, near the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles eastward of Spoleto, between the Nar and the Corno, two streams that unite above the modern Cerreto. Six miles from Nursia, on the road to Spoletum, *Vespasiæ*, a village whence the emperor Vespasian took his name, was situate on an eminence. *Tetricus* mons, a rugged and elevated ridge of hills, between mons Ficellus and Asculum Picenum. *Foruli*, a village in a hilly tract, between Cutiliæ and Amiternum, near the source of the river Velinus. *Cutiliæ*, Cotigliano, a noted town at the

the foot of a mountain, near the border of lacus Cutiliensis, in which was a floating island. That town, for its medicinal waters called aquæ Cutiliæ, was reckoned the centre of Italy.

The *Marsi* inhabited a small mountainous district adjoining to the south-east corner of Sabinum. In this district lies lacus *Fućinus*, lago di Celano, which was anciently subject to extraordinary risings and decreasings. Two miles up the plain, behind the modern town of Avezzano, the fragments of boats, shells, and other marks of its extent have been discovered. Round the borders of this lake is a circle of lofty mountains, some of them the highest in Italy, the Alps excepted. The declivities of those hills are covered with woods. The canal made by Claudius Cæsar is at the foot of the hill, below the present level of the water. *Marrubium*, the capital of the Marsi, was situate near the border of the lake. *Anxantium*, Civita d'Antia, at some distance from the south-west extremity of it. *Alba*, a town on an eminence north of the lake, amidst difficult mountainous passes, and far from all means of escape: hence, in the time of the Romans, it was used as a state prison. Perses king of Macedon, and Syphax the Numidian, were condemned to this confinement, whose natural security was strengthened by fortifications, some remains of which are extant; also the ruins of an amphitheatre, the foundations of a temple, &c. In its vicinity Lucius Vetellius had a villa, famous for the variety and excellence of its fruit trees, which he had brought from Syria.

The *Peligni* were bounded on the west by the Marsi, and on the east by the Marucini. Four of their cities are mentioned by ancient writers, viz. Sulmo, Corfinium, Superequum, and Amiternum. *Sulmo*, Sulmona, the birth place of Ovid, was situate 90 miles eastward of Rome, between two streams, which unite below the town, and run northward to augment the *Aternus*, or Pescara, at Popolo. Sylla ordered Sulmo to be destroyed in the civil war. *Corfinium*, surnamed Italicum, now S.

Pellino, the capital, in ruins, three miles southward of Popolo, seven north of Sulmo, and 27 south-west of the mouth of the Aternus. *Superequum*, near the site of the modern Palena, 10 miles south-east of Sulmo, on a small stream that runs eastward to the *Sagrus*, Sangro. *Amiternum*, ow extinct; a vestige of it exists about 30 miles N. N. W. of Popolo, on the level ridge of a hill, near S. Vittorino and the source of Aternus, not far from Aquila which rose out of its ruins.

The *Marucini* were planted on the right bank of the Aternus, near the sea coast. *Teate*, Chieti, the capital, was built on an eminence, bathed by the Aternus, and six miles from the mouth of this river.

5. *Latium*, originally inhabited by the Siculi, and afterward by various tribes, who migrated thither at different periods, was anciently an inconsiderable territory, along the coast of the Tuscan sea, south of the Tiber. Under the Latin kings it extended southward to prom. Circæum, which was 50 miles beyond the Tiber. Under the Consular government, the territories of the Æqui, Volsci, and Hernici, were annexed to this province, and the river *Liris*, Garigliano, was held to be the southern boundary. At the commencement of the Christian æra, *Sinuessa*, now Sinope, and the circumjacent territory noted for its baths, were included in Latium; so that, in its greatest extent, it comprehended Compagna di Romagna, and a considerable part of Terra di Lavora.

The principal rivers in this province are the Tiberis and Liris. The former, sometimes called *Albula* and *Thymbris*, now Il Tevere, a celebrated river, originates in the Apennine mountains above Tifernum, runs southward along the west side of that ridge, on the right augmented by the Clanis and Cremera, on the left by the Clasius, Nar, Anio, &c.; and, separating Latium from Etruria, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostia. The latter, also called Clanis and Glanis, now Garigliano, descends from the Apennines, receives many streams in its slow progress southward, and loses itself in the bay of Cajeta, or Gaeta.

Cities,

Cities, &c.—Roma, Rome, the capital of Latium and of the known world, was founded by Romulus on the Palatine mount, 753 years before the Christian æra, near the conflux of the Anio and Tiber. Tullus added the Coelian mount; Ancus, the Janiculum and Aventine; Servius, the Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline. Beside those seven hills, there were the Capitoline or Tarpeian mount, collis Hortulorum, and mount Vatican. This city was 13, or, according to Pliny, 20 miles in circumference, and divided into 14 districts, containing upwards of half a million inhabitants. Its walls had 644 towers and 37 gates. By nine aqueducts, water was conveyed from the distance of many miles. At the foot of the Capitoline hill was the forum; and between the Palatine and Aventine hills, the Circus Maximus, a mile in circuit. Campus Martius extended along the Tiber. The existing monuments of temples amphitheatres, theatres, baths, and other public places, convey a faint idea of their former magnificence.

Ostia, the first Roman colony under Ancus Martius, 13 miles from Rome, near the mouth of the Tiber. It gave name to one of the gates of Rome, which was called Ostiensis, to the road from Rome, and to an adjoining lake that has now disappeared. *Laurentum*, perhaps Forre Paterno, supposed to have been the royal residence of Latinus, on the sea coast, about eight miles south of the capital. *Lavinium*, built by the Trojans, eight miles S. E. of Laurentum, on an eminence now called il monte di Levano, bathed by the rivulet Numicus, between the mouth of which and the Tiber Æneas is supposed to have landed. *Ardea*, an ancient town, the royal residence of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, and famous for the exile of Camillus, in a marshy situation, on the Numicus, two miles and an half from the coast. *Tiber*, Tivoli, a town built by the Greeks, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity, on the left bank of the Anio, and near a cataract of that river, 15 miles eastward of Rome. It was anciently populous and flourishing, but was

thinly inhabited in the reign of Augustus. The neighbouring territory was planted with villas. There Adrian built a magnificent villa, which comprehended an amphitheatre, several temples, a library, a circus, a naumachia, also commodious apartments for a great number of guests. Its spoils have formed the principal ornaments of Campedoglio, the Vatican, and the palaces of the Roman princes; and its ruins are of great extent. Three miles below Tibur, on the north side of the Anio, there is a lake impregnated with sulphur, called lacus *Albulus*, now Lago Albule and Lago de'Bagni, whose waters are of a petrifying quality. It is said to be 50 feet deep; and, though cold, it throws up from the bottom large air bubbles like boiling water. It contains small floating islands composed of bulrushes glued together by the bitumen that swims on the surface. Its waters were in high reputation anciently, but are in no esteem at present. A small brook running from it forms by its incrustations the lusus naturæ called Confetti di Tivoli. *Tusculum*, Frascati, the birth place of Cato senior, situate on an eminence 12 miles S. E. of the capital. Above Tusculum, towards the Anio, was lacus Regillus, where Posthumus the dictator defeated the Latins; and mons Algidus, where the Romans, inclosed by the Æqui and Volsci, were delivered by Q. Cincinnatus. *Gabii*, now extinct, between Rome and Præneste. *Præneste*, above the modern Palestrina, was anciently a place of great strength, and therefore called Polystephanus, situate on an eminence, eastward of the capital. It was famous for a temple and oracle of Fortune, called Sortes Prænestinæ, which Tiberius wanted to destroy, but was deterred by the awful majesty of the place. From a colony, it was raised to a municipium by Tiberius. Thither the Roman emperors usually retired, on account of the agreeableness of the situation. The younger Marius, besieged there by Sylla, perished in attempting to escape through a subterraneous passage. *Alba* longa, Albano, a colony from Lavinium, and the royal residence, till Rome was built, 13 miles S. S. E.

of

of the capital, near a lake of the same name, destroyed by Tullus Hostilius. *Aricia*, Ariccia, near Alba longa, on the Appian way. *Montes Albani*, in that neighbourhood, have two high summits called mons Algidus and mons Cavus, now monte Algedo and monte Albano, which is entirely isolate, and composed of a stone called Piperino. At the base of monte Albano, are two funnels of volcanos, which are sunk into two lakes, called Lago d'Albano, and Lago di Nemi. The mountain is but a residuous part of an ancient volcano.

The *Volsci*, a powerful and warlike nation, inhabited an extensive territory along the Tuscan coast. *Antium*, Porto, and Capio d'Anzio, a considerable town, the birth place of Nero, and noted for a temple of Fortune, 30 miles S. E. of Ostia, with a harbour at Cena, a neighbouring hamlet. The Romans gained their first reputation in naval affairs against the Antiates, part of whose ships they conveyed into the arsenal of Rome, and part they destroyed. Several colonies were successively sent thither. It is now extinct. *Corioli*, the capital of the Volsci, and a town of great dignity, from which C. Marcius was surnamed Coriolanus. In Pliny's time it lay in ruins; and its site, not far distant from Antium, is doubtful. *Astura*, or Stura, a village in the territory of Antium, at the mouth of a river of the same name, nearly opposite to a small island containing a villa of Cicero. *Pomptinæ* paludes, a marshy tract near the sea coast, between Astura and prom. Circæum, partly drained by a canal nine miles long from forum Apii to Terracina. The Appian way was constructed through the middle of that marsh in the same direction. *Circeii*, Circello, a small town, on an elevated promontory of the same name, at the S. E. extremity of the Pomptine marsh, and renowned in fable for having been the residence of the enchantress Circe, who transformed men into brutes. Mons Cerceis was anciently insulated, and about eight stadia in compass, bounded on three sides by the sea, and on the north by a marsh. *Tarricina*, or Terracina, the

Anxur

Anxur of the Volsci, near the mouth of the *Ufens*, now il Portatore, at the bottom of a bay eastward of Circeii. The ruins of the ancient city lie about a mile from the modern town.

Inland Towns of the Volsci.—*Velitræ*, Veletri, a town of the Volsci, and afterwards a Roman colony, S. E. of Aricia. Of that place was the family of Augustus. *Suessa Pometia*, one of the principal cities of the Volsci, near the Astura, between Velitræ and Antium. *Norba*, Norma, a town and Roman colony, to the eastward of Suessa, and 11 miles S. E. of Velitræ. *Cora*, a town and colony, about three miles north of Norba. *Signia*, Segni, a colony of Tarquinius Superbus, 14 miles east of Velitræ, and as far south of Præneste, on the right hand of the rivulet Sacco, and not far from its source. *Apii Forum*, on the Appian way, a few miles from Setia, near the rivulet Ufens. It is now extinct. *Setia*, or Setina Colonia, on a ridge of hills famous for its liberal product of wine, 16 miles N. N. W. of Tarracina, near the place where Sezza now stands. *Sulmo*, in Pliny's time extinct, between Norba and Setia. *Privernum*, seven miles E. S. E. of Setia, in the road to Tarracina, near the site of Piperno vecchio. *Fregellæ*, a town destroyed by the Romans on account of its revolt, and in Strabo's time reduced to a mean village, above the conflux of the rivers *Liris* and *Trerus*, now Garigliano and Sacco, which united form the Garigliano. From its ruins Ceprano arose. *Sora*, a town and Roman colony, on the right hand of the Liris, 15 miles above, *i. e.* north of Fregellæ, near the border of the territory of the Marsi. *Arpinum*, Arpino, the birth place of Marius and Cicero, five miles southward of Sora, on the left hand of the Liris. *Atina*, Atino, a town and colony, nine miles east of Arpinum, near monte Nivoso, on a rivulet now called the Vivola, that runs into the Melpis, or Melfa. *Cassinum*, Cassino, and *Aquinum*, Aquino, two municipal towns, on the left of the Garigliano, below the influx of the Melpis. Aquinum was the birth place of Juvenal. *Fabrateria*, Falvaterra,

vaterra, a town and Roman colony, seven miles west of Aquinum, on the right hand of the Trerus and Liris. *Suessa-Arunca*, so called to distinguish it from Suessa Pometia, was a town of the Arunci, a colony and municipium, three miles east of the Liris, and six from the sea coast. Now called Sessa, it consists of one well-paved street on a rapid declivity. Roman altars and monumental stones are built in the walls of several houses. *Minturnæ*, a town and colony, above the mouth of the Liris. It was a desolate place early in the VIIth century. Its ruins consist of an amphitheatre, a theatre, an octagon hall, numberless vaults and arches. In that neighbourhood was the marsh where Marius lay hid from the pursuit of Sylla. *Formiæ*, a maritime town and municipium, whose ruins exist near Mola, at the foot of the elevated isthmus that connects the Gaetan promontory with the Apennines. *Cajeta*, Gaeta, a few miles from Formiæ, at the northern extremity of a gulph of the same name. There Æneas' nurse, it is said, was buried. *Fundi*, Fondi, on via Appia, near a lake of the same name, east of Tarracina, in an open exposure at the foot of a mountain. The walls of the modern town are built of lava, and the lower part of them appears to be very ancient. The eastern gate is entirely of Roman workmanship. *Ausona*, north of Tarracina, N. W. of Fundi, and at a considerable distance from the sea coast. That town was the capital of the Ausones, a people who anciently occupied lower Italy from prom. Circæum to the strait of Sicily; but who were afterwards confined within a much narrower compass, viz. between montes Circæi and Massici.

Ins. *Pontiæ*, Ponza, are a cluster of islands about 10 leagues westward of prom. Cajeta, and five S. W. of Circæum. On the largest was a town and colony of the same name, where Tiberius caused Nero, son of Germanicus, to be put to death. His sisters, Julia and Agrippina, were not long after banished to the same spot. This place is also famous

mous for the exile and death of Flavia Domitilla, a relation of Domitian, and a distinguished proselyte of the Christian church. *Pandataria*, Ventotiene, a rock of volcanic matter 7 leagues S. E. of Pontia, and anciently used as a receptacle for criminals of an exalted rank. There Julia, daughter of Augustus, was confined 10 years; and thither Nero sent his wife Octavia. That rock is now inhabited by a number of felons condemned to banishment.

The *Æqui* invaded, and sometimes occupied, a district of Latium watered by the Anio in the upper part of its course, near the confines of Sabinum. *Carseoli*, a town and ancient Roman colony N. E. of Tibur. Its ruins exist a few miles from Carsoli. *Bolæ*, or Volæ, on this side the Anio, not far from Lavicum, but in Pliny's time extinct. *Vitellia*, a town and Roman colony, in the vicinity of which was Corbio a town destroyed by Horatius Pulvillus a Roman consul. *Algidum*, a town, with a mountain and grove of the same name, 18 miles from Rome, in a district alternately occupied by the Romans and Æqui.

The territory of the Hernici was bounded by those of the Volsci, Æqui, and Marsi, and watered by the Trerus and Cosa, two small streams which unite below Frusino, and flow S. E. to the Liris. *Anagnia*, Anagni, the capital of the Hernici, and afterwards a colony of Drusus Cæsar, on via Latina, 12 leagues eastward of Rome. There Anthony divorced Octavia, and married Cleopatra. *Ferentinum*, Ferentino, 7 miles S. E. of Anagnia, between the Trerus and Cosa. *Verulæ*, Veroli, a walled town and colony, 9 miles beyond Ferentinum. *Frusino*, Frusinone, bathed by the Cosa, or Cossa, a few miles above its influx into the Trerus, on via Latina.

6. *Campania*, a country celebrated in antiquity for mildness of climate and fertility of soil, extended along the Tuscan shore from Sinuessa to the river Silarus. On the east and north it was bounded by Samnium. It included the south part of terra di Lavoro, together with a small portion of

of Principato Ultra and Citra. The most considerable river in this province is *Vulturnus*, Voltorno, which rises in the Apennines above Venafrum, runs south and south east to mons Tifata, where it suddenly changes the direction of its course, and proceeds westward to the sea, into which it falls at *Vulturnum*, a citadel built in the second Punic war, afterwards a town and colony, now Castello del Voltorno.

Cities, &c.—*Liternum*, or Linternum, a town and Roman colony, improved and enlarged by Augustus, between the mouth of the Vulturnus and prom. Misenum. The ruins of it, consisting of some heaps of stones, may be traced on the edge of a large pond in a dreary flat shore. Thither Scipio Africanus withdrew from the accusations of his enemies, and spent his days in retirement. Tradition says that his ashes were deposited there. *Aimæ*, a colony of Chalcidians and Cumæans, a place noted for its salubrious waters, south of Liternum, on the sea coast, near the isthmus of Misenum. It was once the seat of commerce, the parent of Naples, and the capital of a state that ruled the seas before either Rome or Carthage were heard of. At length the Cumæans were constrained to submit to the Roman yoke. The Goths reduced it still lower; and, at last, being merely a receptacle for thieves and robbers, it was A. D. 1207, totally ruined and abandoned. The insulated rock, on which its citadel stood, was the product of an eruption, and was hollowed into many spacious caverns, in one of which the Sibyl pronounced her oracles. The city extended across the plain on which many ruins are still to be seen. Lacus *Fusarus*, a lake that has a communication with the sea, between Cumæ and prom. Misenum, on the west coast of the peninsule. *Misenum*, a town at the foot of a promontory of the same name, with a port which was the station of a Roman fleet. Inland from the harbour, there was a small lake called *Acherusiæ* palus, now mare morto. Some ruins of the town exist; and there are remains of temples and other edifices along the coast. *Ænaria*, also called Inarime and Pythecusa, now Ischia, the product of a volcanic eruption, lies opposite to prom. Misenum; and for

richness of soil and beauty of situation may vie with the most celebrated parts of the globe. It was first peopled by the Chalcidians; but continual eruptions and earthquakes obliged them to abandon it. Hiero II. king of Syracuse, sent a colony thither, which was soon withdrawn. Since that epoch Ænaria has usually obeyed the masters of the adjacent continent.

Prochyta, Procita, an island of a triangular form between Ischia and the mainland. In the time of the first Cæsars it was a desert, and at present it is neither fruitful nor agreeable. Several spacious caverns have been formed in it by the waves. The upper part of the cliffs is a tufa stone, and the lower part is a stratum of dark purple lava.

Baiæ, Baia, a village famous for its hot baths, was situate on the east coast of the peninsule, between Misenum and Puteoli. It flourished to the time of Theodoric the Goth. Below the surface of the sea pavements of streets, foundations of houses, and masses of marble may be discovered. Mephitic vapours and stagnated waters have converted this seat of health and centre of pleasure into a very insalubrious place. At the bottom of the bay of Baia, and at the foot of steep rocks on which are the ruins of Nero's villa and of a temple, there are some deep caves that lead to the hottest of all vapour baths. *Lacus Lucrinus*, famous for its oysters, between Baiæ and Puteoli, anciently had a communication with the sea, but was almost filled up by a volcanic eruption, September 30th, A. D. 1538. Nothing of it now remains but a sedgy pool separated from the sea by a narrow neck of land. *Lacus Avernus*, Lago Averno, a circular lake of great depth, hemmed in by an amphitheatre of hills except on one side, and separated from the bay by Monte Nuovo. By eruptions, in those parts in the last centuries, the surface of the adjacent territory has been totally altered. *Phlegræus* campus lies between Monte Nuovo and Mons Gaurus.

Puteoli, more anciently Dicæarchia, now Puzzuolo, was a considerable town, and sometime the emporium of Italy, where Sylla resided after having

having abdicated the dictatorship. The Romans improved its port; but of their works nothing remains except thirteen piers of a mole vulgarly called the bridge of Caligula. The ruins of the town are widely spread along several adjacent eminences. They are elegantly delineated and described by Paulo Antonio Paoli, A. D. 1784, fol.

Neapolis, more anciently Parthenope, now Naples, was founded by a colony from Cumæ, and soon became an opulent and powerful city. Enjoying profound peace under the dominion of Rome, it was the centre of polite arts, the seat of refined taste, and a favourite residence of rich and luxurious Roman citizens. Vespasian made it a Roman colony. On the division of the empire, it was assigned to the eastern monarch. The exarch Longinus consigned it to the government of a duke, and a regular succession of those magistrates has been preserved. It suffered severely from the Saracens who invaded Italy towards the commencement of the IXth century. King Roger abolished the ducal government. Under the emperors it was governed by viceroys. Embellished by Frederick II. and Charles I. it vied with the first cities in Europe for beauty, wealth, and numbers. At the distance of several miles, there is an ancient monument called Virgil's tomb: but inconclusive are the arguments brought to prove this to be his sepulchre. It stands on the brink of a precipice, above the eastern entrance of the grotto that pierces through the promontory of Pausilipo, which in Seneca's time was accessible only to foot passengers, and was widened for carriages by Alphonsus I. There was anciently a similar subterraneous passage from lake Avernus to Cumæ, but most part of it is now filled up with earth.

Herculaneum, an ancient city between mount Vesuvius and the sea coast, was buried by lava from that volcano, in the first year of the emperor Titus Vespasian. Increased by other strata since that catastrophe, the thickness of the mass that now covers it is 24 feet of dark gray stone that is easily broken. Thence have been dug out statues,

busts, altars, inscriptions, together with a variety of domestic, musical, and chirurgical instruments, which now form the most curious museum in the world; also a large parcel of manuscripts, some of which with extreme difficulty have been unrolled. These antiquities, at present deposited in a museum at Portici, will soon be removed to Naples.

Pompeii, a considerable city S. E. of Herculaneum, near the mouth of the river Sarnus, was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius. Several houses, a temple of Isis, one of the city gates, some tombs, and portions of two streets, have been uncovered, but the centre of the city remains hidden under vineyards.

Stabiæ, near Castel-a-mare di Stabia, a few miles southward of Pompeii, in a territory anciently famous for its milk and its springs. That town was destroyed by a shower of ashes from Vesuvius, A. D. 79, and was casually discovered about 50 years ago. The buildings had been so damaged by an earthquake that none of them can be preserved. Therefore, as soon as every thing curious is taken out, the pits are filled up.

Mons *Vesuvius*, a burning mountain, has been already described. *Surrentum*, Sorrento, was delightfully situate on steep rocks impending on the sea, near the south extremity of sinus *Puteolanus*, or gulph of Naples, in a tract formerly noted for the excellence of its wine. The adjacent plain, sloping gently toward the sea, and bounded by a semicircular ridge of hills, was probably part of the crater of a volcano, the other half of the circle being sunk into the waves. The whole soil of that plain is cinericious, and its rocks a blue lava. The hills are composed of regular calcareous layers, and have many peculiarities which correspond with those of the products of burning mountains. A few inscriptions and reservoirs are all the remains of antiquity. At Puolo, on the extremity of the cape that divides the bay of Sorrento from that of Massa, are some ruins of a handsome villa that belonged to Pollius Fælix. *Minervæ* promontorium, now punta della Campanella, is the south point of the bay

bay or gulph of Naples, and the common boundary of Campania and ager Picentinus. *Capreæ*, Capri, an island opposite to prom. Minervæ, surrounded with steep rocks, and accessible by one small beach. There are still some remains of Tiberius's villas. The watch tower was destroyed by an earthquake a few days before the death of that emperor. From the eastern summit of Capreæ, there is a very extensive, grand, and beautiful prospect, which comprehends a range of 100 miles of an admirably diversified coast. Near Capreæ, there is a group of barren islands, or rocks, once inhabited by the Sirens, which Ulysses passed with so much caution and hazard. Great revolutions have been effected, in their shape, and size, and number, by subterranean fire. Five only remain, on the largest of which is a watch tower. The composition of them all at top is a calcareous rock, below which is lava; and there are complete blocks of basaltes beneath the surface of the water.

Inland Cities, &c. in Campania.—Teanum Sidinicum, Teano, a colony of Augustus, about 15 miles N. N. W. of Capua, near mons *Massicus*, anciently famous for its generous wine. At the foot of that hill was *Falernus* ager, a fruitful district, watered by the *Savo*, Savone. *Cales*, a town of some note, a colony and municipium, perhaps Calvi, between Capua and Teanum. *Calatia*, an ancient town and colony of Cæsar, famous in the Samnitian war, north-east of Capua. *Venafrum*, Venafro, a town and colony, in a district noted for its oil, about 30 miles north of Capua, at the foot of the Apennines, on the right hand of the Vulturnus. *Stellatis-Campus*, a field of extraordinary fertility bounded by hills, between the rivers Savo and Vulturnus, where the Romans, in the time of Appius Claudius, defeated the Samnites, and where Hannibal encamped. *Capua*, anciently a considerable city, and the seat of luxury, was situate at some distance from the modern town, on the left hand of the Vulturnus, in a plain, whence the Viæ Appia, Latina, Domitia, and other highways branched off toward different provinces of Italy. It was burnt

by

by Genseric the Vandal, rebuilt by Narses, and entirely destroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 841. The new town was founded by the Lombards. *Suessula*, Sessola, a few miles northward of Acerra, between mons Tifata and the river *Clanius*, Lagno. *Acerræ*, Acerra, a town N. N. E. of Naples, on the Clanius, by which it was frequently inundated. *Atella*, a town, a colony, and municipium, between Capua and Naples, not far from Aversa that was built out of its ruins. *Nola*, built by the Chalcidians, or Tuscans, in a plain E. N. E. of Naples. There Hannibal received the first check from Marcellus. The army of Spartacus, B. C. 74, took the town by surprise, and exercised unheard of barbarities on the inhabitants. Under the first emperors, it was a city of some note, and had a navigable cut that communicated with the sea, for anchors, rings, &c. have been dug up near it. Its ruins are almost obliterated. Nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but some brick walls. *Abella*, Avella, a colony of Chalcidians, pleasantly situate six miles north-east of Nola, commanding a view as far as Naples. It was celebrated for the excellent quality of its apples. The ancient walls remain in several places, and inclose a circuit of near three miles, within which are fragments of an amphitheatre. *Nuceria*, surnamed Alphaterna, to distinguish it from another town of the same name in Umbria, was a Roman colony under Augustus, and a municipium, south-east of Vesuvius, on the left hand of the river Sarnus. In the XIIIth century it was called Nuceria de Pagani.

Ager Picentinus, the territory of the Picentini, extended along the sea coast, from Minervæ promontorium to the river Silarus. *Salernum*, Salerno, a town at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, also called Sinus Pæstanus. This place, though a Roman colony, was of little note till the middle age. In the division of the Lombard conquests, it became part of the territories governed by the Duke of Benevento; and upon the decline of Benevento, it became a separate sovereignty. Oppressed by the Greeks and Saracens, the prince of Salerno solicited the aid of the Normans;

Normans; but the deliverers of the state soon became its conquerors. Afterwards, it underwent several revolutions, and at last was forfeited for high treason in the reign of Charles V. *Picentia*, to the eastward of Salernum, and at some distance from the coast; but the precise situation of this town is doubtful.

7. *Samnium*, the country of the Samnites, also called the Sabelli, a martial nation, descended from the Sabines, lay on both sides of the Apennines, on the west bounded by Campania, on the north by Latium and Picenum, on the east by mare Hadriaticum, and on the south by Apulia and Lucania; comprehending the provinces now called Abruzzo Citra, Contado di Molise, Principato Ultra, and the north part of Principato Citra. The most noted tribes of the Samnites were the Pentri, Caraceni, Hirpini, and Frentani.

Aufidena, Alfidena, an inland town, at the foot of the Apennines, on the confines of the Peligni, on the right bank of the *Sagrus*, Sangro, a river that runs north-east to the Adriatic sea. *Tifernum*, near a mountain of the same name, on the left hand of the river Biferno, perhaps where Molise now stands. In that neighbourhood Volumnius defeated the Samnites. *Triventum*, Trevento, a town and municipium, near the border of the Frentani, on the river *Trinius*, il Trigno, that descends from the Apennines, and falls into the Adriatic between the Sagrus and Tifernus. *Bovianum*, Boiano, the capital of the Pentri, and afterwards a colony, about nine miles south of Molise, near the sources of the Tifernus.

The *Frentani* inhabited a considerable tract along the Adriatic coast, bounded by the rivers Aternus and Fronto. *Ortona*, a small sea port, at the northern extremity of this province, in the vicinity of a promontory now called C. d'Aquabella. *Anxanum*, Lanciano, on a small stream now called Feltrino, four miles from the sea coast. *Histonium*, near the site of the modern il Vasto, on the sea coast, between punta d'Asinella, and the mouth of the river Trigno. *Buca*, Termoli, a sea-

port,

port, near the mouth of the Biferno. *Larinium*, Larino, an inland town, about 15 miles S. S. W. of Termoli, between the rivers Cignio and Biferno. *Cliternia*, Civita a Mare, 11 miles eastward of Buca, and three from the mouth of the Fronto, or Frento, now Fortore, which is the north boundary of Apulia.

Towns in Cisapennine Samnium.—Æsernia, Isernia, a town about 10 miles E. N. E. of Venafrum, on a branch of the Vulturnus, at the foot of the Apennines. *Venafrum*, Venafro, a town and Roman colony before the first Punic war, famous for its oil, on the right hand of the Vulturnus. *Sæpinum*, Supino, a town about 32 miles eastward of Venafrum, near monte Albano, and the sources of the Tamarus, a small river that runs southward to Beneventum. *Alifa*, or *Allifæ*, Alife, in a plain, two miles E. of the Vulturnus, and 18 S. E. of Venafrum, in the road to Beneventum. *Telesia*, Telese, a town and colony of the Triumviri, five miles N. E. of the conflux of the rivers Sabatus and Vulturnus, and 13 S. E. of Alifa. *Beneventum*, more anciently Maleventum, a town and Roman colony before the first Punic war, augmented by Augustus, at the conflux of the Sabatus, and the united streams of *Tamarus* and *Calor*, now Tamaro and Calore. There are many remains of antiquity in that place; and the most considerable are in the upper town, probably the site of the old one. Trajan's arch now forms a gate called porta Aurea, erected A. D. 114. In that neighbourhood, B. C. 275, Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius Dentatus. In the war against Hannibal, Beneventum was distinguished by its attachment to Rome: and its reception of Gracchus, after his defeat of Hanno, is extolled by Livy. It long partook in the prosperity of the Roman empire, and it shared in the effects of its decline. *Caudium*, an inconsiderable town on Via Appia, near mons *Taburnus*, monte Taburno, 15 miles N. W. of Beneventum. *Furcæ Caudinæ*, Forchia d'Arpaia, in Valle Caudina, where the pass is narrow, and bounded by steep hills.

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But the plain where the Roman army was encamped, was probably that in which the modern town of Montesarchio stands, two miles N. E. of Forchia d'Arpaia, and surrounded with lofty mountains on every side, except the N. W. corner, where the chain is broken. The plain is oblong, and has been originally a volcano.

The *Hirpini* occupied a district watered by the rivers Sabatus and Calor. *Abellinum*, Atrepalda, two miles from the modern Avellino, on an eminence composed of strata of a soft coloured tufa. The adjacent soil produced abundance of fruit, especially nuts, imported into Italy from Pontus, and by the Romans called Nux Pontica, and afterwards Nux Avellina. On a mountain overhanging Avellino, there was a sumptuous temple sacred to the mother of the gods: and afterward on its site was a convent dedicated to the mother of Christ, A. D. 1124. *Æculanum*, corruptly called Eclano, and by peasants La Colonia, eight or nine leagues eastward of Beneventum. In the early ages of Christianity it was a bishop's see, afterward removed to Frigento, and thence to Avellino: When that town was destroyed is uncertain. The sole remains of it are some brick walls and fragments of marble columns. *Equus Tuticus*, Ariano, seven leagues E. N. E. of Beneventum. *Trivicium*, Trevico, or Vico, four leagues S. E. of Tuticus, near the confines of Apulia. *Ampsancti Vallis*, or Lacus, L'di Ansanto, a lake four miles S. W. of Frigentum, which, according to ancient poets, led to hell. An oval pool, whose waters boil up with great force in several places, an impending wood, and the rumbling noise of a torrent, are appearances which agree well with the descriptions of the ancients. *Romulea*, taken and pillaged by Decius the consul, seven leagues south of Æculanum, in the road to Pons Aufidi, from which it is distant 22 miles. *Compsa*, Conza, near the source of the Aufidus. *Rufæ*, or Rufium, now Ruovo, 15 leagues N. E. of Salernum, and near the S. E. boundary of Samnium.

8. *Apulia*, Puglia, was bounded on the north by the *Frento*, now Fortore, on the east by the Adriatic, on the south by Messapia and Lucania, on the west by Samnium; including Capitanata, Bari, and the N. E. part of Basilicata. This province is watered by the rivers *Cerbalus*, Cervaro, and the *Aufidus*. The former descends from the mountains of the Hirpini, and runs N. E. to Sinus *Urias*, or gulph of Manfredonia. The latter, now called the Ofanto, originates in the Apennines, a few leagues westward of the modern Conza, runs N. E. and falls into the Adriatic below Cannæ.

Apulia was anciently divided into two provinces, viz. Daunia and Peucetia.

Daunia, now Capitanata, was the northern province, and contained the following towns. *Teanum Apulum*, Civitate, on the Fronto, 13 miles above, *i. e.* south of the mouth of this river. *Gerunium*, or Gerion, now Dragonera, on the right hand of the Fronto, eight miles above Teanum. *Luceria*, Lucera, an ancient town, much decayed in the Augustan age, situate on an eminence commanding an extensive view of sea and land, near the border of Samnium, 12 miles west of the modern Foggio, and 18 south of Dragonera. It was sacked by Constans II. A. D. 663; and lay in ruins till Frederick II. repaired it. The only remains of a Roman building is a tower in the centre of the castle. *Herdonea*, Ordona, an inland town, 20 miles S. E. of Luceria, on the Carapelle, that runs N. E. and falls into the Adriatic at the mouth of the Cervaro. *Bovinum*, Bovino, a town five leagues westward of Herdonea, on the high south bank of the Cervaro. To the northward was Æcas destroyed by Constans II. Out of its ruins Troja was built in the XIth century, and long accounted a key to the Apennines; as such it was exposed to many assaults and sieges, and is memorable for the overthrow of John of Anjou by Ferdinand I. *Aquilonia*, Lacedogna, 18 miles S. S. W. of Herdonea, between the rivers Carapelle and

and Ofanto. *Asculum*, Ascoli, seven miles N. E. of Aquilonia. *Argos Hippium*, Arpi, the residence of Diomedes, afterwards a considerable and populous town, between Luceria and Sipontum, 17 miles from the sea coast, near the right bank of a river now called Celone. Some faint traces of its walls are extant. *Sipontum*, Siponto, about a mile from the bottom of Sinus Urias, or gulph of Manfredonia. In the early ages of Christianity, that place was made a bishop's see, which, under the Lombards, was transferred to Beneventum. In the year 1094, it became an archiepiscopal diocese; but in 1260 it was almost deserted, owing to the decay of trade, and insalubrity of the air. The few remaining inhabitants were, A. D. 1261, removed to Manfredonia, a new city built on the sea shore, near the site of *Uria*, seven miles west of punta Rossa. *Agasus* portus, Porto Greco, seven leagues N. E. of Uria, on the eastern coast of a peninsule formed by mons Garganus, and three leagues S. of *Apenestæ*, Viesti, which was situate at the extremity of *Garganus*, now monte Origone. This group of mountains, sometimes called the Spur of the Boot, was distinguished by different names. *Merinum*, or Merino, a town now almost extinct, five miles N. N. W. of Apenestæ, at the foot of prom. Garganum. *Hyrium*, Rodi, and *Portus Garnıæ*, were places of little note, near the mouth of a lake now called Lago di Varano, on the north coast of the peninsule. To the westward there is another lake, anciently called lacus *Pontanus*, now Lago di Lesina.

Salapia, Salpe, a town built by Diomedes, near a lake of the same name, north of the mouth of the Aufidus. In the Punic war it was a port of consequence. Its ruins consist of a square fortification of earthen ramparts, with many divisions and fosses; but not a stone is near it. The modern city, which stood some miles from the old town, was a bishoprick till A. D. 1547, when this see was united to that of Trani. *Cannæ*, Canna-distrutta, or Canne, a town built in a plain, on the right

hand of the Aufidus, and eight miles inland from the mouth of this river; famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, on the opposite side of the river. It was destroyed the year before the battle: but, being rebuilt, it became an episcopal see in the infancy of Christianity. In the year 590, it was ruined by the Saracens. Partially repaired, it subsisted in a humble state many ages later; but it was abandoned before the conclusion of the XIIIth century. *Canusium*, Canosa, on the Aufidus, 25 stadia above Cannæ. Thither a number of the Romans fled after their defeat by Hannibal. It became a great city; but was repeatedly ravaged by the Goths, Saracens, and Normans. It stood in a plain between the hills and the river: fragments of aqueducts, tombs, amphitheatres, baths, and triumphal arches, still attest its ancient grandeur. The present mean town is situate on an eminence. *Venusa*, Venosa, the birth place of Horace, and an useful ally to Rome in the Punic war, was founded on a high level nine miles round and environed by precipices, eight leagues S. S. W. of Canusium. Part of Varro's army fled thither from Cannæ. Nothing is now to be seen of its ancient magnificence, except some pieces of marble containing fragments of inscriptions fixed in the walls of houses and churches. Six miles thence along the Tarentine road, near Polazzo, is the Bandusian fountain celebrated by Horace. Its scanty stream, lost in bogs, proceeds under ground to the foot of the hill, where it finds a vent. Mons *Vultur*, monte Voltore, westward of Venusa, is a high mountain, whose summit is the crater of an extinguished volcano, containing two lakes of great depth; one near a mile, and the other almost two in circumference.

Towns in lower Apulia *called Peucetia.—Turentum*, Trani, 11 miles eastward of the mouth of the Aufidus, on a level peninsule, with a shallow harbour. Four miles east of Trani, at the modern Bisceglia, are the ruins of many subterraneous reservoirs and cisterns, cut in the solid rock,

rock, for the purpose of collecting and preserving rain water; but no antique buildings are there found. *Barium*, Bari, a town, municipium, and sea port, anciently noted for the abundance and delicacy of its fish, eastward of Turentum. Not far from the town, in the general cemetery, great quantities of funeral pots, known by the name of Etruscan vases, have been discovered. *Rubi*, Ruvo, seven miles southward of Turentum, in the road to Brundusium. *Butuntum*, Bitonto, on the Roman highway, seven miles S. E. of Rubi. *Cælia*, Ceglia, about five miles inland from Barium. *Egnatia*, Torre d'Agnazzo, 12 leagues eastward of Barium, on the sea coast. There are few remains of the ancient town, except part of the ramparts, which, near the sea, are as high as the bottom of the battlements. The thickness of those bulwarks is eight yards. The town seems to have been square, and its principal streets drawn in straight lines. Want of water caused the destruction of this town, whose ruins are now inhabited by a few shepherds. *Sturni*, Ostuni, near the sea coast, seven leagues N. W. of Brundusium. The road southward to Francavilla, a regularly built town, founded A. D. 1310, lies through an uneven and desert tract, covered with thin woods of stunted oaks: and thence to prom. Salentinum there is not a single hill of any note, the whole tract consisting of level spots and gentle eminences, indifferently watered, yet fertile. *Bantia*, S. Maria di Vanzo, 10 miles eastward of Venusa, near the source of the Precuro, a small stream that runs S. E. to the *Brandanus*, Bradano, a river which originates in a lake called Lago Pesole, at the foot of monte Caruso, and proceeds S. E. to the gulph of Tarentum, in its progress forming the common boundary of Peucetia and Lucania. *Forentum*, Forenza, at the foot of a mountain S. W. of Bantia. *Acherontia*, Acerenza, or Cirenza, originally a fortress, and afterwards a town, on an elevated site, a few miles south of Forentum, on the left hand of the Bradanus. *Genusium*, Genosa, six miles east of the Bradanus, in a district

district called ager Genusinus, about 12 miles inland from the gulph of Tarentum.

9. *Messapia*, Japygia, or Calabria, now Terra d'Otranto, is a peninsule running out into the Ionian sea, and forming what is sometimes called the heel of the boot. Anciently inhabited by the Calabri and Salentini, it was famous for its fine wool and oil. *Brundusium*, Brindisi, a town and Roman colony, 40 miles N. E. of Tarentum, at the termination of the Appian way, with an excellent harbour affording a commodious passage to Dyrrachium. At an early period, the Romans took possession of a harbour so convenient for their enterprises against the nations beyond the Adriatic. Thence Pompey retreated to Greece. In the year 836, it was destroyed by the Saracens. It was afterwards repaired, and became one of the ports where pilgrims and warriors took shipping for Palestine during the Crusades. But the loss of Jerusalem, the fall of the Grecian empire, and the ruin of the Levant trade by the Turks, reduced this town to a state of debasement, from which it has never recovered. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour, excepting broken pillars scattered through the city, fragments of coarse mosaic, a a large marble bason, ruins of aqueducts, some inscriptions and coins. The communication between the outer and inner havens was marked by lights placed on columns standing on a rising ground in a direct line with the channel. Of these one remains on a pedestal. *Valetium*, Balesium, or Valentia, about 11 miles S. E. of Brundusium, a few miles from the sea coast. *Lupiæ*, a town and colony, supposed to have been near the site of the modern Lecce, 24 miles S. E. of Brundusium: but in that vicinity no vestige of antiquity remains. *Hydruntum*, or Hydrus, Otranto, an ancient town and colony, on a rising ground at the S. E. extremity of the peninsule, with a tolerable harbour. An inscription is almost the only monument of antiquity. The Adriatic gulph there is 60 miles in breadth. *Minervæ* castrum, Castro, a town, citadel, and temple,

temple, south of Hydruntum, and seen a great way out at sea. *Basta*, a small town near the coast, between Minervæ and Japygium. *Veretum*, Verato, an inland town, S. W. of Basta and north of Japygium, equidistant nearly from either coast. *Japygium* prom. also called Salentinum, now Capo di S. Maria di Leuca, the south promontory of Messapia, and eastern termination of Sinus *Tarentinus*, or gulph of Tarento. *Leuca*, a small town near that promontory. *Uxentum*, Ugento, an inland town N.W. of Leuca, in the road from Veretum to Tarentum. *Callipolis*, afterwards Anxia, now Gallipoli, a Greek city, and anciently reckoned a station favourable to commerce, in a small island, on the west coast of Messapia. *Soletum*, Solito, 5 leagues N. E. of Callipolis, in the interiour part of the country. *Neritum*, Nardo, north of Callipolis, 4 miles from the western coast. The breadth of the peninsule in that latitude is 35 miles through an open territory. *Carminianum*, Carmignano, a town and extensive forest, 4 leagues north of Neritum. *Sasina* portus, porto di Levorano, a small sea port town N. W. of Neritum. *Tarentum*, or Taras, Taranto, an ancient and powerful city, the birth place of Archytas, Aristoxenas, and other eminent men, on a rising ground in the north corner of a bay of the same name, defended by a citadel, in an island where the modern town now stands; on one side of which was a harbour now called mare Picolo, in the shape of an oval lake, divided into two unequal bays by a narrow promontory, and on the other side is the outer port, or mare grande. Scarce a vestige of the old town can be observed. A few miles northward there is a remnant of the wall of the Japygians, which was 40 miles long, and erected by that people from sea to sea, to divide their territories from those of the Messapians. The number of the ancient inhabitants is said to have amounted to 300,000. Thirteen considerable cities acknowledged the dominion of Tarentum, and its fleets rode triumphant on the sea. In the IXth or Xth century, the Saracens, or Hungarians, plundered and destroyed the city; but it was speedily

speedily rebuilt, probably on the island where it now stands. About 4 miles westward, a deep river, perhaps the ancient Taras, runs through marshes and thickets of reeds, and is much resorted to by wild boars. The whole adjacent soil is sandy, and bears evident marks of its having been recovered from the sea. The neighbouring country was famous for producing honey and oil: and the purple dye of Tarentum was greatly esteemed. *Rudiæ*, a mean town, and the birth place of Ennius the first epic poet among the Romans, is by some geographers placed in the neighbourhood of Tarentum, and by others near Brundusium. *Uria*, or Hyria, now Oria, a town built by a colony of Cretans, situate on three eminences in a plain, between Tarentum and Brundusium. There Servilius, an officer of Octavius Cæsar, was surprised by Mark Anthony. *Manduria*, about 20 miles S. E. of Tarentum, and 7 S. S. W. of Uria. It was destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic war. Its site is nearly occupied by Casalnuovo, a considerable town. At a small distance, the old walls are discernable, raised several feet above ground, and double, except on the south side. The neighbouring territory, called il Campo Mandurino, is fertile, but destitute of springs. In a field within the ancient inclosure, there is a large circular cavern, or well, mentioned by Pliny, and whose water at no time rises or falls beyond a certain mark.

10. *Lucania*, a province bounded on the north by Campania and Apulia, on the east by Sinus Tarentinus, on the south by Brutium, on the west by the Tuscan sea. A ridge of the Apennines, running from north to south, divides this province into two parts.

Cities and Places of note along the Tuscan Coast.—The river *Silarus*, Sele, on the border of Campania, rises in the Apennine mountains, and runs S. W. to Sinus *Pæstanus*, the gulph of Salerno. On the left it receives the *Tanagrus* and *Calor*. The former, now called Negro, descends from the Apennines, and, having watered the fertile valley of Diano, disappears

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at Pertosa, two miles below which it emerges in a spacious cavern, and loses itself in the united streams of Bianco and Torno that form the Sele. *Alburnus*, a port near the mouth of the Silarus, not far from mons *Alburnus* now monte Calimarco. *Pæstum*, or Posidonia, now Pesto, built by a colony of Dorian Greeks, restored and augmented by the Sybarites, made a Roman colony B. C. 272, in a fertile plain noted for the fragrancy of its rose, 5 miles south of the Silarus, near the coast of Sinus Pæstanus; destroyed by the Saracens, or by the insalubrity of its air. The town wall is almost entire, and incloses an area 3 miles in circuit. There are considerable remains of several temples and other public buildings, which have been delineated and described by Paulo Antonio Paoli, A. D. 1784. fol. These ruins were never buried in impervious forests, as some writers have asserted, though little more than half a century has elapsed since they attracted the notice of the literary world. Between the walls and the sea, there is a bare sandy down, and the pillars of Pesto have been long a land-mark for sailors.

Towns in the inland part of Lucania.—*Atina*, Ateno, on the Tanagrus, five miles above Pertosa. *Forum popilii*, near L'Auletta, 2 miles below Pertosa; and *Vulci*, Buccino, five miles below L'Auletta, were inconsiderable places. *Potentia*, Potenza, and *Opinum*, Oppido, small towns not far from the border of Apulia and monte Acuto. *Abellinum-Marsicum*, Marsico vetere, between Potentia and Buxentum, five leagues east of Atina, and one below Marsico nuovo. *Sontia*, Sonza, three leagues north of Buxentum. *Anxia*, Anzi, six leagues north-east of Marsico vetere, five leagues south of Opinum, and two S. S. E. of Potentia, on the left hand of the river Casuentum. *Grumentum*, near which Sempronius defeated Hanno, was, according to Danville, five leagues southward of Anxia, and two east of Marsico, on the river Grumento. The modern town called Agromento is on the right hand of the river Aciris, four leagues from the sea-coast. *Semnum*, on the *Siris*, now Sinno, and

Nerulum, on the Laus, between Grumentum and the mouth of that river, were places of little note.

Towns, &c. on the western coast of Lucania.—*Leucosia* insula, Piana, a small island nearly opposite to prom. *Posidium*, C. della Licosa. *Œnotrides*, viz. *Pontia* and *Ischia*, two little islands south-east of Leucosia, and near the mouth of the *Hales*, Alento, a cold and rapid stream. *Velia*, Elea, or Hyela, Castello a mare della Brucca, a town built by the Phoceans, and the birth place of Parmenides and Zeno, near the mouth of the Hales. *Balinurum* prom. C. di Palinuro, at the south extremity of sinus Eleates. *Melpes*, Melfis, a river that falls into a small bay near C. di Palinuro. *Buxentum*, or Pyxus, now Policastro, a town and river on the north coast of sinus Laus. This town was founded by a colony from Messan, and afterwards deserted. A Roman colony was sent thither by a decree of the senate. *Laus*, a town at the mouth of a river of the same name, near la Scalia, on the south coast of sinus *Laus*, or gulph of Policastro.

Places of some note along the coast of sinus Tarentinus, *the gulph of Taranto.*—*Metapontum*, a town built by the Pylians in their return from Troy, in a site well calculated for acquiring opulence from agriculture and exportation of corn, on the verge of a plain 25 miles long, planted with towns and villages, and well cultivated. There Pythagoras taught in the time of Servius Tullius. Strabo informs us that this little commonwealth of farmers was destroyed by the Samnites. Some columns rising out of sandy hillocks mark its situation at the mouth of the Basiento. Its once fruitful and populous territory is now almost without an inhabitant, and full of marshes and stagnated pools; and the river, once navigable, has the appearance of a straggling torrent, impeded by shifting sand banks. *Acalandra*, Salandra, 25 miles inland, on the *Acalandrus*, now Salandrella, a river whose course lies between the Casuentum and Aciris. *Heraclea*, a town and colony of the Tarentines, three miles inland

land, near the banks of the *Aciris*, Acri, once a navigable river, now a rapid irregular torrent. Nothing remains of that town except some heaps of rubbish. *Siris*, the port town of Heraclea, was founded by the Trojans, and renowned for its college of priests skilled in cabalistic lore. The principal inhabitants at length removed to Heraclea, which was the place of rendezvous agreed upon by the whole Greek confederacy. The banks of the *Siris*, Sinno, are famous in Roman history for the victory gained by Pyrrhus over the consul Levinus, B. C. 280. The neighbouring hills are composed of calcareous tophus, replete with petrified shells. *Lagaria*, a Phocœan colony, in a district anciently noted for an excellent sweet wine, seven miles south of the Siris, and three from the coast, near the modern Rocca Imperiali. *Cælianum*, an inland town, eight miles north-west of Heraclea, in the road to Opinum, between the rivers Acalandrus and Aciris. *Muranum*, Murano, a town and citadel, near the source of the Sybaris, equidistant from sinus Tarentinus and mare Tuscum. *Sybaris*, an ancient settlement of the Greeks, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants, commodiously situate for trade and agriculture, on a peninsule formed by the rivers *Sybaris* and *Crathis*, now the Coscile and Crati. A few fragments of aqueducts and tombs ascertain its site. At one period, its walls inclosed a space $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and its suburbs extended two leagues along the bank of the Crati. The Crotoniates, B. C. 508, defeated the Sybarites, broke down the dams that confined the Crathis, and inundated the city. Most of the inhabitants were massacred, and the few that escaped were cut to pieces by an Athenian colony, who removed to some distance and founded Thurium, which, in process of time, became a considerable state under the discipline of Charondas, and long flourished under the dominion of Rome; till, falling to decay, a colony was sent thither, after which event it assumed the name of Copia. Herodotus died at Thurium.

11. *Brutium*, Calabria Citra and Ultra, is a peninsule south of Lucania, divided into two maritime tracts by the Apennine mountains, and anciently inhabited by the Brutii. The principal rivers in this province are the *Crathis* and *Neæthus*, Crati and Nieto, both of which fall into the gulph of Tarento, the former near Sybaris, and the latter a few miles north of Crotona. An immense forest called *Brutia Silva*, now Sila, covered the interior part of the country.

Towns, &c. between the Apennines and the Tuscan sea.—*Cerilli*, Cirella, on the coast, near the border of Lucania, and the mouth of the *Acheron*, now Diamante. Opposite to Cerilli there was a small island of the same name. *Pandosia*, an inland town of great strength, in the vicinity of the modern Palombara, on the rivulet Acheron, where Alexander king of Epirus was slain by the Lucani. *Scydrus*, Cetraro, on a small bay seven leagues south-east of Cerilli. *Argentanum*, Argentino, ten miles N. N. W. of Consentia, near Montalto, at some distance from the coast. *Consentia*, Cozenza, the capital of the Brutii, and a place of note in the second Punic war, south of Pandosia, below the sources of the Crathis. It was reduced to ashes in the Xth century, but it soon recovered from that calamity. From an ancient castle on the highest part of the hills, there is an extensive and diversified prospect. *Aprustum*, or Abystrum, above Consentia, on the Crathis, in the interior part of the country. *Clampetia*, improperly Campeia, now Amantea, one of the towns which revolted from Hannibal, 14 miles south-west of Consentia, on the sea coast. *Terina*, Eufemia, in the north corner of sinus *Terinæus*, Golfo di Eufemia. *Lametia*, a town few miles inland from the mouth of a cognominal river, now the Amato. *Angitula*, now la Rocca, 12 miles beyond Lametia, near the mouth of a river of the same name that falls into the bottom of sinus Terinæus. *Hipponium*, Castello di Bivona, six miles from Monte Leone, a colony of the Locri, and afterward of the Romans, on the south coast of the bay of Eufemia, sometimes

times called sinus Vibonensis and Hipponiates. To this place Cicero fled from the attack of Clodius. Some vaults and subterraneous passages are the only vestiges of antiquity remaining. Opposite nearly to Hipponium, or Vibo, there was a small island called Ithacesia, the watch tower of Ulysses. *Tropæa*, Tropea, so called from the trophies erected by Scipio on his return from Carthage, or of Sextus Pompeius after his naval victory off the neighbouring cape, was situate on a rock joined to the land by a narrow isthmus, near portus Herculis, and a promontory now called Zambrona. Without the town is a plain half a mile broad, bounded by a steep and rugged chain of mountains, that seems to cut off all communication by land with the rest of Calabria. *Nicotera*, a sea port, eleven miles southward of Tropæa, at the mouth of the rivulet Mesima. *Medama*, now Rosarno, near the bottom of a bay, and the mouth of a river of the same name, now called Metramo. *Metaurum*, Gioia, at the mouth of the Paccolino, a branch of the *Metaurus*, Metauro, or Marro, the direction of whose course is nearly from south to north. *Mamertum*, or Mamertium, now Oppido, an inland town on a branch of the Metaurus, in a hilly and rugged district. *Taurianum*, or Tauroentum, near the sea coast, few miles south of the Metaurus. *Scylla*, Sciglio, a town and dangerous rock famous in ancient mythology, near the strait of Messina, and opposite to Charybdis. *Cænys*, a promontory west of Scylla, and now called C. Cenide, opposite nearly to Messina in Sicily. *Rhegium*, Reggio, an ancient town and colony of Augustus, and municipium, situate in a fertile and delightful plain, on the Sicilian strait. A promontory near that place was called Columna Rhegia. *Leucopetra*, C. dell' Armi, a promontory six miles south of Rhegium, and the termination of the Apennines. *Decastadium*, Castitio, a small town and promontory between Leucopetra and the mouth of the river *Alex*, Alice. Prom. *Herculis*, C. di Spartivento, the south-east promontory of Brutium, and the most southerly point of Italy, surrounded

rounded by islets and rocky shelves. Prom. *Zephyrium*, C. Burzano or Bruzzano, a promontory 13 miles north-east of prom. Herculis. *Locri-Epizephyrii*, a town on a hill, near the promontory of the same name. *Sagra*, a river three leagues northward of prom. Zephyrium. *Altanum*, on a hill of coarse granite, near the site of the modern Gerace. There are scattered ruins of buildings in those parts, but no appearance of a harbour. *Caulon*, Castel vetere, above the mouth of the *Eleporus*, now the Alaro, five leagues northward of Altanum. *Cocintum* prom. now C. di Stilo. *Cæcinum*, Satriano, a town ten miles south of Scylacium, near the mouth of a river of the same name, now called the Ancinale. *Scylacium*, or Scylletium, now Squillace, a colony of Athenians, and afterwards a Roman colony, on the verge of a rocky hill sloping to the east, about three miles from the bottom of a gulph of the same name. In the year 982, the emperor Otho was defeated under its walls by the Greeks. Thence Dionysius of Syracuse attempted to build a wall across the isthmus, but never completed the work. *Castra Hannibalis*, a small town and port, not far from the site of the modern Catanzaro, which lies 10 miles north of Scylacium, and three from the bottom of the gulph. *Tacina*, a small town on the north coast of the gulph, at the mouth of the river *Targines*, now the Tacina, four leagues west of prom. Japygium. This promontory consists of three small points at the north extremity of the gulph, viz. Tyres, Eranusa, and Melœssa now C. Rizzuto. Between Japygium and Scylacium are four small streams, anciently called *Targines*, *Arocha*, *Semtrus*, and *Crotalus*, now Tacina, Nascaro, Semerino, and Corace. Prom. *Lacinum*, C. della Colonne, five leagues north of Japygium. The land of that promontory is high, and the rocks coarse granite and breccia. On a point impending over the waves are some scattered stones and a few regular courses of building, said to be the ruins of the school of Pythagoras, and of the temple of Juno Lacinia, violated by Hannibal at his departure from Italy. One column of that temple

temple remains, and serves as a land-mark. The prospect thence is extensive. Opposite to Lacinium was *Calypso*, or Ogygia, an island where Ulysses, it is said, sometime resided, now a barren rock. *Cortona*, Cotrone, anciently a noble city, and a Roman colony, B. C. 200, noted for the vigour of its men and the beauty of its women, two leagues northward of Lacinium, on both banks of the river *Æsarus*, Esaro. There Pythagoras spent the latter part of his life. The walls of that city inclosed an area 12 miles in circuit. It was taken by the Carthaginians, and its citizens were transported to Locri. In the Gothic war, it was conspicuous by its fidelity to Justinian; and Totila long besieged it in vain. It is now a mean and sordid place, north of whose gates the Esaro runs in a shallow and stony bed. The fragments of the old town, its suburbs, and temples, have recently been dilapidated to furnish materials for a new pier. *Siberena*, Severina, an inland town of the Œnotri, situate on a rock between mons *Clibanus*, Monte Clibano, and *Neæthus*, Nieti, westward of Cortona, and 10 miles from the sea coast. *Petelia*, Strongoli, a town strong by nature and art, on a rugged hill, 12 miles N. N. E. of Siberena, and 5 from the coast. Philoctetes settled a colony there, which afterwards became the capital of the *Brutii*, and distinguished itself in the second Punic war by its obstinate resistance to Hannibal. In a neighbouring valley, Marcellus, the rival of Hannibal, was cut off by an ambuscade. *Crimisa*, or Crimissa, now Ciro, a town in a fruitful tract, near C. d'Alice, the southern termination of sinus Tarentinus. On this promontory stood a famous temple of Apollo. *Ruscia*, or Ruscianum, now Rossano, a town and port 4 leagues S. E. of Sybaris, between two small streams now called the Celano and Lucino, in a hollow bounded by fertile hills. This town owed its origin to the Roman emperors, who considered it a post no less valuable for strength than convenient for traffic. Here was the most celebrated rendezvous of Basilian monks in magna Græcia, who maintained their ground until the

the XVIth century. *Besidiæ*, Bisignano, an inland town, 18 miles S. W. of Ruscia, on the right hand of the Crathis. *Caprasiæ*, perhaps Tarsia, an inland town, to the left of the Crathis, S. W. of Sybaris, on the Roman highway between Salernum and Consentia.

Having ascertained the situations of the most remarkable places in ancient Italy, it may be proper to mention the Roman highways constructed through the empire at different periods. They were measured from mile to mile; and columns, indicating the distance from Rome, were inscribed at each mile.

1. *Via Appia*, formed by Appius Clodius, reached to Capua, and afterwards extended to Brundusium. This was the most ancient and elegant highway in Italy. The cities and towns on this road were, Rome, Arricia, Forum Apii, Terracina, Fundi, Minturnæ, Sinuessa, Capua, Caudium, Beneventum, Equo-tuticum, Herdonia, Canusium, Barium, Egnatia, and Brundusium; the whole being an extent of 450 miles. From Capua, another road led to Brundusium, by Venusia and Tarentum. An highway, from Capua to the south west extremity of Italy, visited Salernum, Caesariana, Muranum, Consentia, Terina, Hipponium, Nicotera, &c.

2. *Via Flaminia*, constructed by Flaminius, led from Rome, through Etruria and Umbria, to Arminium. The towns through which it passed were, Ocriculæ, Narnia, Carsulæ, Mevania, Fulginum, Forum Flaminii, Helvellum, Callis, Petra-pertusa, Forum Sempronii, Fanum-fortunæ, Pisaurum, Arminium.

3. *Via Æmilia*, the work of Æmilius Lepidus, extended from Arminium to Bononia, and thence to Aquileia. Between Arminium and Bononia were the following places of note, viz. Cesena, Forum popilii, Faventia, Forum Cornelii, and Claterva. Between Bononia and Aquileia were, Mutina, Anneianum, Aleste, Patavium, Altinum, and Concordia.

4.

4. *Via Aurelia*, ascribed to Aurelius Cotta, extended along the coast of Etruria to Pisæ; and was afterwards continued round Sinus Ligusticus, or gulph of Genoa, to Nicæa, and thence into Gaul.

5. *Via Clodia* or Claudia, separating from Via Flaminia near Rome, passed through the middle of Etruria and terminated at Luca near Pisæ.

6. *Via Cassia* led through the interior part of Etruria to Clusium and Florentia.

The highways were named either from the persons by whom they were constructed, or the places to which they led, as Appia, Flaminia, Nomentana, Prænestina, Labicana, Ostiensis, &c. Augustus erected a pillar in the forum, whence all the roads were measured to the limits of the empire. The highways were intersected by cross roads, which led to places of little note, or not frequented.

Routes, with measured distances, in Roman miles, through the most frequented parts of ancient Italy.

1. Ab Urbe, Appia via, recto itinere, ad Columnam.

	M. P.
Ariciam	16
Tres Tabernas	17
Apii Forum	18
Tarracinam	18
Fundos	16
Formias	13
Minturnas	9
Sinuessam	9
Capuam	26
Nolam	21
Niceriam	16
Junonis templum	25
Ad Calorem fl.	24
Marcellianam	25
Cæsarianam	21
Nerulum	36
Summuranum	14
Caprasas	21
Consentiam	28
Ad Sabbatum fl.	18
Ad Turres	18
Vibonem	21
Nicoteram	18
Ad Mallias	24
Ad Columnam	14

2. Ab Urbe, via Valeria, ad Anconam, Brundusium usque.

	M. P.
Ocricolos	47
Narniam	12
Ad Martis	18
Mevaniam	16
Nuceriam	18
Septempedam	23
Treiam	9
Auximum	18
Anconam	12
Numanam	8
Potentiam	10
Castellum Firmanum	12
Castrum Truentinum	24
Castrum Novum	12
Hadriam	15
Ad Ostia Aterni	16
Angulum	10
Ortonam	11
Anxanum	13
Histonium	25
Uscosium	15
Larinum	14

Routes Continued.

	M. P.
Ad Frontonem fl.	16
Sipuntum	30
Salinas	15
Ad Aufidum fl.	20
Respam	23
Barium	13
Arnestum	22
Gnatiam	15
Speluncas	21
Brundusium	18

3. Ab Urbe, Via Prænestina, Tarentum usque.

	M. P.
Cabios	12
Præneste	11
Anagniam	24
Frusinonem	7
Fregellanum	14
Aquinum	11
Casinum	7
Venafrum	16
Teanum	18
Alifas	17
Telesiam	25
Beneventum	18
Æculænum	15
Sub Romulam	21
Pontem Aufidi	12
Venusiam	18
Ad Silvianum	20
Sub Lupatio	21
Canales	13
Tarentum	20

4. Ab Urbe, Via Clodia, Lucam usque.

	M. P.
Baccanas	21
Sutrium	12
Forum Cassii	11
Vulsinos	28
Clusium	30
Ad Statuas	12
Arretium	25
Cæsarianas	25
Florentiam	25
Pistoriam	25

5. Ab Urbe, Via Aurelia, per Tusciam, et Alpes Maritimas, Arleatum usque.

	M. P.
Lorium	12
Ad Turres	10
Pyrgos	12
Castrum novum	8
Centum Cellas	5
Martham	10
Forum Aurelii	14
Cossam	25
Salebronem	12
Manlianam	9
Populonium	12
Vada Volaterrana	25
Ad Herculem	18
Pisas	12
Papirianas	11
Lunam	12
Boaceas	12
Bodetiam	27
Tegulatam	12
Delphinos	21
Genuam	12
Libanum	36
Dertonam	35
Aquas	28
Crixiam	20
Cannalicum	10
Vada Sabbatia	12
Pullopicem	12
Albingaunum	8
Lucum Bormani	15
Costam Balænæ	16
Albintimilium	16
Lumonem	10
Alpem Summam hinc Gallia	6
Comenelium	9
Varum flumen	6
Antipolim	10
Ad Horrea	12
Forum Juli	18
Forum Voconi	12
Mautauonium	12
Ad Turrem	14
Tegulatam	16
Aquas Sextias	16
Masiliam	18

	M. P.
Calcaream	14
Fossas Marinas	34
Arelate	33

6. Ab Urbe Arminium, via Flaminiana.

	M. P.
Ocricolos	49
Narniam	12
Interamniam civ.	8
Spoletium civ.	18
Forum Flaminii	19
Hellvillum	27
Callem vicum	23
Forum Sempronii	18
Fanum Fortunæ	16
Pisaurum	8
Arminium	24

7. Ab Arminio Mediolanum usque, via Æmilia.

	M. P.
Cæsenam	20
Forum Livii	13
Faventiam	10
Forum Cornelii	10
Claternam	13
Bononiam	10
Mutinam	25
Regium	18
Parmam	19
Fidentiam	15
Florentiam	10
Placentiam	15
Laudem	24
Mediolanum	16

8. A Mediolano Aquileiam.

	M. P.
Bergomum	33
Brixiam	18
Sirmionem	22
Veronam	13
Vicentiam	33
Patavium	27
Altinum	33
Concordiam	31
Aquileiam	31

9.

Routes continued.

9. A Mediolano ad Columnam.

	M. P.
Arminium, N. 7.	218
Pisaurum	24
Senogalliam	26
Anconam	30
A Ostia Aterni, N. 2.	97
Iter Promium	25
Sulmonem	29
Aufidenam	24
Æserniam	18
Bovianum	18
Super Thamari fl.	16
Equotuticum	22
Ad Matrem magnam	16
A Honoratianum	20
Venusiam	28
Opino	15
Grumentum	28
Nerulum	27
Summuranum	14
Ad Columnam, N. 1.	162

10. A Mediolano per Alpes Graias Viennam usque.

	M. P.
Novariam	33
Vercellas	16
Eporædiam	33
Vitricium	21
Augustam Prætoriam	25
Arebrigium	25
Bergintrum	24
Darantasiam	19
Oblimum	13
Mantanam	19
Lemincum	16
Labisconem	14
Augustum	14
Bergusiam	16
Viennam	20

CORSICA.

CORSICA, or Cyrnos, an island in that part of the Mediterranean called mare Ligusticum, or sea of Liguria, lies between 41° 20′ and 43° north latitude, and between 8° 40′ and 9° 43′ east longitude from Greenwich; separated by a narrow strait from Sardinia; its northern promontory being 18 leagues west of the coast of Tuscany, and 32 south of Genoa.

A colony of Phoceans, settled here at a very early period, were succeeded by the Ligures and Hispani. Two Roman colonies were transplanted hither by Marius and Sylla. Pliny reckons thirty-three cities and several colonies in this island; but his computation must have exceeded the truth.

Cities, &c.—*Mariana*, more anciently Nicæa, built by the Etrusci, on the north east coast, between the mouth of the river *Tavolo*, Guolo, and the extremity of a lake. *Mantinorum* oppidum, Bastia, between Mariana and prom. *Sacrum*, Capo Corso. *Aleria*, built by the Phoceans, now in ruins, near the middle of the east coast, at the mouth of the *Rhotanus* now the river Tavignano. *Favonii* portus, porto Vecchio, on the south east coast, near prom. Granianum. *Pallæ*, Bonifaccio, at the south extremity of the island. *Marianum* opp. and prom. near Pallæ, and by some geographers referred to Bonifaccio. *Titianus* portus,

portus, Tizzano, near a island of the same name, on the south west shore. *Ticarius* fluv. the river Valinco, which runs westward, and falls into a deep gulph of the same name. *Urcinium*, Ajaccio, on a gulph of the same name north of the preceding. *Vicus Tarabenorum*, Vico, near a small bay in the middle of the west coast. *Palania*, Balagna, a territory, or province, on the north west coast. *Cenelata*, Fiorenzo, on the north coast, at the bottom of a gulph. *Taleinum*, Acci, an inland town S. W. of Mariana.

SARDINIA.

SARDINIA, by the Greeks called *Ichnusa*, *Sandaliotis*, and *Sardo*, is an island in the Mediterranean, south of Corsica, from which it is separated by a strait anciently called Taphros and Fossa, now Bonifaccio; lying between 38° 55′ and 41° 15′ north latitude, and between 8° 8′ and 9° 50′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 140 miles from north to south, and 80 from west to east.

Many parts of this island are rugged and mountainous; others are fertile but insalubrious. It was originally peopled by colonies from different parts of the continent, viz. by the Afri, Græci, Hispani, &c. and was afterward inhabited by the Ilienses, Balari, and Corsi.

Cities, &c.—*Tibula*, Longo Sardo, the common landing place from Corsica, at the north extremity of the island; opposite to which are Hermœa, Fossæ, and other inconsiderable isles. *Columbrarium* prom. C. Figueri, on the N. E. coast. *Olbia*, Terranova, near *Olbianus* portus, bounded by C. Figueri and several small islands. *Liquido*, a little inland town

town southward of Olbia. *Feronia*, Sincolas, near a promontory now called C. Comino. *Scarcapus*, Porto Cavallo, at the mouth of the river *Sceprus*, now Flumendoza, 9 leagues north of *Belerides* insulæ, Serpentera, and *Ficaria*, Cortelazzo, small islands opposite to the S. E. extremity of Sardinia. *Caralis*, Cagliari, an ancient city founded by the Carthiginians, at the bottom of a bay of the same name on the south coast. *Cunicularium* prom. C. de Pula, the western boundary of Sinus Caralitanus or gulph of Cagliari. *Chersonesus*, C. Tavolaro, the south point of the island. *Sulci*, Salcis, a town and port, near the bottom of the gulph of Palma, to the westward of which are *Plumbaria*, Antiago, and *Accipitrum*, Pietro, two islands. *Boaria*, il Toro, is a very small island opposite to the south extremity of Plumbaria. *Neapolis*, Napoli, a town and cape, on a gulph of the western coast now called G. di Oristagni. *Aquæ Neapolitanæ*, south east of Neapolis, between Usellis and Caralis. *Metalla*, famous for its silver mines, 30 miles southward of Neapolis in the road to Sulci. *Usellis*, a small town and colony, a few miles inland from the gulph of Oristagni. *Osæa*, Oristagni, at the mouth of the river Thyrsus which traverses the island from north east to south west. *Forum Trajani*, an inland town near the Thyrsus, but whose precise situation is unknown. *Bosa*, near Hermæum prom. about 6 leagues north of Cornos which stood at the mouth of the river Termus. *Carbia*, Algheri, about seven leagues north of Bosa, to the eastward of *Nymphæus* portus, now porto Conte. *Gorditanum* prom. C. de Asinara, the north west promontory of Sardinia, opposite to which is an island anciently called Herculis ins. now Asinara. *Turris Libyssonis*, Porto de Torres, at the bottom of a gulph formed by prom. Gorditanum. *Gurulis* vetus, Sassari, an inland town a few miles south east of Turris Libyssonis.

SICILIA.

SICILIA.

SICILIA, an island of a triangular form, in the Mediterranean, opposite to the S. W. extremity of Italy, from which it is separated by *Fretum Siculum*, the strait of Messina, also called the Faro, lies between 36° 40′ and 38° 20′ north latitude, and between 12° 30′ and 15° 55′ east longitude from Greenwich; being from prom. Pelorum to Lilybœum 176 miles, from Lilybœum to Pachynum 160, and from Pachynum to Pelorum 115. It was anciently called Trinacria from its triangular figure, Sicania from the Sicani who possessed it before the Trojan war, and Sicilia from the Siculi who expelled the Sicani not long before that period.

A chain of mountains traverses this island from east to west, at no great distance from the north coast, and thence several branches run southward. A military way called *Via Valeria*, reached from prom. Pelorum to Lilybœum, some traces of which remain. Pliny reckons in Sicily 5 Roman colonies, and 63 towns and cities.

Places of note along the East Coast.—Messana, more anciently called Zancle from the curvature of the coast, by Cicero styled civitas Mamertina, now Messina, a large city, built by the Messenii, near prom. Pelorum, or C. di Faro, a sandy peninsule on which stood a temple of Neptune. *Charybdis* was a dangerous whirlpool, near prom. Pelorum, in the strait, opposite to Scylla a tremendous rock on the Italian coast; but the whole of the strait where the tide runs with impetuosity, and where the rocks form contrary tides, is often called Charybdis by the ancients (Lucan, lib. iv. 461. Thucyd. lib. iv. 24.); and the rocky shore of Bruttium

Bruttium was named Scylla, as well as that part adjacent to the town of Scyllæum, C. Sciglio.

Tauromenium, Taormina, built by Andromachus out of the ruins of Naxos, and afterwards a Roman colony, on mount Taurus, near the mouth of the river *Onobala*, now Cantara, 5 miles south of prom. *Argenum*, C. di Alessio. *Callipolis*, also called Bidium, near the modern Mascati, on the coast, south of Tauromenium. *Catana*, or Catina, by the Nubian geographer called Betana, now Catania, built by the people of Naxos, one of the five Roman colonies, and the birth place of Charondas the lawgiver, at the foot of mount Ætna. To the northward are three rocks, by the ancients denominated Cyclopum Scopuli, and by the Nubian geographer ad insulas Lebag. *Ætna*, monte Gibello, a volcanic mountain, famous for its great extent and fiery eruptions, and for being anciently the habitation of the Cyclops. *Symæthus*, Giaretta, the largest river in the island, is composed of several streams which unite in the territory of Catania, and fall into the sea a few miles south of that city. Above the mouth of this river stood *Murgentium*, or Morgantium, environed by wooded plains. *Hybla* major, between mount Ætna and the river Symæthus, at some distance from the coast, extinct in Pausanias's time.

Leontini, Lentini, anciently the residence of the Læstrigons, and famous for its fruitful plains called Læstrigonii campi, near a small lake, on the river Terias, south of Catania. Its site is now occupied by a few mean houses at the foot of an eminence. *Porcari*, situate about three miles from the sea coast. *Xiphonia*, Augusta, on the north coast of the bay of Megara, near prom. *Taurus*, C. Croce. *Hybla*, or Megara, famous for its honey, at the bottom of a small bay, in the road from Catana to Syracusæ. This place, in Strabo's time, did not exist. *Syracusæ*, Saragossa, or Siragusa, an ancient and powerful city, the birth place of Archimedes, of a triangular form, consisting of five parts, viz.

Acradina,

Acradina, Tycha, Neapolis, Nasos, and Epipolæ, environed by a wall 22½ English miles in circuit, with two ports, viz. *Portus Magnus*, or porto Maggiore, and *Portus minor*, or Marmoreus, porto Piccolo. This splendid city was partially destroyed at different periods, and finally laid waste by the Saracens. In the island *Nasos*, or Ortygia, one of the divisions of Syracusæ, was the celebrated fountain Arethusa, anciently of great extent, and full of fish, now dried up, or converted into a pool of brackish water. *Helorum*, Tilaro, near the mouth of a stream of the same name, which watered a fertile plain, between Syracusæ and the south extremity of the island. *Neetum*, Noto, on the river Phœnicus, about eight miles N. W. of Helorum, not far from the sea coast. *Acræ*, Balazzolo, an inland town, built on an eminence bathed by the Helorus, to the westward of Syracusæ. *Pachynum* prom. C. Passara, a barren island about a mile in circuit, where was a harbour.

Along the south coast were the following places of note, viz. *Odysseum*, or Ulysseum prom. C. delli, a promontory westward of Pachynum. *Motyca*, Modica, a small town on the river Motycanus, N. W. of Odysseum, about 10 miles from the sea coast. *Camarina*, more anciently Hyperia, built by the Syracusans, near a river and lake of the same names, about 15 leagues west of Pachynum. *Gela*, formerly a city of great extent, built by colonies from Rhodes and Crete, near the mouth of a river of the same name, and the site of Terra nova. In its vicinity, Dionysius king of Syracusæ was defeated by the Carthaginians, and at the conclusion of that war the walls of the city were demolished. A level and fertile tract extends westward to Ecnomus mons, but at some distance inland the country is irregular and hilly. *Phintia*, by a corrupt reading in Cicero called Plutia, a maritime town and noted sea port, whence corn was transported to Rome, now Alicata, at the termination of a ridge of hills, near the mouth of the *Himera*, Salso, a river that originates in montes Nebrodes, and runs southward to the sea.

Ptolemy and Pliny suppose it to be inland; but they apply this designation to some other towns not far removed from the coast. Its site, according to Diodorus and Polybius, was near the mouth of the river. This place is, perhaps, the Olempiada of the Nubian geographer. *Petiliana*, an inland town on the right hand of the river Himera, about 15 miles from the sea. *Ecnomos*, monte de Licata, a mountain west of the mouth of the Himera, on which stood Dædalium, a citadel of Phalaris.

Agrigentum, or Acragas, Girgenti, the birth place of Empedocles and other learned men, the residence of the tyrant Phalaris, and a city of great strength and opulence, was built by a colony of Rhodians, partly in a valley, and partly on a steep acclivity, four miles from the sea, near the confluence of the rivers *Acragas*, Girgente, and *Hypasa*, Drago. It was anciently famous for its public buildings, temples, common sewers, citadel, a fish pond dug out of the rock, seven furlongs round, and thirty feet deep. Before it was a large and fertile plain. *Heraclea Minoa*, originally Macara, built by the Cretans whom Minos left upon the island, near the mouth of the *Camicus*, Platani, about seven leagues N. W. of Agrigentum. Destroyed by the Carthaginians, and afterwards rebuilt, it was a flourishing town in the time of Cicero. *Camicus*, Platanella, the residence of Cocalus, who treacherously murdered Minos, was situate on a stream of the same name, at some distance from the sea. *Allaba*, or Alba, at the mouth of a rivulet of the same name, a few miles west of Heraclea. *Crastus*, Acristia, an inland town, noted for fine women, on the right bank of the Crimisus, a river near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians.

Thermæ Selinuntiæ, built by the Carthaginians, on the sea coast, supposed to be the birth place of Agathacoles, king of Syracusæ, and noted for its hot springs, near the site of the modern Sciacca. *Tricala*, an inland citadel, N. E. of Thermæ, upon an impregnable rock. The river

Atys,

Alys, or *Acithis*, now Garabi, runs from north to south. *Selinus*, terra di Palucci, a maritime town in a hilly tract, about 12 miles eastward of Mazzara, between the rivers *Selinus*, Madiuni, and *Hypasa*, Belici. This was one of the most noted towns in Sicily. It was demolished by the Carthaginians, who, according to Diodorus, (l. xiii.), slew 16,000 of its inhabitants, and took 5000 prisoners. It was rebuilt by Hermocrates, and again destroyed by the Carthaginians, who razed its walls and temples. In Strabo's time it was not inhabited. Partly rebuilt in the middle age, it was taken by the Saracens, and afterward by the Normans. There are vast heaps of ruins, but no vestige of ancient walls. *Mazarum*, Mazzara, a citadel and port town, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Halicyæ*, an inland town, N. E. of Mazarum, on the river *Halycus*, Arena o'Delio. *Lilybæum*, Boeo, a port town of great strength, on a low promontory at the western extremity of the island. This place was besieged nine years by the Romans; and its port, in the form of a crescent, was filled up by Charles V. *Drepanum*, Trapani, a town situate on a peninsule, about 20 miles north of Lilybœum, near mons *Eryx*, Trapano del monte, a high mountain, on whose summit stood a noted temple of Venus. *Motya*, Pantaleo, built by a Phenician colony, on a peninsule between Drepanum and Lilybœum, famous for the elegance of its houses and the wealth of its inhabitants. Opposite to this part of the sea coast are three small islands called *Ægades*, or Ægusæ, viz. *Ægusa*, Favignana; *Hiera*, Maritimo; *Bucinna*, Levanzo. Near these islands the Romans put a period to the first Punic war.

Ancient places of note along the north coast were the following;—*Segeste*, or Ægesta, a town built on a rising ground, and celebrated for its warm baths, about 20 miles S. E. of Drepanum, inland from a bay, at the bottom of which its emporium, or port, was situate, near the spot where Castelamare now stands. Fragments of the walls of Segeste, and

of a magnificient temple, may still be traced. *Parthenicum*, Partenico, N. E. of Segeste, on the eastern shore of G. di Castel a Mare. *Hyccara*, Hyccara, a small maritime town, and the birth place of Lais the courtezan, about 10 miles north of Parthenicum. *Ereta*, M. Pelegrino, a mountain and citadel, north of Palermo, on the sea coast, which Himilcar Barcas strongly fortified toward the end of the first Punic war, and maintained five years against the Romans. *Panormus*, Palermo, the principal town of the Carthaginians, and afterwards a Roman colony, in a fertile and well cultivated tract, on a bay, with a convenient harbour within the town. This place was taken A. D. 821, by the Saracens, who made it their metropolis, and afterwards by the Normans, who made it the seat of empire, A. D. 1071. To the eastward of Panormus, near the rivulet *Orethus*, now Ammiraglio, Metellus defeated the Carthaginians. *Macella*, Macellara, an inland town of considerable strength, south of Panormus. *Soloeis*, Solus, or Soluntum, Solanto, a sea port town, noted for its baths, about 15 miles east of Palermo. *Himera*, built by a colony from Zancle, on an elevated part of the coast, and destroyed by the Carthaginians. Such of the inhabitants as survived, settled on the opposite bank of the river Himera, and built *Thermæ*, Termini, noted for its hot baths. *Paropus*, Collesano, a small inland town, S. E. of Himera. *Cephalædes*, or Cephaledum, now Cefalu, a sea port town, with a temple of Jupiter on an eminence, near the middle of the north coast, 10 miles west of the river *Monalus*, Polina. *Alæsa*, built by Archonides, on an eminence bathed by a river of the same name, now called Pittineo, a mile from the sea. Some fragments of its walls, cisterns, and inscriptions, remain. Thence great quantities of corn were transported to Rome. *Mytistratum*, Mistretta, on the right hand of the Alæsus, about five miles from the sea coast. *Capitium*, Capizzi, a small inland town, 12 miles S. E. of Mitistratum. *Calactæ*,

lacte, a maritime town, on a fine coast free from rocks and shoals, 10 miles east of Alæsa.

Aluntium, or Haluntium, a very ancient town, now in ruins, on a steep eminence bathed by the rivulet Chydas, to the eastward of Calacte. *Agathyrnum*, or Agathyrsa, S. Marco, a town as old as the Trojan war, built on an eminence north-east of Aluntium, four miles from the sea coast. *Galata*, Galati, an inland town south of Agathyrnum. *Tyndaris*, Tindari, an ancient town and a Roman colony, at the bottom of a bay. More than one half of this place was swept away by the sea before Pliny's time. *Abacenum*, a town with a citadel, on a steep mount, some miles south of Tyndaris. *Noæ*, Noara, a few miles east of Abacenum. *Mylæ*, Melazzo, a port town built by a colony of Greeks, on the isthmus of a narrow promontory of the same name, in the north-east corner of the island. *Naulochus*, a small town with a convenient road for ships, near prom. Pelorum. To the northward, Pompey the Great was defeated by Augustus in a sea engagement.

In the interior parts of the island were, *Adranum* or Hadranum, Aderno, built by Dionysius, north of Hybla major, at the foot of mount Ætna. *Centuripæ*, a small town south-west of Adranum, on the river Cyamosoras. *Argyrium* or Agyrium, S. Filippo d'Agirio, the birth place of Diodorus Siculus, west of Centuripæ, about 12 leagues W. N. W. of Catania. *Asorus*, or Asorum, westward of Argyrium, near the source of the river Chrysas, which runs south-east to the Symæthus. *Enna*, a considerable town, on an eminence, in a rocky territory, near the centre of the island, famous for a sacred grove and temple of Ceres. Eight miles thence were salt mines mentioned by Pliny. *Herbita*, about 18 miles N. N. E. of Enna, near the site of the modern Nicosia. *Tyracinæ* or Tyracia, Traina, an ancient and powerful city, destroyed by the Syracusans, north-east of Argyrium. Some geographers suppose this city to be the same with Trinacria, the ancient capital of the Siculi.

Thence

Thence a plain, bathed by the Symæthus, extends south-east to the sea. *Morgentia*, or Morgantium, a very ancient town, on the Symæthus, south-east of Argyrium. *Menæ*, Mineo, about seven or eight leagues west of Leontini, not far from the source of the Terias. *Eryce*, in ruins, on monte Catalfano, near the source of a stream of the same name. *Lacus Pergusa*, Lago di Goridan, famous for the rape of Proserpine by Pluto, five miles southward of Enna, on the left hand of the Himera. It is surrounded by fertile hills, and of considerable extent in winter. Pluto's passage is a deep cavern shaded by trees. *Engyum*, Gangi, in a valley between Enna and the north coast. *Petrina* or Petra, Petralia, about 25 miles north of Agrigentum. *Entella*, on an eminence, equidistant nearly from Selinus and Panormus.

Sicilian authors speak of caves and bones of giants found in the interior districts of the island; but, when examined, these appear to have been sepulchres, and the bones of elephants, whales, and other large animals, which have given origin to all the fables concerning that monstrous race of men.

The group of small islands north of Sicily were anciently called Ins. *Æoliæ*, from Æolus, who is fabled to have reigned there; *Vulcaniæ*, from the volcanos in which they abounded; and *Lipari*, from Lipara the principal of them. The names of those islands are as follows, viz. 1. *Strongyle*, Stromboli, a volcanic island, 10 miles in circuit, now uninhabited. 2. *Hicesia*, Panari, south-west of Strongyle, inconsiderable and barren. 3. *Lipara*, Lipari, peopled by a colony of Cnidians. This island was noted for its good harbours and medicinal springs. Some of its vallies were fertile in Diodorus Siculus's time; but Cicero calls it a miserable and barren spot. 4. *Hiera* or Vulcania, Volcano, a small volcanic island south of Lipara. 5. *Didyme*, Salini, containing a volcano, north-west of Lipara. 6. *Phoenicusa* or Phœnicodes, Felicudi, west of Didyme,

Didyme, famous for its palm trees and pastures. 7. *Ericodes*, Alicudi, a little island west of Phœnicusa. 8. *Ustica*, or Osteodes, an inconsiderable island, 50 miles north of Panormus, 13° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich.

Islands opposite to the south coast of Sicily.—1. *Melite*, Malta, peopled by a colony of Phœnicians, 60 miles south of Sicily, anciently famous for a commodious harbour, a well built city, and eminent artificers. 2. *Hephæstia*, Comino, an island about 5000 paces in circumference, and indifferently fertile, between Gaulos and Melite. 3. *Gaulos*, Gozo, a rocky and fertile island, N. N. W. of Melite. 4. *Cossyra*, Pantalaria, a small barren island, with a harbour, about 65 miles south of Lilybœum, and 50 eastward of *Hermæum* prom. or C. Bon in Africa.

Routes, with measured distances, in Roman miles, through Sicily.

	M. P.
1. A Messana Lilybœum usq.	3
Tamarinum, sive Palmas	20
Tauromenium	15
Acym	24
Catanam	9
Capitonianas	24
Selam, sive Sophianas,	21
Petilianas	27
Agrigentum	28

	M. P.
Cenam	18
Allavam	12
Ad Aquas	12
Ad fl. Lanarium	24
Mazaram	10
Lilybœum	12
2. Alio Itinere, a Lilybœo Messanam	M. P.
Ad aquas Larodes	46

	M. P.
Agrigentum	40
Calvisianam	40
Hyblam	24
Acras	18
Syracusas	24
Catanam	44
Tauromenium	32
Messanam	32

ITALY,

DURING THE MIDDLE AGE.

ITALY underwent many revolutions, and frequently changed its masters. In the reign of the emperor Honorius, the Visigoths, under the command of Alaric, penetrated into that fertile country, which they plundered from the foot of the Alps to the strait of Sicily. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, conducted an immense body of adventurers, composed of different nations, into Cisalpine Gaul, dethroned Augustulus, A. D. 476, and fixed his residence at Ravenna. In the beginning of the year 389, Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths in Pannonia, crossed the Alps, defeated Odoacer in several battles, and took possession of his dominions A. D. 494. His conquests westward included Provincia and Gothia; and eastward, comprehended Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia. Sicily likewise submitted to his government. The reign of the Goths in Italy ended in Teia, Totila's son, who was defeated and slain by Narsus in the year 553. Italy became a province of the Greek empire, and Narsus ruled, under the title of duke, for the space of fourteen years.

The Lombards, or Longobards, a fierce nation, in the time of Augustus and Trajan, were discovered between the Elbe and the Oder. Thence they gradually descended to the south and the Danube.. At the solicitation of Justinian, they passed the Danube, invaded Noricum and Pannonia,

Pannonia, and afterwards wandered along the coast of the Adriatic as far as Dyrrachium. Aided by the Avari, a Scythian horde, they reduced the Gepidæ, A. D. 566, and, in the following year, undertook the conquest of Italy. Many provinces were added to their dominions, viz. what is now called the terra firma of the Venetian republic, Tirol, Milanese, Piedmont, the coast of Genoa, Mantua, Parma, and Modena, the grand dutchy of Tuscany, together with a considerable portion of the ecclesiastical state, reaching from Perugia to the Adriatic. The country, properly called Langobardia, was divided into two provinces, viz. Austria and Neustria. Pepin, king of France, took Ravenna in 774, and put a period to the reign of the Lombards, which had lasted 206 years. The dukes, and at length the princes, of Beneventum survived the monarchy, and propagated the name of the Lombards. From Capua to Tarentum, they exercised supreme power over the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples near 500 years.

Charlemagne was crowned at Rome A. D. 800. His dominions were gradually enlarged along the coast of the Adriatic as far as the river Zentina, now Cetina. The territory called Croatia, between that river and Istria, was alternately under the dominion of the Greek and German emperors; but Ladislaus and his sons, kings of Hungary, extended their conquests westward to the sea. Towards the conclusion of the XIIth century, the Venetians subdued the maritime parts of Dalmatia.

About the year 1016, the Normans from Normandy penetrated into the lower part of Italy, which Rainolph possessed under the title of an earldom. Afterwards, they wrested Sicily out of the hands of the Saracens. In the year 1098, Pope Urban II. declared Roger II. his hereditary legate in Sicily, and invested him with the possession of all the provinces of which the kingdom of Naples is at present composed. Roger, A. D. 1130, assumed the title of king of Sicily, duke of Apulia, and prince of Capua, or of the two Sicilies. Upon the death of Constantia, the last

legitimate descendant of Roger, A. D. 1198, the succession devolved on Frederick II. emperor of Germany. After the death of his son Conrad IV. Charles of Anjou received the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily from the Roman pontiff. But the Sicilians, exasperated by the insolence and tyranny of the French, revolted in the year 1312. Peter of Arragon was chosen king; and his descendants reigned over Sicily till the beginning of the XVth century, when it was again united with Naples. By the treaty of Campo Formio, October 1797, France established a republic in the northern part of Italy; the boundaries of which extend to the utmost limit of Romagna on the south east, where they also border on the republic of Marino; and, pursuing the northern confines of Tuscany and Lucca, embrace Modena, Carrara, and Massa, with Villa Franca, Ulla, and Fosdinovo. Thence the boundary proceeds on the east of Parma, and north of Placentia, including the Lumelline; and, ascending the river Sesia, comprises the Val di Sesia. The remaining north limit is chiefly that of the Milanese and Venetian Bergamesque, with Chiavenna, the Valteline, and Bormio. The Trentin is left entire on the east, and the river Adige is followed from the vicinity of Peri to its mouth, whence the Adriatic sea completes the line to the south of Romagna. The departments into which this republic is divided will be specified under a subsequent article. In the year following, the French took possession of Rome, and marched into the Neapolitan dominions. The king, whose army made a feeble resistance, was obliged to retire to Palermo in Sicily. Upon the arrival of the Russian army, the French were compelled to abandon their conquests in Italy, except Genoa, which they retained. They were also driven out of Naples. But, in the succeeding campaign, A. D. 1800, the fate of Italy was decided by a victory which the French army, under the command of Bonaparte, gained over the Austrians, near Marengo, June 15th. Bonaparte has assumed the title of king of Italy.

Maps.

Maps.—The maps of ancient Italy, in one, and of modern Italy, in two sheets, by Danville, are esteemed, and have been copied, without much improvement, by succeeding geographers. Maps of the great divisions of Italy were published by M. Robert in six sheets; but those of Bonne are more accurate. Borgnio published a map of the Sardinian dominions in 25 sheets; and Caroly another in four sheets. A map of the kingdom of Naples, in many sheets, by Zannoni, is the most elegant and accurate that has appeared. Republic of Genoa, by Chaffrian, Rossi, & Jaillot. Ecclesiastical state, by Maire & Boscovich, in three sheets. Lombardy, by Zannoni, four sheets. Tuscany, by Mayer. Sicily, by Schmettau, published 1719, 1720, and 1721. Several of those maps have been reduced, and partially improved, by Rochette, Faden, &c.

ITALY.

ITALY includes both main-land and islands. The main-land, by geographers, is commonly divided into upper, middle, and lower. Upper Italy, called Lombardy, contains seven dutchies, 10 small principalities, and two republics. Middle Italy consists of the grand dutchy of Tuscany, the Ecclesiastical State, and two republics. Lower Italy, includes a part of ancient Italia propria, and *Magna Græcia*, at present the kingdom of Naples.

The *climate* is different in the different divisions of the country. In the mountainous districts, the air in winter is keen and piercing; the provinces north and east of the Apennines are mild and temperate;

those on the south of that chain are warm, sultry, and liable to torrents of rain. Accidental causes have produced material alterations on the climate in several parts, insomuch that where the air was formerly pure and wholesome, as in Campagna di Roma, it is now rendered insalubrious by the stagnation of water and putrid exhalations. The Neapolitan territory, in general, is refreshed by sea breezes; but sometimes it is infested, in summer, by a south-east wind which blows over the burning sands of Africa, and is not cooled even by its passage across the Mediterranean.

Mountains.—The grand *Alpine* chain, which separates Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany, has been already mentioned, (see Vol. I. p. 162). The maritime Alps, composing a portion of that chain, is of moderate height near the sea coast; but gradually rises as it extends northward, under various designations, to mount Blanc. Of the summits of the western ridge, mount Viso, which covers the sources of the Po and the Durance, is the most noted. Mount Cenis, across which there is a passage to Turin, is 900 toises above the level of the sea. The height of Roche-melon is about 1875 toises, and that of mount Blanc 2448. Thence the chain bends north-east, presenting the lofty summits of the great St Bernard, in the route across which Buonaparte conducted an army to Italy, mount Maudit, and mount Rosa, the last of which forms a circus of lofty peaks, upwards of 2000 toises in height. From mount Rosa, the chain proceeds north-east through the country of the Grisons to the Glaciers of Tyrol. The *Apennines* stretch eastward from the Alps along the gulph of Genoa, and south and south-east to the extremities of Italy. They appear to be a chain of volcanos, and still exhibit a considerable number of visible fires under different forms; in Tuscany, the exhalations of Firenzuola, and the warm baths of Pisa; in the Ecclesiastical State, those of Viterbo, Norcia, Nocera, &c.; in the kingdom of Naples, those of Ischia, Solfaterra,

terra, and Vesuvius. Other volcanos, long ago extinct or exhausted, have left only some remains behind, which are distinguishable to an attentive observer. Beside the great chains, there are many detached hills, which yield marble, limestone, and metallic ores.

Rivers.—The courses of the most considerable rivers have been already traced; and others will be hereafter mentioned. Among the lakes in the northern division are Lago Maggiore, Como, Iseo, Lago di Garda: in the central division are Perugia, Bolsena, and Albano: Those of Celano and Varano lie in the Neapolitan territories.

Soil and Products.—There is a considerable diversity in the soil as well as in the climate. The northern division exhibits the grand scenery of the Alps, contrasted with delightful vallies and plains, watered by many streams which run southward to augment the Po. In the central parts are marshes, stagnant waters, and fruitful districts; and the Apennine ridge admirably diversifies the scene. A great proportion of the kingdom of Naples is hilly, but many tracts, though subject to great inconveniencies, are uncommonly fertile. Italy has been styled the Parent of Plenty, and the garden of Europe; each province has its peculiar excellence and commodity; and all of them together yield the comforts and luxuries of life in great abundance. The chief products of the soil, besides corn, are silk, wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits.

Population and Manners.—If we may rely on the authority of Pliny, Italy, in his time, contained 14,000,000 inhabitants; and Addison was of the opinion, that in Campagna of ancient Rome more people subsisted than throughout all Italy. The present population is not known, as the numbers of every province have not been ascertained. It is supposed to exceed 13,000,000, Sardinia and Sicily included.

The manners and customs of the natives in different provinces are various and discordant. The Italians, in general, are well proportioned, affable, polite, profuse in their compliments, and nice in all punctilios

lios of civility; observing a due medium between the levity of the French, and stately gravity of the Spaniards. They are somewhat impetuous in their temper, and keen in their resentments; vindictive rather than grave, and more superstitious than devout. Attached to ancient customs, they apprehend no occasion for improvement. Conceiting themselves to be descendants of the conquerors of the world, they look on the rest of mankind with contempt. Out of a vain ostentation, they lavish their money on paintings, gardens, and statues, on costly equipages, and a numerous retinue of servants; but this profusion does not seem to interfere with the economy of their tables, which are neither splendid nor expensive. Their dinner, consisting principally in roots and vegetables, is a slight meal compared with their supper: but at all times they eat and drink sparingly. Their houses, furniture, and entertainments, are a composition of magnificence and meanness. While they delight in outward shew, they bestow little attention on the comforts of life. Masquerading, gaming, conversations, music, and religious exhibitions, are their chief amusements. The fair sex have been unjustly represented as licentious in their morals, and addicted to voluptuous enjoyment; an aspersion which owes its origin to an establised custom of appearing in places of public resort, under the protection of a male attendant called a Cicisbeo. Whatever their secret practices may be, they are sufficiently attentive to external decorum.

The middling class are gentle, peaceable, and chearful, when unprovoked; but so quick are their feelings, that their passions are ready to break out on the most trivial occasions. To strangers, however, they are cautious of giving offence. They are serviceable to one another, liberal to the necessitous, and grateful for favours received. In their character may be observed a mixture of frankness and duplicity, of mildness and irritability, of superstition and irreligion.

The

The common people are credulous, because they are ignorant; and ignorant they are to a great degree, as few of them can read or write. They are also effeminate, indolent, and inconceivably dirty. Their want of cleanliness is conspicuous in their apparel, cookery, beds, and in the whole of their household furniture. They subsist chiefly on broths, garden stuffs, milk, and cheese; and their ordinary drink is milk and water.

The dress of the Italians is not materially different from that of the neighbouring countries. In fine, it has been justly observed, that Italy, instead of being visited by travellers for the sake of its inhabitants, is visited only for the sake of the places they inhabit.

Mines and Minerals.—The Alpine district abounds in rich mines, which are neglected, *ex. gr.* in the valley of Sesia are silver mines; in that of Sessera mines of lead and iron; in Andorno copper and lead; in Aosta, copper, silver, and gold; in Orco, silver, lead, and copper; in Lans, silver, copper, and iron; in Susa, copper, cobalt, and iron; in Vraita, iron; in Maira, lead and silver; in Stura, lead and copper; in Ges, lead and iron; in Vermenagna, iron and lead containing silver; in Pesio and Tanaro, lead containing silver, and in the latter excellent coal. In many other places minerals may be found. Detached hills throughout the country yield marble, limestone, metallic ores, &c.

Manufactures and Commerce.—There are few manufactures in Italy in proportion to the fertility of the soil. Those of silk and wool are carried on to a considerable extent: but great quantities of the raw materials are exported. Beside these, wine, oil, and fruits, are articles of export. The imports are, hard ware, metals, cotton, woollen and silk stuffs, linen, leather, train oil, herrings, cod, pitch, timber, porcelaine, &c. The skill of the natives in statuary, painting, and architecture, has been long admired; and the masters who excelled in these arts still preserve an unrivalled reputation.

Religion.

Religion.—The established religion is the Roman Catholic, consisting chiefly in external observances, rites, and ceremonies; but the rigour of the inquisition was little felt even before the late revolution. The Pope is considered as the head of the church; but his power and influence are now greatly abridged. The clergy are very numerous; and so opulent that, not many years ago, about one half of the riches of the country were in possession of the church.

Literature.—In ancient times, Italy gave birth to great men in several departments of science, to generals, philosophers, historians, orators, and poets, who have been admired and respected as the ornaments of human nature. When numerous tribes of barbarians overrun the Roman empire, in the VIth century, scarce any vestige of literature, or of the fine arts, remained. From this period until the XVIth century, the human mind, uncultivated and depressed, sunk into the most profound ignorance. But, since the revival of learning, some eminent writers have appeared in Italy. The elegant arts of sculpture, painting, architecture, and music, have been cultivated with success. Mathematics and natural philosophy are much indebted to Borelli, Boscovich, Galileo, la Grange, Malpighi, Marigli, Torricelli, &c. Among the historians of eminence are Bentivoglio, Davila, Giovio, Guicciardini, Paul, Strada, &c. Machiavel is an historian, and a political writer: Politian an historian and critic. Poets of renown are Ariosto, Bembo, Boccace, Dante, Gaurini, Petrarch, Tasso, and Vida. Goldoni and Metastasio are distinguished as dramatic writers. Bramante is an architect, poet, and musician. Among the most eminent painters may be reckoned Angelo, Bernini, Caraccio, Corregio, Dominiquino, Guido, Raphael, Romano, Tintoretto, Titian, Veronese, di Vinci, &c. Corelli is a musician of the first rank. But the state of literature, though encouraged by several universities, academies, and societies, seems, at present, to be in the decline.

Government.—

Government.—Before the late revolution, the form of government in the various states of Italy was monarchical, and in the republics aristocratical. The sovereigns governed their dominions with unlimited authority. In the republics of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca, the nobility shared in the management of the state. The northern part of the country is now resolved into republics subdivided into departments: the kingdom of Naples is governed by a sovereign of Bonaparte's nomination; the Pope's temporal power is almost annihilated; the Venetian republic is deprived of its ancient constitution; Sicily, under the protection of Britain, is subject to the late king of Naples.

Revenue.—Toward the conclusion of last century, the revenues of the several states were as follows: the Papal dominions yielded about L.350,000; Milan and Mantua L.350,000; the Sardinian territories L.1,000,000; the two Sicilies L.1,400,000; the Venetian republic L.1,400,000; Tuscany L.525,000; Genoa L.180,000; Parma L.175,000; Modena L.140,000; Lucca L.75,000. The revenue of other states was inconsiderable.

In giving an acccount of the several states into which this country is divided, it may be proper to comprehend in one description the territories which belonged to the same prince previous to the late revolution.

States formerly belonging to the King of Sardinia.

The *Sardinian* states consist of the dutchies of Savoy, Piedmont, and Montferrat, together with some parts of the dutchy of Milan, and the kingdom or island of Sardinia, containing about 20,000 square miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Savoy, Sabaudia, Saboja, and Sabogia, is bounded on the north by the lake of Geneva, on the east by Vallais and Piedmont, on the south

by Piedmont and Dauphiné, on the west by Dauphiné and Franche Comté; lying between 45° and 46° 20′ north latitude, and between 4° 10′ and 5° 40′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 70—85 miles from north to south, and 50—70 from west to east; containing about 3,47,000 inhabitants.

This country, for the most part, is covered with ridges of barren mountains. The Glaciers are reckoned among the most stupendous works of nature. There are immense masses of ice on the mountains and in the vallies, exhibiting representations beyond conception fantastical and picturesque. The most elevated of these mountains is mount Blanc 15667 feet above the Mediterranean. It looks down on a ridge composed of masses of rocks which terminate in peaks called the Needles ranged like tents in a camp.

The principal rivers are, the Rhone (see France), the Arvo which rises in Faucigny, and runs north west to the Rhone, into which it falls near Geneva; the Susses and Sier, whose sources are in Genevois; the Isere which originates in mount Iseran, and runs westward into France; and the rapid Arc which descends from the Alpine branch in Maurienne, and loses itself in the Isere. The most considerable lakes are those of Annecy and Bourget, both northward of Chambery.

The dutchy of *Savoy* contains six provinces.

1. The province, or dutchy of *Chablais*, lying along the south border of the lake of Geneva, 30 miles in length and 8—12 in breadth, divided into 5 districts and 110 parishes, diversified with mountains, meadows, corn-fields, forests, and vineyards. *Thonon*, the capital, is a small open town and a thoroughfare, containing one parish and several convents, pleasantly situate on an eminence bathed by the lake. To the south west there is a remarkable cave or grotto in a mountain. *Ripaille*,

a.

a Carthusian convent on the border of the lake, founded by duke Amadæus VIII. and repaired by Felix V. about 2 miles from Thonon. *Evian*, Aquianum, a small town eastward of Thonon, on the lake, with steep but fertile environs. Between Thonon and Evian are the frequented mineral waters of Amphion. *S. Gingo*, Oppidum, S. Gingulphi, in a bottom, on the border of the lake, at the mouth of the torrent Morges. The ruins of fort des Alinges cover the summit of an eminence. *Hermance*, formerly a small walled town, now a mean place, on the lake, between Thonon and Geneva. The interior part of Chablais is mountainous and thinly inhabited.

2. The barony of *Faucigny*, watered by the Arvo and affording wood and pastures, contains the *montagnes maudites*, and the following places of little note. *Bonneville*, a small place with an old castle at the foot of a lofty hill, about 6 leagues S. S. E. of Geneva, near the conflux of the Arvo and Bonne. Behind it there is a narrow defile among the mountains. *S. Joire*, a little town, with a castle on an eminence, noted for a victory gained by the armed natives of Bern, A. D. 1536. *Cleuse*, or Cluse, an inconsiderable place, at the foot of a mountain, S. S. E. of Bonne, near the termination of a pleasant valley watered by the Arvo and 8 miles in length. *Bonne*, a mean place, about 4 leagues S. E. of Geneva, on the rivulet Menoge which to the westward falls into the Arvo. *Salanche*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, in upper Faucigny, above or S. E. of Cluse, at the bottom of a broad valley which is there contracted into a narrow pass watered by the Arvo. That valley, according to tradition, was once a lake. *Samæns*, a little town, in a valley, near the abbey of Sixt. *Chamouni*, Campimonitum, a village, in a valley surrounded by Glaciers covered with snow during a great part of the year, near the eastern border of the dutchy.

3. *Genevois* was erected into a dutchy A. D. 1533; and in 1659, the last duke dying without issue, it devolved to Savoy. Bounded by Faucigny,

cigny, proper Savoy and the Rhone, it consists of mountains and cultivated plains. *Annecy*, Anneciacum, the principal town, formerly more considerable, is well built, containing a cathedral, an old castle, several convents, and 8000 inhabitants, about 10 leagues south of Geneva, on the north extremity of a lake of the same name at the efflux of a canal that terminates in the rapid Sier, a river which runs N. W. to the Rhone. In this place are several monuments of antiquity. Its environs consist of gentle eminences covered with vines, and a well cultivated plain. *Thones*, a strong little town, containing about 1500 inhabitants, on the Sier, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Annecy. *La Roche*, Rupes Allobrogum, a town containing 2000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a declivity, about 8 leagues N. N. E. of Annecy, in a fertile and agreeable territory, watered by the Arvo. *St. Julian*, *Karrouge*, *Chene*, *Gaillard*, &c. merit no description.

4. *Proper Savoy*, erected into a dutchy A. D. 1416, is 10—15 leagues in length, and 8—9 in breadth. Lying southward of the foregoing counties, it is diversified with hills, gentle eminences, and plains. *Chambery*, Camberiacum, the capital of Savoy, formerly the ducal residence, and the birth place of St. Real, Vaugelas, Chales, &c. is a meanly built dirty town, with narrow streets, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate 46 miles south of Geneva, at the conflux of two small streams, in a spacious and delightful valley, surrounded by hills which here form three chains or ridges. Both the town and citadel are fortified in the ancient manner with high walls and deep ditches. The prospect thence is admirably diversified, consisting of plains, eminences, rocks, mountains clothed with forests, meadows, vineyards, villages, and seats. It is 133 miles N. W. of Turin. *Rumilly*, a town containing 3500 inhabitants, and formerly fortified, in an elevated plain, near the confluence of the Seran and Sier. Its walls and castle were demolished by the French in 1630. *Yenne*, Epauna or Ejauna, formerly a considerable walled

town,

town, now a decayed place, near the Rhone. *Echelles*, oppidum Scalorum, a small town, or village, with a castle in ruins, about 4 leagues S. W. of Chambery, on the Guier-le-Vif, which forms the western boundary of the dutchy, in a narrow valley. Near it a road was hewn through the rocks by Charles Emanuel II. as appears from an inscription on a pillar erected A. D. 1670. The neighbouring eminences are covered with forts. *Aix*, Aquæ Gratianæ, or Allobrogum, an ancient and small town, famous for its mineral waters and hot baths known to the Romans, a few miles north of Chambery, at the foot of a hill, not far from Bourget lake which rises and falls at unequal intervals. *Mians*, an abbey of Franciscans, on an eminence in a valley which leads from Chambery to Montmeilan. In its vicinity are the abysses. *Montmeilan* or Montmelian, a small town, noted for its good wine and excellent fruit, at the head of three vallies, 9 miles S. S. E. of Chambery, partly on a plain and partly on a declivity, bathed by the Isere. Its castle, accessible on one side only, and reckoned an impregnable fortress, was demolished by the French A. D. 1706, but afterwards was repaired. The neighbouring part of the country is picturesque. Vineyards, castles, towers, &c. are scattered on the acclivities and summits of the hills. From Montmeilan to Lanebourg, the road lies along the bank of the river Arc, which rises in mount Iseran, and joins the Isere near Montmelian. *Aigue-belle*, a place of little note, formerly defended by a castle, 14 miles eastward of Montmeilan, on the Arc not far from its influx into the Isere, in a bottom surrounded by mountains.

5. The barren county of *Tarentaise*, south of Faucigny, contains some fertile vallies, productive lead mines, and the following places, viz. *Monstiers*, or Moustiers, Monasterium, anciently Forum Neronis Centronum, a small town and archbishop's see, containing 2 churches and 3 convents, in a narrow valley watered by the Isere at the influx of the Doren, about 30 miles eastward of Chambery. The approach to it lies through narrow defiles bordered with precipices and torrents. *Centron*, formerly

formerly a town and the capital of the Centrones, now an inconsiderable village.

6. *Maurienne* is a semicircular valley clothed with pastures, reaching upwards of 50 miles in length from Charbonneres in Savoy to mount Cenis, and containing 120 parishes. *St. Jean de Maurienne*, a mean open town and bishop's see, 45 miles S. E. of Chambery, in a valley bathed by the Arc. It contains a cathedral, a parish church, two convents, and 3000 inhabitants. Near this place the roads among the mountains are difficult and dangerous. *La Chambre*, a village on the Arc, 8 miles below or N. N. W. of St. Jean, is composed of decayed and ruinous houses. The roads in that neighbourhood are dangerous, on account of large stones and fragments of rock frequently rolling down from the mountains. *St. Andre*, a small market town near mount Cenis. Its chapel stands on a frightful eminence. *Lanebourg*, a large village of 200 houses, at the foot of mount Cenis. During two months of the year, the sun is hid from the inhabitants of this place. Hence to the top of Cenis is a league. In winter the traveller descends in a sledge within 12 minutes, though the ascent is performed in no less time than two hours. On the summit of the mountain, bounded by others still higher and covered with snow, is a plain or valley containing a lake whence a torrent descends forming several beautiful cascades, and falls into the Doria at Suza. La Grand Croix is the boundary between Savoy and Piedmont. Mount Cenis is 6261 feet above the level of the sea. The plain, or valley, on its summit is 5 or 6 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The lake in that plain is one by one half mile in extent. The passage of the mountain, from Lanebourg to Novalezza, may be easily accomplished in four or five hours; and is not so difficult or dangerous as it has been represented by some travellers.

The province of *Carouge*, erected about thirty years ago, contains a small and flourishing town of the same name, with several villages.

Savoy

Savoy was anciently inhabited by the Allobroges, Nantuates, Centrones, and other tribes, all of whom were subdued by Julius Cæsar. The name of *Sabaudia*, or Savoy, was not known before the fourth century. This province was under the dominion of the Burgundians A. D. 413, and in 561 was annexed to France. In the year 888, it was included in the new kingdom of Upper Burgundy. This kingdom being re-united to that of Germany in the Xth century, Savoy became a portion of the empire, and its different districts were governed by counts, nominated by the emperor. It was erected into a dutchy A. D. 1416. Victor Amadeus, A. D. 1703, was crowned king of Sicily; but this promotion he enjoyed a few months only; for a Spanish fleet taking possession of Palermo, proclaimed Philip V. there. However, upon his accession to the quadruple alliance, Amadeus obtained from the emperor, A. D. 1730, the island of Sardinia as a compensation for the loss of Sicily. In the same year he was succeeded by his son Charles Emanuel II. During the first part of his reign, this prince was engaged in war with the emperor, and afterwards with France and Spain: but peace was restored A. D. 1748 by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The Principality of PIEDMONT, a part of ancient Lombardy, and so called from its vicinity to the Alps, is bounded on the north by Savoy and Valais, on the east by Milan and Montferrat, on the south by the republic of Genoa and the Mediterranean, on the west by France; lying between 43° 40′ and 45° 50′ north latitude; and between 6° 45′ and 8° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 160 miles from north to south, and 50—70 from west to east.

This principality, diversified with little hills, vallies, and plains, exhibits many picturesque, interesting, and delightful scenes. It consists of a rich, sandy loam, yielding grain, wine, oil, silk, fruits, and pastures. On three sides it is environed by mountains; the most noted of which

are,

are, St Bernard, north of Aoust; mount Cenis; Rochemelon between Fertiere and Novalese; mount Genevre; and mount Viso. In some of those ridges are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. The copper mines of the dutchy of Aosta are numerous; and in some places this metal is mixed with antimony, arsenic, and zinc. In the upper regions, near Macugnaga, are mines of gold found in marcasite and quartz. In the valley of Sezia are the gold mines of St Maria and Cavavecchia. To the eastward of mount Blanc, a rich vein of cobalt has been discovered, and black lead has been found near the baths of Binay.

The principal rivers are the following, viz. The Doria baltea, or major, that descends from the mountains N. W. of the dutchy of Aoust, runs S S. E. and loses itself in the Po, westward of Verruca: The Doria riparia, or minor, whose source is in mount Genevre, whence it proceeds, in a circuitous channel, S. E. to the Po, near the capital; the Cluson, which originates in the mountains east of the source of Doria riparia, and flows S. S. E. to the Po: The Po, which descends from mount Viso, and runs N. E to Montferrat, augmented on either hand by many considerable streams. The Stura, from mount Argentiera, runs eastward, and falls into the Tanaro, near Cherasco. The Tanaro rises in the Apennines west of Ormea, and runs N. E. to augment the Po below Alessandria. The origin of the Bormia is in the Apennines, S. E. of Ceva, and its course is N. E. to the Tanaro, near Alessandria.

The chief exports are thrown silk sent to England and Lyon, cattle, hemp, thread, and cordage. The imports are, broad cloths and linen from Great Britain, some woollen goods from France, linens, iron, copper, sugar, and drugs of all sorts, &c. The wine made in Piedmont is not all good. Rice is a great object of culture in some provinces.

Piedmont is commonly divided into several small provinces, containing about 50 earldoms, 15 marquisites, 20 abbeys, and many lordships.

It

It is now resolved into six departments, viz. Doire, Sesio, Marengo, Tanaro, Stura, and Po.

I. PRINCIPATO DEL PIEMENTO, or the Principality of Piedmont, properly so called, is subdivided into 12 districts, as follows:

1. The fertile and delightful district of Turin contains, TURIN, Torino, anciently Augusta Taurinorum, the capital of the principality and residence of the king of Sardinia, an ancient, handsomely built, regularly fortified city, of an oval figure, 900 toises from west to east, and 600 in breadth, containing 80,000 inhabitants, is situate in a pleasant plain, at the junction of the Doria and Po, near the foot of the Alps, 93 miles S. W. of Milan, and 94 N. W. of Genoa. Thirty-two streets cross one another at right angles, and the houses are tolerably uniform. The Strada di Po, leading to the palace, is the largest and finest street in the city, about 400 toises in length. The ramparts are three miles in circuit. The citadel a pentagon of great strength; the royal palace; the university, founded A. D. 1406, with a library containing 30 or 35,000 volumes, and about 2000 MSS.; the theatre, 126 feet in length and 96 in breadth, &c. are magnificent structures. The air of this city is thick and damp, and the water bad. Its chief trade is in raw silk and silk stockings, &c. In 1536 it was taken by the French, who retained it 26 years. It fell into their hands in 1630 and 1638; and again they took possession of it in 1798. In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats and royal villas.

La Venerie, a league from Turin, is an elegant royal palace, remarkable for its fine gardens. *Rivoli*, a small town eight miles from the capital, with a royal seat, on an eminence, whence there is a delightful prospect. The road between this place and the capital runs, in a direct line, through fields, meadows, and vineyards, and affords a beautiful prospect. *Supergue*, or Superga, a magnificent religious foundation, on

a high hill, begun to be built in 1715, and finished in 1731. At each end of this fabric are two elegant towers; and from the upper part of the dome there is an extensive view of the adjacent country. *Stupinice*, or Stupinigi, a royal seat built by Giuvara, noted for its fine garden and exquisite fresco painting.

2. The marquisate of *Susa* lies N. W. of the capital. The western part of this district toward Cenis is mountainous; but it gradually opens into agreeable plains as it approaches Turin. *Susa*, an ancient, inconsiderable, walled town, consisting of one broad street, and defended by a garrison, is situate 30 miles W. N. W. of Turin, near the foot of the Alps, on the Doria Riparia. In its neighbourhood are the remains of a marble triumphal arch, erected by king Cottius in honour of Augustus. Le forte *Brunette* is an impregnable fortress near Susa, in a pass between two inaccessible mountains, some miles from Briancon a fort on the French frontier. It has a communication with a fort which commands Susa; and its bastions, mines, magazines, &c. are cut out of the solid rock. The road from Susa to Novalese is along a steep and stony valley. *Novalese*, or Novalezza, a noted but mean village, of 150 houses, at the foot of mount Cenis. The road thence to the summit of the mountain, though steep and rugged, may be travelled on mules, or horses. *St Ambroise*, a small, well built town, at the foot of a hill, on which stands the old abbey of St Michel. *Avigliano*, Villiano, a little town with several monasteries, defended by a castle, not far from Supergo.

3. Les *Vallees*, or district of Pignerol, also called les Vallees d'Angrogne, or du Piemont, are contiguous to the French province of Dauphiné. The three following are the most considerable. 1. The valley of *Lucerne*, southward of Turin, is upwards of 20 miles in length, but of unequal breadth. It is separated from the valley of Queiras by mont de la Croix, whence the river Pelicis descends to water almost the whole valley.

valley. *Lucerne* contains 11 parishes, five of which lie in the plain between Turin and Saluzzo. The parish of Angrogne is a deep valley, to which there is no access but by two passes, the one to the south, and the other to the east. The products of those parts are corn, wine, chesnuts, good fruits of all kinds, and rich pastures. 2. The valley of *Perouse*, 25 miles S. W. of Turin, and so called from a fortress on an eminence which secures its entrance, is a hilly tract about 15 miles in length, watered by the Cluson, which runs S. E. to the Po. It contains nine parishes, abounding in fruits and excellent pastures. The left, or north hand of the river, towards Pignerol, yields plenty of wine. 3. The narrow valley of St Martin is upwards of 20 miles in length, and accessible only by a cavity no broader than the rapid brook of Germanasque that runs through it. The lower part of the valley abounds in wine and fruit, the middle in chesnuts, and upper part in pastures. On the surrounding mountains, covered with snow during a great part of the year, are several fine lakes, together with woods and thickets inhabited by white hares, marmottes, bouquetins, wolves, bears, and other wild animals. These vallies have always belonged to Piedmont, and have been rendered famous in history by the persecutions of the Waldenses, especially in 1655. They contain about 8000 inhabitants.

In the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to Sardinia the following vallies and districts in that part of the Alps which lies contiguous to Piedmont, viz. *Cluson*, or Pragela, a pleasant valley bordering on those of Perouse and St Martin, and containing six churches and the fortress of Fenestrelles, on the bank of the Cluson: *Oulx*, which contains Exilles, formerly Ocellum, a little town defended by four bastions, with a castle on a neighbouring hill: *Cezane* and *Bardonache*, which, with Oulx, were formerly included in Dauphiné: *Pignerol*, a walled town, once a strong fortress in which state criminals were sometimes confined, and reckoned one of the keys of Italy, long possessed by France, but ceded to Sar-

dinia A. D. 1713, its fortifications being demolished. It is situate in the valley of Perouse.

4. The marquisate of *Saluzzo*, 35 miles S. S. W. of Turin, including mount Viso, and watered by the Po, contains *Saluzzo*, Augusta Vagiennorum, a small town, with a cathedral and eight religious houses, on the declivity of a hill, on whose summit is a castle, two leagues to the right of the Po, not far from the Alps: the walls of this place were demolished in 1690. *Revello*, Rupellum, a little town, with a castle, on an eminence. *Staffarda*, a cistercian abbey, near the Po, where the French gained a victory in 1690. *Dronero*, Draconerium, a small town on the Maira, over which is a bridge of great height, at the entrance into a valley of the same name that contains six parishes. *Demont*, a strong little town, with a castle on a rock, in the middle of a populous valley watered by the Stura, about eight leagues southward of Saluzza. *Carmagnola*, a considerable, fortified, trading town, defended by a citadel. It was taken by the French June 1691, but was recovered by the imperialists. *Castiglion*, a small town, in a fertile and agreeable territory watered by the Po.

5. The district of *Savigliano*, to the eastward of Saluzzo, and on the right hand of the Po, contains *Savigliano*, formerly a fortress, at present an inconsiderable town, in a plain between the rivers Maira and Grana, or Vrana, a few miles eastward of Saluzzo. Its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1706. *Carignan*, formerly a place of some strength, now a small open town, pleasantly situate on the Po, 12 miles south of Turin, in the road to Savigliano. *Cavaler-Maggiore*, a little town, not far below, *i. e.* north of Savigliano.

6. The district of *Ivrea*, 15 miles north of Turin, was ceded to Savoy by the duke of Mantua, A. D. 1631. *Ivrea*, Eporedia, an ancient, regularly built, trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, situate at the entrance into a valley between two hills, on the Dorea Baltea, defended by

by several forts. *Chivas*, a strong little town, containing several churches and religious houses, 10 miles N. N. E. of Turin, near the influx of the rivulet Orco into the Po.

7. *Chieri*, or Quiers, a hilly, fertile, and agreeable district, opposite to Turin, on the right hand of the Po. *Chieri*, Carrea, formerly a republic, a small, manufacturing, and trading town, on a declivity, environed by gentle eminences. Its fortifications were long ago demolished. It carries on a considerable trade in all kinds of stuffs and cloths. *Monte Caliere*, Montcalier, a little town, eight miles south-west of Chieri, in a fruitful tract bathed by the Po. To this place Victor Amadeus II. having abdicated the crown, retired. *Villa nuova d'Asti*, a small town, whose fortifications are in ruins, east of Chieri.

8. The county of *Asti* is a fruitful and populous territory, 20 miles south-east of Chieri, and watered by the Tanaro a considerable stream that runs eastward to the Po. *Asti*, Asta Pompeia, an indifferently built, and thinly inhabited town, containing many churches and convents, on the Tanaro, about 11 leagues south-east of Turin, in a plain or valley environed by hills: its castle and fortifications are in ruins. From Asti to Alessandria, the road is sandy, and in some places indifferent. The products are corn, mulberry trees, and vines. *Ceva*, a little town, containing a fort, a collegiate church, and several convents, in a valley bathed by the Tanaro. *Garezzo* and *Ormea*, on the Tanaro, are places of little note. *Verruco*, a little town on an eminence, formerly a strong place, defended by a castle almost impregnable, on the Po, 20 miles below, *i. e.* north-east of Turin. Its fortifications were demolished A. D. 1705.

9. *Cherasco*, a small district, 20 miles south-west of Asti, and 30 S. S. E. of Turin. Its capital of the same name is a strong town, containing 5000 inhabitants, on a hill near the conflux of the Stura and Tanaro. It is well built, but not populous.

10.

10. *Fossano*, a small district, contains an inconsiderable town and bishop's see of the same name, among the mountains, on the river Stura, 10 miles above, *i. e.* S. S. W. of Cherasco; and other places of little note.

11. The district of *Coni*, 40 miles south of Turin, is watered by the river Stura. *Coni*, Coneum, is a small town defended by a citadel which was never taken, except by the Earl of Harcourt in 1641. It is situate at the conflux of the Gesso and Stura, whose united streams run northward to the Tanaro. A canal extends thence to Carmagnolo. *Villafallet* and *Busca*, on the Maira; *Entracque*, on the Gesso; and *Vinadio*, are inconsiderable places.

12. *Mondovi* is a populous district, partly mountainous, partly level and fertile, 18 miles south of Cherasco, between Ceva and Coni. *Mondovi*, Mons vici, or Mons Regalis, is a town and bishop's see, situate at the foot of the mountains, on the Elero, six miles to the left of the Tanaro, containing a decayed university, many religious houses, and about 8000 inhabitants. The adjacent country yields excellent wine, good chesnuts, and fine marble. *Bene* was formerly a place of some strength; and *Marsaglia* is famous for a victory gained there by Catinat.

II. The province of Nice, a mountainous but fruitful territory, now subject to France, is bounded on the north by Piedmont, on the east and south by the state of Genoa and the Mediterranean, on the west by Provence, to which it was formerly annexed; lying in 44° north latitude, and 7° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 45 miles from north to south, and 25—50 from west to east. It contains six counties or districts, as follows:

1. The county of *Tenda*, about 12 leagues N. N. E. of Nice, consisting of mountains and agreeable vallies, with a small town of the same name, on a declivity bathed by a rivulet that runs southward, and falls into

into the sea at Ventimiglia. The passage of Tenda across the mountains is more difficult than that of mount Cenis.

2. The county of *Broglio*, with a small town of the same name, lying among the mountains, 30 miles N. N. W. of Nice. The rapid Var and the Esteron form the common boundary between this county and France, except in some parts where the line of division runs along the summits of the mountains.

3. The marquisate of *Dolce Aqua*, watered by the Navia, and fruitful in wine and oil: Its town of the same name defended by a fort. *Perinaldo*, the birth place of Cassini; *Apricola*, &c. are places of little note.

4. The county of *Nice*, lying on the sea coast, in 43° 45′ north latitude, remarkable for the temperature of its climate. *Nice*, Nicea, Nexaia, Nizza, the capital, is a small, tolerably built, maritime town, near the foot of the Alps, at the mouth of the Paglione, on the left hand of the Var, containing a cathedral, eight parish churches, 13 religious houses, and 12,000 inhabitants; 152 miles north-east of Marseilles, by Toulon and Frejus. Toward the west it is fortified with a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle. The streets of the old town are narrow and crooked; but those of the new town are wide and straight, with handsome houses. The suburbs are principally inhabited by foreigners. Its harbour is convenient for small vessels, but exposed to the south wind. The adjacent country is pleasant and delightful, the whole plain being highly cultivated with vines, pomegranates, almonds, oranges, lemons, and all kinds of vegetables. The hills are shaded to the top with olive trees, among which villas and country houses are interspersed. Winter is warm and agreeable; in March and April, cold east and north-east winds prevail; autumn is usually wet; and summer intolerably hot. The air, in general, is serene, dry, elastic, and impregnated with salt. At *Cimea* are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, temple, aqueduct, bath, &c. two miles from Nice. The environs of those places exhibit a perpetual

perpetual spring. The enjoyments which such a country might be expected to yield are, however, not without some abatement. The heat in summer is intense; and reptiles and vermin abound, such as vipers, snakes, scorpions; fleas, bugs, and particularly gnats, become intolerable nuisances all the year round. *Torbia*, Trophæa Augusti, Villa Martis, is a town of 200 houses, in a plain bounded by three hills, near which are some Roman antiquities. *Sospello*, Hospitellum, a town containing four churches and 4000 inhabitants, on the Vibera. *Saorgio*, a small place defended by a fort, on a peninsule formed by the rivulets Bendola and Rodia. Beyond the Rodia, on a steep rock, is an old castle. *Villa Franca*, a little town to the eastward of Nice, between the foot of a hill and bottom of a gulph, bounded by two promontories called Monthoron and Malalengua, on each of which there is a small fort.

5. The principality of *Oneglia*, 45 miles north-east of Nice, environed by the Genoese territories, and divided into three vallies abounding in wine, oil, and fruits. *Oneglia* is a little trading town on the sea coast. *Maro* and *Prela* are inconsiderable places.

6. The valley of *Barcelonetta*, yielding good pasture, lies at the north-west extremity of the principality, on the frontiers of Dauphiné and Provence. It was ceded by France A. D. 1760. Its town of the same name, situate on an eminence, was founded, A. D. 1230, by Raymond Berenger.

III. The dutchy of MONTFERRAT is bounded on the west and north by Piedmont, on the east by the dutchy of Milan, and on the south by the republic of Genoa; lying in 45° north latitude, and in 8° 20′ longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 60 miles from north to south, and 30—38 from west to east. Consisting of mountains and fruitful vallies, it abounds in corn and muscadine wine; and contains about 200 market towns, villages, and seats. Erected into a dutchy by the emperor

ror Maximilian II. it was entirely ceded to Sardinia, A. D. 1708. It is divided into *upper* and *lower*; the former containing the provinces of Alba and Acqui, the latter those of Casal and Trino.

Casal, the capital of the dutchy, formerly a strong town, now an inconsiderable place, containing four churches and nine convents, in a fruitful country watered by the Po, about 15 leagues north-east of Turin. Beside its fortifications, it was defended by a fort and citadel with six bastions; but these were demolished A. D. 1706. *Trino*, a small, and formerly a strong town, thrice besieged and taken in the XVIIth century; is environed by a marsh, above 10 leagues north-east of Turin, not far from the north bank of the Po. *Alba*, Alba Pompeia, an old town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, five churches, and seven convents, on the Tanaro, 30 miles S. S. E. of Turin. *St Damiano*, or Domino, formerly a place of some strength, now dismantled. *Acqui*, Aquæ Statellorum, an ancient and small town, famous for its warm baths, 34 miles to the eastward of Alba, on the Bormida a stream that runs north to the Tanaro.

IV. A portion of the dutchy of Milan, at different periods ceded by the house of Austuria to that of Savoy, extends along the west border of Lago Maggiore and the river Tesino, southward beyond the Po, almost to the confines of the Genoese territories. By the treaty of Turin A. D. 1708, and by that of Worms in 1743, the following provinces were annexed to the dominions of the duke of Savoy, viz. those of *Alessandria* and *Valenza*, in 45° north latitude, watered by the Tanaro and the Po. *Alessandria*, originally called Cæsaria, an indifferently built walled town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, 14 churches, 17 convents, and 12,000 inhabitants, defended by a strong citadel, in a flat and marshy tract, on the Tanaro, about 17 leagues S. E. of Turin. In 1796, both the town and fortress were delivered up to the French.

To the east of Alessandria is Marengo, noted for a victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians. *Valenza*, the capital of Lomellina, a strong town with a citadel on an eminence bathed by the Po, 8 miles above the influx of the Tanaro. *Candia*, a considerable town, and birth place of Alexander V. north of Valenza, N. E. of Lumello, and S. W. of Milan. *Lumello*, anciently the residence of the kings of Lombardy, at present a mean village near the Gogna, in a cognominal but insalubrious territory abounding in rice, about 10 miles N. E. of Valenza. *Mortara*, a mean place, but formerly a fine fortification, 7 miles north of Lumello, and 24 S. W. of Milan. In that neighbourhood Charlemagne defeated Didier king of Lombards.

The district of *Sesia*, composed of several vallies watered by a river of the same name which falls into the Po below Casal, was ceded to Savoy in 1743. It lies 65 miles N. E. of Turin, and 20 north of Vercelli, containing Varallo, Borgo di Sesia, San Maiolo, and other inconsiderable market towns.

By the treaty of Vienna, A. D. 1736, Savoy obtained as fiefs of the empire the three following districts, viz. 1. *Novarese*, a district partly hilly and partly level, containing *Novara*, the birth place of Peter Lombard, a well built fortified town and bishop's see, agreeably situate on an eminence between two rivers, in a fine country, 10 miles N. E. of Vercelli. It has a cathedral, 7 churches and 18 convents. The tract between Novara and Vercelli is well adapted to the cultivation of rice. Trecasto, Cerano, Romagnano, Orta on the border of a small lake of the same name that has a communication with lago Maggiore, are market towns of little note. 2. *Tortonese*, a district between Alessandria and the republic of Genoa. *Tortona*, or *Dertona*, the capital, is an ancient but mean, walled town at the foot of a hill, with a strong citadel on an eminence bathed by the Screvia, 15 miles eastward of Alessandria, 9 south of the Po, and 40 north of Genoa. In 1745 it was taken by the Spanish

Spanish troops, after a siege of 14 days; and in 1796 it was given up to the French. 3. The lordship of Fedele, Torre di Rotti, Gravedo and Campo Maggiore; the first lying in Lomellina, the second in the vicinity of Tortonese, and the two last between Acqui and the state of Genoa.

The following districts were ceded to Sardinia by the treaty of Worms A. D. 1743, viz. Vigevanasco, Ossola, a portion of Pavese and Bobio. *Vigevano* is a small fortified town, defended by a castle on a rock, pleasantly situate on the river Tesino, 18 miles N. W. of Pavia in the road to Novara. *Arona*, a little town, on a declivity, bathed by the south end of lago Maggiore, about 5 leagues north of Novara. Here is a brass statue of Charles Boromeo, 25 cubits in height exclusive of the pedestal. Omegna on Orta lake, Palanza near lago Maggiore, Ugogna, Dossola, Ponse Mayo, and Mergozzo, are inconsiderable towns in the district of Ossola, between the western border of lago Maggiore and the confines of Switzerland. *Voghera* is a small place, about 9 miles N. E. of Tortona, on the Staffora a little stream that runs northward to the Po. In its environs a considerable quantity of silk is manufactured. *Bobbio*, a thinly inhabited town about 10 leagues S. E. of Tortona, near the border of the dutchy of Parma, on the Trebia a river that descends from the Genoese Alps, runs northward, and falls into the Po near Placentia.

V. The lordship of *Verceil*, an indifferently fruitful territory, is watered by several streams which run eastward to the Sesia whose course is the common boundary between this province and the dutchy of Milan. *Vercelli*, or Verceil, the capital, is a considerable, regularly built, thinly peopled town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, 12 churches, 2 abbeys, 19 convents, 5 hospitals, and 18,000 inhabitants, at the influx of a small river into the Sesia, 45 miles N. E. of Turin. The fortifica-

tions of this place, demolished by the French in 1705, or 1709, now lie in ruins. *Biella*, Bugella, a small flourishing town, containing 5 churches, 8 convents, and about 6000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on an eminence bathed by the river Cerva, 18 miles eastward of Vercelli. *St. Ya* on the Naviglio, Gattinara on the Sesia, Andorno, Masserano, &c. are inconsiderable places.

VI. The dutchy, or valley, of *Aoust* is a mountainous territory, in 45° 30′ north latitude, including *little* and part of *great* St. Bernard and mount Rosa; the last nearly approaching mount Blanc in height, being upwards of 15,000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants of this dutchy are disfigured by monstrous wens, and seldom stir out of their vallies. The river *Doria Baltea* descends from St. Bernard, and runs S. S. E. through the middle of the valley to the Po. *Aosta*, Augusta Prætoria, is a small town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, 4 churches, and 4 convents, pleasantly situate on the Doria Baltea, at the foot of the Alps, in a bottom where several fruitful vallies terminate, about 35 miles northward of Turin. Its environs are agreeable; but the prospect on either hand is confined by mountains. Here are some Roman antiquities, viz. a triumphal arch, an amphitheatre, &c. *Verrez*, Vitricium, a market town with a castle, 12 miles S. E. of Aosta. *Bardo*, a mean place, with a fort on a rock which defends a narrow entrance into a valley. *Cormaggiore*, a market town of 288 houses, noted for its mineral spring, situate in a pleasant valley abounding in grain and fruit. To the eastward there is a labyrinth supposed to have been originally a copper mine. In that neighbourhood is mount Cramont 1405 toises above the level of the sea. *Val de Cogne*, watered by a rivulet of the same name, contains 18 villages; and the adjacent mountains abound in iron and copper.

VII.

VII. The island of *Sardinia*, environed by the Mediterranean sea, and separated from Corsica by the strait of Bonifacio, lies between 38° 55′ and 41° 15′ north latitude, and between 8° 8′ and 9° 50′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 140 miles from north to south, and 60—85 from west to east. It is intersected by several ridges of mountains, most elevated in the northern districts, which abound in metals and minerals. There are extensive and fertile plains toward the south, yielding grain, wine, oil, fruits and pastures. The marshy tracts in many parts of the country render the air unhealthy. The inhabitants, oppressed by the nobility and clergy, neither apply with vigour to the cultivation of the soil, nor to trade. Round the coast are sea ports spacious and deep enough to receive the largest ships, besides inferior ones for smaller vessels.

This island was anciently occupied by the Carthaginians. The air being insalubrious on account of many marshes, it was converted into a place of banishment by the Romans. Taken by the Vandals, afterwards by the Saracens in the VIIth century, and sometime divided between the republics of Pisa and Genoa, it was at length bestowed by the Pope on the kings of Aragon, in whose hands it remained till the year 1708, when it was reduced by an English admiral. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the Emperor, who exchanged it for Sicily with the Duke of Savoy, A. D. 1718. Before the late revolution, it was governed by a viceroy, and divided into two provinces, containing 280,000 inhabitants. In *Capo di Cagliari*, or the southern province, are the following places of note. *Cagliari*, or Calari, the capital, the viceroy's residence, the seat of an university founded in 1606, and an archbishop's see, is a large town, divided into upper and lower, containing 20,000 inhabitants, defended by a castle and other fortifications, on the south coast, at the bottom of a capacious bay. The upper town is walled, and tolerably built; but the lower, near the shore, is dirty, unwholesome,

some, and poorly inhabited. The harbour is secure, and conveniently situate for trade. *St Pantaleo* and *Palma di Solo* are mean places; the former situate on the ruins of Dolio, and the latter near those of Sulci.

Villa d'Iglisias, a small town of some strength, near the west coast, about 35 miles west of the capital. *Oristagni*, a fortified but thinly inhabited town, in a fertile tract, at the mouth of a cognominal river, on a bay of the same name, near the middle of the west coast, 50 miles north-west of Cagliari. *Ales*, Alesia, a mean inland town, E. N. E. of Oristagni.

Capo di Logodori, the northern province, contains *Sassari*, a considerable, slightly fortified town, and archbishop's see, containing 30,000 inhabitants, near the north-west extremity of the island, not far from the sea coast, in a plain watered by the Fiuminargia. *Bosa*, a little town and port on the west coast, near the mouth of a river of the same name, almost equidistant from Sassari and Oristagni. *Algheri*, a town and bishop's see, advantageously situate on a bay, with a good port, between Sassari and Bosa. *Castel Aragon*, a little fortified town, with a port, on the north coast, not far from the mouth of the river Coguinas. *Terra nuova*, a small town and port, at the bottom of a gulph on the north-east coast, built on the ruins of Olbia.

About forty small islands lie scattered on the coasts of Sardinia. That of *Asinara*, or Zanara, is the most considerable and populous. It is situate near the north-west extremity of the island, about 15 miles in length, and one or two in breadth. Near Terra nuova are the islands of *Tavolaro* and *Boscuda*. *St Antogio* or Antioca, and *Pietro*, are two small islands opposite to the south-west coast. The former, upwards of 20 miles in circuit, abounds in lead mines. The latter, somewhat less, has an excellent port. The isles *de la Madelena* lie on the north coast, in the strait of Bonifacio. Most of those islands, and others not named, abound in forests and fruits.

Austrian

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS IN LOMBARDY.

Those dominions, before the late revolution, consisted of the dutchy of Mantua, with the greater part of that of Milan.

I. The dutchy of *Milan* is bounded on the west by Piedmont; on the north by Switzerland; on the east and south by the Venetian states, the dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and the republic of Genoa; lying between 8° 35′ and 10° 30′ east longitude from Greenwich, and between 44° 50′ and 46° north latitude; being 20—60 miles from west to east; 75 from north to south; and upwards of 200 from north-west to south-east; containing 1,116,800 inhabitants.

It is one of the most fertile and delightful countries in Europe. The soil is chiefly a strong loam; and the climate is milder in the mountainous tracts than in the plains. The lands, in general, are inclosed; and, watered by numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and canals, they yield grain, fruit, pastures, and excellent wine. The cattle, cheese, and diaries of the dutchy are esteemed; there are manufactures of wool and silk; and artisans in gold, silver, steel, and crystal, abound. The most considerable lakes are the following, viz. *Lago Maggiore*, Lacus Verbanus, 30 miles in length, 2—3 in breadth, and in some places 200 feet in depth. On all sides it is surrounded by hills planted with vineyards, and interspersed with handsome seats. Above the vineyards are plantations of chesnut trees. The shores are bordered with charming walks and alleys. Traversed from north to south by the river Tesino, it contains several islands, two of which are called the Boromean islands, 59 miles north-west of Milan. *Isola Bella*, the most noted of those islands, in the middle of last century was a barren rock; but is now covered with a sufficient depth of earth, brought hither, at an immense expense, by water.

On

On the west end of it, there is a fine palace, containing choice paintings and other curiosities. The garden is formed of terraces, rising one above the other, planted with flowers and fruit trees, and decorated with arbours, fountains, statues, &c. The uppermost terrace, in form of an oblong square, is about 50 paces long. *Isola Madre*, about one mile from Bella, contains a mansion-house, garden, and terraces.—*Lago di Lugano* is a lake 18 miles in length, between Maggiore and Como, (see Switzerland.)—*Lago di Como* is upwards of 30 miles from north to south. An arm of this lake, projecting to the south-east, at length becomes a regular river called the Adda, which runs south-east by Lodi, and falls into the Po below Placentia. Several canals have been constructed to open a communication between the rivers, to fertilize the country, and facilitate commerce.

The dutchy of Milan contains the following districts:

1. The *Milanese*, a well watered and fruitful territory, containing several places of note. *Milan*, Mediolanum, the capital, and an archbishop's see, is one of the finest cities in Italy, containing 118,000 inhabitants. Situate in a fertile plain, watered by the Olana and Lambro, it is environed with a wall and rampart 5000 toises in circuit, including a strong citadel of six bastions, 93 miles N. E. of Turin. Some of its streets are straight and spacious, but most of them are narrow and irregular. Near the centre of the city stands the cathedral, a vast gothic pile of marble, upwards of 450 feet long, 280 wide, with a cupola 238 high, from which there is an extensive prospect of Lombardy and the Alps. In a chapel of this church is the invaluable coffin of rock crystal, wherein the body of Charles Boromeo is deposited. The archbishop's palace is a spacious building, and St Alexander's church, for marble, sculpture, painting, stucco work, is one of the most elegant in Italy. In the Ambrosian college, founded by Frederick Boromeo, 16 professors teach gratis: and in its library are 50,000 printed volumes, and 10,000 MSS.

The

The great hospital is a fine structure liberally endued. In 1764, an academy was founded for sculpture and architecture; and in 1777, an academy for agriculture, sciences, and manufactures. This city, built by the Gauls, has been 40 times besieged, 20 times taken, and 4 times almost demolished. Here are all sorts of manufactures, especially silk brocades, and other stuffs, with admirable works in steel and crystal. Its environs are decorated with gardens, orchards, and seats. About two miles thence, at Simonetta, there is an echo which repeats the sound of a man's voice 40 times.

Monsa, Moguntiacum, an inconsiderable town on the river Lambro, where the kings of Lombardy, and afterwards the emperors of Germany, were crowned. *Bicoca*, a village where the French were defeated by the Imperialists A. D. 1522. *Cassano*, a small town on the Adda, 15 miles eastward of Milan. Here Prince Eugene defeated the Duke of Vendome A. D. 1705; and near this place two canals run from the Adda, one to the Lambro and the other to the Serio. *Melzo*, a little manufacturing town on the river Molgora. *Marignano*, or Melignano, a small town ten or twelve miles S. S. E. of Milan, on the Lambro, near which Francis I. defeated the Switzers A. D. 1515. *Varese*, a populous market town, in whose neighbourhood is the pilgrimage of Madona del monte.

From the time of the emperor Charles V. who invested his son Philip II. with the Milanese, this country continued annexed to the crown of Spain till the demise of Charles II. During the war about his succession, A. D. 1706, the emperor took possession of it as a fief, and it was confirmed to the house of Austria by the treaty of Baden, in the year 1714, and afterward by the peace of Aix la Chapelle A. D. 1748, except those districts which the house of Austria ceded to the Duke of Savoy. The Queen of Hungary, in 1743, resigned to the king of Sardinia the territory of Vigevanasco, and a small part of the

Pavese, lying between the rivers Po and Tesino: so that lago Maggiore and the Tesino form the common boundary of the two states.

2. That part of the earldom of Anghiera, which lies eastward of lago Maggiore, contains a small market town of the same name, with a castle, opposite to Arona, near the south extremity of the lake, about 15 miles north of Novara, and 30 N. W. of Milan. *Sesto*, a little town on the left bank of the Tesino, and the place of embarkation to those who vizit the Boromean islands.

3. *Como* is a hilly territory, north of the dutchy of Milan, and noted for its extensive and beautiful lake. Its town of the same name, the birth place of Pliny the younger, Catullus, &c. is an ancient, considerable, populous, trading place, situate at the south extremity of the lake, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 25 miles northward of Milan. Here are some ancient inscriptions. In 1774 the number of inhabitants exceeded 13,000. About 16 miles from the town, on the lake, is the fountain of which Pliny remarks that it has a flux and reflux like the sea. The country between this lake and lago Maggiore is pleasantly diversified by hills covered with oak and chesnut trees. *Lecco*, a small trading town, to the eastward of Como, about 30 miles north of Milan, on an arm of the lake whence flows the river Adda. *Fort de Fuentes* is a strong place on a rock, near the north end of the lake, at the mouth of the upper Adda, which traverses the Valteline. This fort was constructed in 1603; but its site is very unhealthy.

4. The *Pavese*, or territory of Pavia, of which the greatest part was, not many years ago, ceded to Sardinia, lies in 45° N. latitude, and 9° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich. It is watered by the Po, and abundantly fruitful. *Pavia*, Ticinum, formerly a famous city, the metropolis of Lombardy, and the residence of 20 monarchs, at present a regular, indifferently built, thinly inhabited town, containing an old cathedral, 18 parish churches, many convents, a strong castle with ruinous fortifications,

tions, and 27,000 inhabitants, situate in a fertile plain, bathed by the rapid Tesino, about 25 miles south of Milan. The Po anciently reached within 500 paces of the town, and is now five miles from it. The university, founded by Charlemagne, was long famous and frequented. Two kings were made prisoners here, viz. Desiderius, by Charlemagne, and Francis I. by Charles V. Pavia was taken by the Duke of Savoy A. D. 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; by the Austrians in 1746; and by the French in 1796. Most of the public edifices are of brick. In the Augustine convent, Boethius was interred. The Tesino being broad and deep, vessels of considerable burden come from the Po up to the town, and the exportation of corn, hemp, cheese, and wine, is considerable. At *Certosa*, a Carthusian convent, a few miles north of Pavia, the French were defeated by the Imperialists A. D. 1525. *Trivolzo*, an inconsiderable place near the canal of Abiagrasso.

5. The fruitful district of *Lodi* contains a considerable walled town of the same name, built by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, on an eminence, in a plain watered by the Adda, 25 miles south-east of Milan, and 27 north-east of Pavia. It has a cathedral, 17 parishes, many convents, a castle of some strength, and 12,000 inhabitants. In May 1796, this town was taken by the French, who forced the passage of the bridge, and compelled the Austrians to retreat with considerable loss. Here, and in the neighbourhood, is made the famous Parmesan cheese. The number of cows kept in this little province is about 30,000, and the inhabitants receive commonly L.70,000 a-year for cheese exported. *Lodi* Vecchio, Laus Pompeia, formerly a flourishing city, but A. D. 1158 destroyed out of envy by the people of Milan, now a mean place, three Italian miles from the modern town. Codogno, *Angelo*, *Mocastorna*, are places of little note.

6. The *Cremonese*, or territory of Cremona, on the left hand of the Po, in 46° 10′ north latitude, abounds in flax, honey, wine, and fruits. Its capital, of the same name, is an ancient, indifferently built, walled city, and bishop's see, five Italian miles in circuit, containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, in a delicious plain watered by the Po, 15 miles east of Placentia. The streets are straight and broad, and some of the public edifices are handsome. The university, founded by the emperor Sigismund, is in no repute. Prince Eugene, A. D. 1702, surprised Villeroy the French general, and carried him off, though the town had a garrison of 6000 men. The Prince entered it through a subterraneous passage, formerly an aqueduct, and returned the same way with little loss. In 1796 this town surrendered to the French without resistance. *Pizzighitone*, a little town with a castle, a few miles N. W. of Cremona, near the conflux of the Serio and Adda. Here Francis I. was sometime detained prisoner. *Fontanella*, *Soresma*, *Bina*, *Castel-Penzona*, *Casal Maggiore*, are inconsiderable places.

II. The Dutchy of *Mantua*, environed by the Dutchies of Modena and Milan, and the State of Venice, lies in 45° 10′ north latitude; watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Menzo or Mincio, the Secchia, and other streams; being 16 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth; containing about 200,000 inhabitants. The soil produces grain, hemp, flax, pastures, fruits, and some wine.

In the war concerning the Spanish succession, the Duke of Mantua, having declared for France, was put to the bann of the empire, and his estates were confiscated A. D. 1707. From that time, Mantua became a part of the hereditary estates of the house of Austria. *Mantua*, the capital of the dutchy, the birth place of Tasso, and a bishop's see, is an ancient, regularly built, strong town, about four miles in circuit, containing a spacious ducal palace, a cathedral built by Julio Romano, and decorated

decorated with paintings of the best masters, an university founded in 1625, 20 parish churches, many chapels, hospitals, and convents, three suburbs, and 12 or 14,000 inhabitants. The streets are long, broad, and straight, with handsome squares, and tolerably built stone houses. It is situate in a lake formed by the Mincio, 20 Italian miles in circuit, and two in breadth. Two bridges, one of which is of great length, lead acros the marsh, and are well fortified. The manufactures, commerce, and population of this place, formerly so flourishing, are now inconsiderable. The principal trade is in the hands of Jews. In June 1796, Mantua was invested by the French, and surrendered in February of the following year; but it was retaken by the Russians in 1799. It is now included in the Italian republic.

La Virgiliana, a ducal seat, two miles from Mantua, is in the vicinity of Pietola, anciently Andes, where Virgil was born. *Caneto*, formerly Berteriac, a small town west of the capital, on the river Oglio, near which two battles were anciently fought. *Luzara*, a little town, 16 miles S. S. W. of Mantua, on the Po, noted for a battle fought in its vicinity between the French and Imperialists A. D. 1734. *S. Benedetto* is a rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 984, near the Po. *Quistello*, a small place on the Secchia, where, A. D. 1734, the Imperialists drove the French and Sardinian forces out of their intrenchments.

The principalities of *Castiglione* and *Solferino*, about 9 leagues in circuit, adjoining to the dutchy of Mantua, were fiefs of the empire. *Castiglione* della Stivera, is a small town N. N. W. of Mantua, on an eminence, containing an old palace, several churches, and 3000 inhabitants, defended by a citadel. *Solferino*, a little market town. *Capriana*, *Medoli*, *&c.* are villages.

III. The dutchy of *Modena*, in 44° 30′ north latitude, is environed by the dutchies of Parma and Mantua, the ecclesiastical state, Tuscany and

and the republic of Lucca; being 50 miles from north to south, 20—35 from west to east, and 80 from south west to north east. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, and pastures. In some parts is found an excellent alcaline earth used as a remedy in several diseases. In Castello di monte, Baronzone and Castello di monte Gibbio are fountains on whose surface an oil floats, which is used in painting, varnishing, and for some medicinal purposes. This dutchy contains the following towns and districts, now a portion of the Italian republic.

1. *Modena*, the capital of the dutchy, the ducal residence, a bishop's see, and the birth place of Fallopi, Tassoni, Montecuculi, &c. is an ancient, large, tolerably built, fortified town, with a strong citadel, containing a ducal palace, a cathedral, many parish churches, and convents, and 25,000 inhabitants; situate in a fertile plain, 42 miles south of Mantua, 30 S. E. of Parma, 25 N. W. of Bologna, and 17 stages N. N. E. of Pisa. The streets, in general, are large, straight, and ornamented with porticos. The university was long under the direction of eminent teachers; and the magnificent college of Charles Boromeo is an academy for 70 or 80 young noblemen. In its vicinity are two mineral springs. In digging wells near the city, when a particular stratum at a certain depth is passed, the water gushes up as from a subterranean lake or river. *Sassuolo*, a small market town with a ducal palace, a few miles south west of the capital, on the river Secchia that runs northward to the Po. About 2 miles hence, at Salsa, in a mountain there is an aperture whence smoke, flame, and ashes are sometimes thrown out. Rubiere on a rivulet of the same name. Formigine, Spezzano, Castel-nuovo, Castel-vetero, Levizano, Torricella Piano, Scandiano, Vignola, &c. are little market towns and villages.

2. The lordship of *Frignano* contains Acquaria, noted for its mineral springs, Fonano, Ronca, Scagli, Sestola, small market towns, south of Modena, near the foot of the Apennine mountains.

3.

3. The valley and lordship of *Carfagnano*, a few leagues from the coast of the Tuscan sea, in 44° 8′ latitude, formerly included in the territory of Bologna, now partly belongs to Lucca and Tuscany, and partly to Modena. In the district annexed to the latter is Castel-Nuovo di Carfagnano, a small town on the Serchio, a stream that descends from the Apennines, runs south and south west, and falls into the gulph of Genoa 8 miles north of Pisa. *Mont Alphonso* is a little place of some strength near Carfagnano.

4. The lordship of *Soraggio*, among the Apennine mountains, contains Metello, Rocca, Campo-grande, and other inconsiderable places.

5. The fertile dutchy of *Reggio* lies between Parma and Modena, in 44° 45′ north latitude. *Reggio*, Regium Lepidi, is a tolerably built fortified town, a bishop's see, and the birth place of Ariosto and of Guido, containing a cathedral, many churches and convents, a considerable number of artists, and 15,000 inhabitants, in a fine country watered by the Tesoni, a small stream that runs northward to the Po. In its cathedral are several fine monuments and images. *Bersello*, or Bresello, a little town, was formerly a place of strength, about 16 miles N. N. W. of Reggio, on the Po. *Canossa*, a castle on a hill, where Matilda entertained pope Gregory VII. and where Henry IV. remained three days in the court supplicating absolution.

6. The small principality of *Corregio*, about 10 miles N. E. of Reggio, contains a little town of the same name, defended by a castle, about 9 leagues eastward of Parma, and 12 N. W. of Bologna. It is the birth place of Corregio a celebrated painter, whose real name was Antonio d'Allagris.

7. The principality of *Carpi* lies on the right hand of the Secchia. Its town of the same name is small, walled and populous, a few miles from Corregio. In that neighbourhood the Imperialists gained a victory A. D. 1701; and Carpi was taken by prince Eugene A. D. 1716.

8.

8. The earldom of *Rivolo*, an immediate fief of the empire, is so called from its chief town, which is inconsiderable, and N. E. of Corregio.

9. The dutchy of *Mirandola*, watered by the Secchia in the lower part of its course, contains a small town of the same name, indifferently fortified and defended by a castle, in a fruitful district, upwards of 20 miles S. S. E. of Mantua, in the road to Bologna. *Concordia*, a little town on the Secchia, a few miles westward of Mirandola.

10. The little principality of *Novellara* lies on the left hand of the Secchia, between Guastalla and Corregio, containing a small town, and some villages.

11. The principalities of *Massa* and *Carrara* lie on the coast of the gulph of Genoa, between the dominions of Florence, Genoa, and Lucca, in 44° 5′ north latitude. *Massa* is an ancient small town and bishop's see, indifferently built and defended by a castle, 4 miles from the sea coast, and 42 N. N. W. of Pisa. *Carrara*, a little town on an eminence, a few miles northward of Massa, at the foot of the Apennines, and famous for the whiteness of its marble. *Lavenza*, an inconsiderable sea port town, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

IV. The dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* are bounded on the west and north by the Milanese, on the east by Modena, and on the south by the territories of Genoa; lying in 44° 45′ north latitude, and 10° 5′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 40—50 miles from north to south, and 45—60 from west to east. Those dutchies were ceded by the house of Austria to the infant Don Philip A. D. 1748. Being of a fertile soil, though badly cultivated, they yield abundance of grain, wine, oil, fruits, and excellent pastures. They are watered by the Trebia, Taro, Parma, and other streams, which run northward to the Po. The Apennines which extend along the south frontier, contain mines of copper and iron.

Parma

Parma is a large, regular, tolerably built, indifferently fortified city and bishop's see, containing a ducal palace partially demolished, an university, a theatre 300 feet long, an academy, 35 churches embellished with fine paintings by Corregio and other eminent artists, and upwards of 36,000 inhabitants. Of a circular form, and surrounded by a wall and ditch about 3 miles in circumference, it is situate in a plain, and divided into two unequal parts by a stream of the same name that loses itself in the Po, 38 miles south east of Placentia, and 32 W. N. W. of Modena. The streets are straight and spacious; and to the south stands a citadel which has a communication with the palace. The inhabitants trade in silk and silk stockings. The Parmesan cheese is made in the district of Lodi. The environs are adorned with many fine seats. The French and Sardinian army, A. D. 1734, having entrenched themselves here, were attacked by the Imperial General Count Mercy, who lost his life in the attempt, upon which his troops were obliged to retire. *Fornova*, a village on the Taro, is noted for a battle between Charles VIII. king of France, and the Duke of Milan and his allies, A. D. 1495. In its vicinity bitumen is found on the surface of several fountains. *Castel Guelfo*, on the Taro, gave name to one of those famous parties which occasioned violent commotions in Germany and Italy. *Soragna*, a little market town, with a castle on the Strone.

Placentia, Piacenza, or Plaisance, is a regular indifferently built decayed, thinly inhabited town, the birth place of Alberoni, and bishop's see, containing about 20,000 inhabitants; in a well cultivated plain, near the influx of the Trebia into the Po. It is environed with a wall about one league and a half in circuit, and defended by a citadel. The ducal palace is large and inelegant, the cathedral in the gothic taste, and the university of little note. The beauty, however, of its churches, houses, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant residence. Its environs are agreeably diversified with vineyards and meadows. In its vicinity a

battle was fought A. D. 1746. The *Via Æmilia* begins here, and reaches as far as Rimini on the Adriatic coast. At *Campo-Morto* Hannibal defeated the Romans. *Macinesso*, a village, near the ruins of Velleia, at the foot of Moria and Rovinasso, two high mountains. *Salzo*, a village, is noted only for its salt works. *Fiorenzola*, a small market town, with a Bernardine abbey, on the rivulet Larda, 14 miles S. S. E. of Placentia in the road to Parma.

Val di Taro, or Stato di Landi, lies among the Apennines, on the Genoese frontiers; containing *Bardi* on the Cevo; *Borgo di Val di Taro*, on the river Taro, 30 miles S. W. of Parma, a small, well built, agreeable village.

Stato Pallavicino, watered by the Po and the Taro, contains *Borgo di S. Domino*, a bishop's see, but a mean place, with a cathedral, 4 parish churches and several convents, in a fertile plain, about two leagues from the ruins of Julia di Chrysopolis. *Bussetto*, a small town with three churches, midway between Parma and Placentia.

The dutchy of *Guastalla*, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, was ceded to the infant Don Philip A. D. 1748. It contains three districts traversed by the Oglio and the Po. *Guastalla*, a small fortified town, where two councils were held, 20 miles S. S. W. of Mantua, on the right hand of the Po. It is famous for a battle between the Imperialists and Spaniards, A. D. 1734, in which the former were defeated. *Sabionetta*, a little neat town, with a castle, in a district between the dutchies of Mantua and Milan. *Bozzolo*, a small, tolerably built, fortified town, on the Oglio, 30 miles north of Parma, and midway nearly between Cremona and Mantua.

The independent principality of *Monaco*, about 3 leagues in length, and half a league in breadth, lies along the sea coast, in the neighbourhood of Nice. *Monaco*, the capital, and residence of the prince, is a small, indifferently built, fortified town, situate on a rock, with a good harbour

harbour for small vessels. *Manton* is larger and more populous than the capital, and a place of some trade, in a pleasant and fruitful plain.

The French, having made themselves masters of the Austrian dominions in Italy, formed a new republic, A. D. 1796 and 1797, at first called the *Cisalpine* and afterwards the *Italian* republic. Besides Austrian Lombardy, and part of the republic of Venice, it comprehends Il Bergamesco, Il Bresciano, Il Cremasco, the dutchy of Modena, the principality of Massa and Carrara, together with the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

The dimensions of several principalities and dutchies, according to the estimate of a French topographer, are as follows:

	Square miles.	No. of inhabitants.		Square miles.	No of inhabitants.
1. Dutchy of Milan	811	116,892	5. Lands obtained from the Duke of Parma, the dutchy of Guastello, Sabionetta, and Bozolla	27	18,000
2. Dutchy of Mantua, and the principalities of Castiglione and Salferino	185	207,331	6. The legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna	1152	775,861
3. The acquired provinces formerly belonging to the republic of Venice, viz. Il Bergamesco, Il Bresciano, and the territories of Verona and Rovigo	463	666,000	7. The territories of the Grisons which belonged to Worms, Cleves, and Valteline	324	87,000
4. Dutchy of Modena, with the principalities of Massa and Carrara	431	460,000	8. Four districts, commonly called Bailiwicks	174	103,000
				3567	2,447,884

This republic is divided into 12 departments and 45 districts.

1. The department of *Agogna*, the western part of Milanese, contains 5 districts, or circles, the principal towns in which are, 1. *Novarra*, an ancient town on an eminence; 2. *Vigevano*, 5 leagues S. W. of Novarra, on the Tesin, defended by a fort; 3. *Domo d'Ossola*, a small town on the brook Tosa, west of Lago Maggiore; 4. *Varallo*, a place of little note in the valley of Sesia; 5. *Arona*, a little town and fort on the border of

Lago Maggiore, and the birth place of Charles Boromeo. *N. B.* From these and the following towns, the districts receive their names.

2. The department of *Del Lario*, watered by the Lario, lies to the eastward of the foregoing, and contains 4 districts, whose chief places are, 1. *Como*, the capital of the department, in a fertile plain, at the extremity of a lake of the same name: 2. *Variso*, an inconsiderable place: 3. *Londrio*, capital of the Valteline, a long valley watered by the Adda, and yielding excellent wine; Chiavenna, a small but well built town, west of the Valteline, in a district formerly subject to the Swiss; Bormio, a little town on the Trudolfo that falls into the Adda: 4. *Lecco*, a trading town on a branch of lake Como.

3. *Olona*, watered by a river of the same name, is divided into 4 districts. 1. *Milan*, the capital of the Italian republic; 2. *Pavia*, a thinly inhabited city; 3. *Monza*, on the Lambro, 3 leagues N. E. of Milan.

4. *Serio*, on a river that descends from the Valteline, contains 4 districts. 1. *Bergamo*, a manufacturing and trading town; 2. *Treviglio*, 12 leagues S. E. of Bergamo; 3. *Clusone*, 3 leagues from lake Iseo; 4. *Breno*, on the Oglio.

5. *Mella*, watered by a stream which runs from Val Trompia, and loses itself in the Oglio at Cremona. There are 4 districts. 1. *Brescia*, on the border of the Garza, west of lake Garda; 2. *Chiari*, an inconsiderable place, on the Oglio; 3. *Verola-Alghisi*, of little note; 4. *Salo*, on the west border of lake Garda, S. E. of Brescia.

6. *Alto-Po*, traversed by the Po, contains 4 districts, whose capitals are, 1. *Cremona*, a thinly inhabited town, south of the Po; 2. *Crema*, a place of some strength, in a plain, on the Serio, 8 leagues N. W. of Cremona; 3. *Lodi*, on the Adda, S. E. of Milan; 4. *Casal*, S. E. of Cremona, on the Po.

7. The department of *Mincio* is traversed by a river of the same name from N. W. to S. E. and contains 4 districts. 1. *Mantua*; 2. *Revero*, an inconsiderable

inconsiderable place, on the Po, S. E. of Mantua; 3. *Verona*, E. N. E. of Mantua, on the Adige; 4. *Castiglione delle Stiviere*, south of Verona, and north of Mantua.

8. *Crostolo* contains 2 districts, whose names and capitals are, 1. *Reggio*, a manufacturing town; 2. *Carrara*, noted for its fine white marble, on the sea coast, near the republic of Lucca.

9. *Panaro*, east of the Apennines, near the source of the Panaro; 2 districts; 1. *Modena*, a large and tolerably built town; 2. *Castelnovo-di Garfagnana*, a small place with a fortress.

10. *Basso-Po*, not far from the mouths of the Po, and gulph of Venice; 3 districts; 1. *Ferrara*, a considerable town, containing a citadel and university; 2. *Commachio*, a little town in a marshy tract, near the sea coast; 3. *Rovigo*, in a tract liable to be inundated by the Po.

11. *Reno*, watered by a stream of the same name, contains 4 districts; 1. *Bologna*, east of Modena; 2. *Imola*, on the Santerno; 3. *Cento*, a small place north of Bologna; 4. *Vergato*, of little note, on the Reno.

12. The department of *Rubicon* contains 5 districts; 1. *Cesena*, a little town on the Savio, at the foot of a hill; 2. *Sorli*, in a plain, between Montona and Ronço; 3. *Faenza*, east of Cesena, on the Lamona; 4. *Ravenna*; 5. *Rimini*, not far from the sea coast.

THE REPUBLIC OF GENOA.

THE territories of this republic, in the form of a crescent, lie along the coast of a gulph of the same name, extending from the town of Vintimiglia on the west to the State of Lucca on the east, *i. e.* from 7° 28′ to 10° 10′ east longitude from Greenwich, about 140 miles in length, and 8—20 in breadth. On the land side it is covered by the Apennine mountains, which separate it from Nice, Piedmont, Monferrat

rat, the Milanese, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. The upper part of the Apennines is destitute of trees and herbage; but the industry of the Genoese has cultivated the lower parts, which are planted with vines, olive and fruit trees. The soil producing little grain, the necessary supplies are brought from Lombardy, Naples, Sicily, and other countries. There are no considerable rivers in this republic. The chief manufactures are those of silk and velvet.

Genoa, anciently the most considerable city in Liguria, was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans. The barbarians, who overturned the Roman empire, took possession of it, but it was rescued out of their hands by Belisarius, and subjected to the eastern Roman emperors. Under the power of the Lombards it continued upwards of a century. Charlemagne having expelled them, Genoa acknowledged for their lords the kings of Germany and the Roman emperors; but by degrees it withdrew its submission, and erected itself into an independent state. In the year 806, the Genoese reduced the island of Corsica, and in the XIth and XIIth centuries distinguished themselves in the Crusades. After a series of conquests, they engaged in a long and troublesome war with Venice, which lasted till the year 1381. By this war, and afterwards by intestine commotions, they were extremely weakened, and obliged to put themselves sometimes under the protection of the emperor, and sometimes under that of the kings of France, or of other princes. At length Andrew Doria, the ablest sea officer of that age, A. D. 1528, restored the liberty of his country, and established its present constitution. Since that period, the Genoese have been frequently engaged in war with neighbouring powers. In the year 1768, they yielded up Corsica to France; in 1797 they adopted the French form of government, and assumed the title of the Ligurian republic.

The Genoese territories are divided into Riviera di Levante, and Riviera di Ponente; containing about 400,000 inhabitants. Some of the hilly

hilly districts are covered with forests, and afford marble of a superior quality: others consist chiefly of barren rocks. The air is salubrious; fruits and vegetables are excellent; but a sufficient quantity of grain for domestic consumption is not produced. The principal manufactures are those of silk and velvet.

Riviera di Levante, on the eastern coast, less fertile than the western division, extends from the capital to the borders of Tuscany.

Genoa, Genua, the capital and seat of the republic, is an ancient, large, irregular, well built, fortified city, in the form of an amphitheatre, partly on a level tract, and partly on an acclivity surrounded by hills, containing a cathedral of the gothic order, incrusted with marble, several elegant palaces, 37 parish churches, and upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is environed by a double wall, the utmost of which is four leagues in extent. The inner wall, one league in circuit, incloses the body of the city. The streets are narrow, steep, and irregular, two excepted, viz. Strada Nuova and Strada Balbi, which are built in an excellent taste. Its port is capacious, but exposed to the south-west wind, though it has a mole on the right and another on the left side of its entrance, leaving between them a passage of about 2,200 feet. On the western mole there is a Pharos about 390 feet in height. The principal manufactures in this place are silks, velvets, and brocades, of which considerable quantities are exported, with wine, oil, and fruits. Some landscapes in the neighbourhood are unparalleled; and the prospects on all hands are inexpressibly beautiful. *Nervi*, a little, tolerably built, manufacturing town, near the coast, in an agreeable territory, a few miles eastward of the capital. *Capo Fino*, a long barren rock, on the extremity of which stands a fort to protect *Porto Fino*, a small town between two hills, with a harbour. *Rapallo*, a small town in the form of an amphitheatre, on a bay of the same name, bounded by C. Fino and C. Sestri, five leagues eastward of Genoa. *Chiavari*, a market town, beyond

yond Rapallo, built by the Genoese in 1167, on the ruins of Claverinum, near the mouth of the Lavagna. The tract along the sea coast, from the Lavagna S. E. to Capo Venere, consists of one barren rock. *Sestri* di Levante, a small, well built town, on a promontory, about eight miles S. E. of the Lavagna. *Monegtia*, a market town, whose environs produce good wine. *Il Porto di Venere*, a mean town, pleasantly situate on an eminence, about 16 leagues S. E. of Genoa, at the entrance into Golfo della Spezza, or Specia, anciently portus Lunæ. This gulph, bounded on either hand by verdant hills, forms a beautiful recess, including within its limits several ports; and two naval armaments may lie at anchor there without seeing each other. Near the mouth of it is *Palmaria*, a little cultivated island; and at the bottom, or northern extremity of it, stands the town of *Spezza* environed by seats and fruitful hills. *Lerice*, a little town defended by a fort, on the eastern coast of the same gulph. *Luna*, anciently a place of some note, now a mean village, on the river Magra. *Sarzante*, or Sarzana, formerly Sergiona, a considerable, populous, inland town, defended by a fortress on mount Sarzanello, bathed by the river Magra, two leagues east of the gulph of Spezza. *Brugneto*, a small town, near the foot of the Apennines, eight miles N. W. of Spezza, and 18 from Sarzante in the road to Genoa.

Riviero di *Ponente*, or the western division of the Genoese territory, where it will admit of it, is cultivated like a garden, and plantations extend to the very summits of the hills, interspersed with villas, castles, churches, and villages. In this district are the following places of some note.

Novi, a walled town, containing a strong castle, several handsome seats, and 6000 inhabitants, situate near the north base of the Apennines, 41 miles northward of Genoa. Between Novi and Voltaggio stands the castle of Gavi, on a high rock in the middle of a plain, environed

vironed by mountains. *Voltaggio*, a village in a valley, 26 miles north of the capital. Between Voltaggio and Campo Marone lies *Bocchetta*, a chain of the Apennines, over which is the high road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the summit of the highest mountain, the road, now improved, was formerly very narrow, and defended by several forts. This is the pass properly called Bocchetta, so famous in the wars A. D. 1746 and 1747. *Campo-Marone*, a large village near the foot of the Apennine ridge, 11 miles north of Genoa. *Sestri di Ponente*, a small market town with a port, a few miles west of Genoa, at the mouth of a rivulet: Its environs are diversified with gardens and seats. *Albisola*, an inconsiderable place, noted only for a porcelain manufacture, and several seats of the Genoese nobility, on the sea coast. In 1745 it was greatly damaged by the English fleet. *Savona*, anciently Sabata, or Sabatia, a considerable, well built, strong town, containing a cathedral, several churches and convents, defended by two castles, and a citadel on a rock, about 30 miles S. W. of Genoa. Its harbour has been partly choked up by order of the republic, to prevent the approach of large ships. In the year 1745, sixteen French and Spanish vessels, laden with military stores, were sunk in the harbour by the English bombs: in 1746 the King of Sardinia took the town; but the castle held out till 1747. Savona is a place of some trade in silk, oil, fruits, &c. *Vado*, or Vadi, a little town, defended by a castle, with a harbour, a few miles south of Savona. *Noli*, formerly a considerable, now a decayed and small town, and bishop's see, with a harbour defended by a fort, in a plain, near a promontory of the same name, between Vado and Finale. *Albenga*, Albingaunum, a little open town, formerly fortified, in a plain on the sea coast, without a harbour, about 50 miles S. W. of Genoa, and as far N. E. of Nice. Before it lies a small verdant island. *Andora*, a neat market town, in a pleasant and fruitful valley. Port *Maurizio*, a market town, on a promontory, near Oneglia, with a castle,

and a port for small vessels. *Oneglia*, a tolerably built and fortified sea-port town, about 40 miles N. E. of Nice. *Castellaro*, *Taggia*, *Triola*, *Bacardo*, and other little towns and villages, are, for the most part, situate near the coast at the termination of pleasant vallies. *Ventimiglia*, Albintimilium, anciently a flourishing town, now a small place, containing a church and several convents, defended by a castle, on the sea-coast, 15 miles N. E. of Nice. In 1746 the castle was taken by the King of Sardinia's troops, but recovered by the Genoese in the year following. *S. Remo*, a considerable town, commanded by a castle on an eminence, between Ventimiglia and Oneglia, in a territory composed of several fruitful vallies, with an open road for small vessels. This place enjoyed great freedom under the Genoese government till A. D. 1753, when, having formed a design of withdrawing its dependence, it was deprived of its privileges. In 1745 it was bombarded by the English fleet.

The Marquisate of *Finale*, a fertile, agreeable, and populous territory, extends five or six miles along the sea-coast, between Noli and Albenga. Its capital of the same name is a small town, situate partly on an acclivity, and partly on a bay, with a shallow and unsafe harbour, and defended by a castle and several forts. It was taken by the King of Sardinia A. D. 1746, and restored to the Genoese at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. *Carbu*, an inland market-town, and other places in this marquisate, merit no description.

The territory of the small and independent republic of LUCCA, lies on the coast of the Tuscan sea, in 43° 50′ north latitude. On the land side chiefly bounded by Tuscany, it is computed to be upwards of 35 miles in length, and 15—20 in breadth, containing one city, 150 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants. Fertile, well cultivated, and populous, it yields abundance of olive oil, wine, and excellent pastures; but does not

not produce corn sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants. Lucca was anciently a Roman colony. When the Lombards overran Italy, it became tributary to them. Afterwards it was annexed to the dominions of the Franks, and from them the Emperors of Germany claimed its sovereignty. In the reign of Charles IV. it became an independent state; and has, during three centuries, maintained its liberty, under the protection of some foreign power.

Its capital, of the same name, is a well built, manufacturing, trading town, and an archbishop's see, not a league in circuit, regularly fortified with 11 bastions, in a delightful and fertile plain terminating in gentle eminences, and diversified with vineyards, cornfields, meadows, villages, and seats. Situate near the river Serchio, 12 miles N. E. of Pisa, it contains a state palace, within which is a large arsenal, a Gothic cathedral, with a richly furnished chapel, 25 churches, 40 convents, and about 25,000 inhabitants, among whom are many artists and manufacturers, especially in silk and gold, and silver stuffs. The streets are broad and well paved, but in general irregular. The revenues of this republic amount to L. 70,000.; but its greatest security was the protection of the House of Austria. *Massaciuccoli*, a little market town, on the border of a lake of the same name, not far from that of Sesto. *Via-reggia*, a considerable village, in a marshy tract, on the sea-coast, with a harbour defended by a tower. *Monte Ignoso*, *Verni*, *Gallicana*, &c. are market-towns. *Minucciano*, and other inconsiderable places belonging to the republic, lie between the dutchies of Modena and Tuscany. The river Serchio descends from the Apennines, runs south and south-west through the middle of the country, and falls into the sea about 10 miles N. W. of Pisa.

THE GRAND DUTCHY OF TUSCANY.

THIS dutchy, now called the kingdom of Etruria, to which Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, are annexed, was a portion of ancient Etruria, bounded on the north, east, and south, by the republics of Lucca and Genoa, the dutchy of Modena and the ecclesiastical state, on the west by the Tuscan sea; lying between 42° and 44° 12′ north latitude, and between 9° 50′ and 12° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich; being, under some parallels, 120 miles from north to south, and 60—100 from west to east; containing about 7,200 square miles, whose inhabitants have been estimated at 950,000, of whom 5,548 are monks, and 9,349 belong to different religious orders.

This country, watered by many streams, is diversified with hills and vallies, rising grounds and plains, producing grain, silk, oil, fruits, and wine. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, silver, sulphur, alum, marble, &c.; and in many places are hot, sulphureous, and medicinal springs. The *Arno* descends from M. Falterona, runs south towards Arezzo, N. W. to Florence, receives two small streams on the right hand, and passes through the northern part of Pisa to the sea. The *Chiana*, from an elevated tract between Arezzo and Cortona, flows in opposite directions. One stream, after a short course northward, is lost in the Arno: the other waters a valley of the same name, in its progress south to the Tiber below Orvieto. The *Ombrone* is a river of some note, whose source is in the N. E. corner of the territory of Sienna. Thence it flows S. S. W. and falls into the sea not far from Grosseto.

After the subversion of the Roman empire, Tuscany was divided into small states or republics. In the year 1378, Sylvester de Medicis was elected

elected Gonfalonier of Florence. His descendants kept possession of that office till A. D. 1569, when Cosmo I. received the title of Great Duke from Pope Pius V. The Emperor Maximilian II. acknowledged that title on condition that Tuscany be declared a fief of the empire. The family of Medicis became extinct A. D. 1737. The Duke of Lorrain succeeded, and died in 1765. Leopold, the late emperor, when Duke of Tuscany, adopted a code of criminal laws, by which capital punishments are inflicted in cases of murder only. By the treaty of Luneville, 9th February 1801, the Grand Duke of Tuscany renounced for himself, his successors, and assigns, the grand dutchy of Tuscany, and that part of the island of Elba which is dependent thereon; the same to be possessed in full sovereignty and property by the infant Duke of Parma. The revenues of this dutchy are computed to amount to 1,000,000 ducats; and the territories of which it is composed are as follows.

I. Il Dominio Fiorentino, or the province of Florence, is a fruitful, agreeable, and populous territory, watered by the Arno, in 43° 45′ north latitude.

Fiorenza, or Florence, the capital, is an ancient, large, beautiful, flourishing, slightly fortified city, and archbishop's see, of a circular form, about 36,675 English feet in circumference, pleasantly situate on the Arno, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, in a delightful plain, bounded at four or five miles distance by an amphitheatre of fruitful hills, except on the side towards Pisa, containing 150 churches, 17 market-places, and about 75,000 inhabitants; 171 miles N. N W. of Rome, and 63 south of Bologna. It abounds in magnificent buildings and curiosities, among which the following are some of the most remarkable, viz the Ducal palace, famous for its paintings and statues, —the gallery in the Fabrica degli Ufizii,—the octangular baptistery, with

with three brass gates of admirable workmanship,—the old ducal palace,—the palaces of Corsini and Strozzi,—the great altar in the church of Ogni Santi,—the magnificent chapel of Medicis, in the church of San Lorenzo,—the church of S. Mark belonging to the Dominicans,—the cathedral, 466 feet long, with a square tower built by Giotto, 280 feet in height. The meridional line drawn by Paul Toscanelli was retraced and repaired A. D. 1756. It has a circular marble in the pavement of the church, which receives the projection of the sun's shadow in the summer solstice. The hole in the dome is 277 Paris feet, 4 inches 9 lines and $\frac{68}{100}$ high, and its diameter less than the 2000th part of its height. The university was founded, in 1438, by Cosmo de Medicis, and renewed by D. Cosmo I. who likewise established the Florentine academy. Academia della Crusca was instituted in 1582 for the improvement of the Tuscan language. In 1738 an academy was founded for young noblemen; and in 1753, an academy for agriculture. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks and satins. The woollen manufacture is now greatly decayed. At Doccia, about nine miles from the city, there is a manufacture of porcelaine. The Florentines have been long famous for their Mosaic work; and they have a considerable trade in wine. The neighbouring territory abounds in olive plantations, vineyards, villages, and seats. The road to Bologna is generally ascending to monte Traverso and Pietra mala, and thence it gradually slopes to the plain. From Florence to Pisa the road goes to the left of the Arno, on the declivity of hills. The country southward to Sienna consists of hills and vallies, covered with olives and vines; and the road still exhibits many remains of the Via Cassia.

Poggio, or *Villa Imperiale*, is a ducal palace noted for fine paintings, two miles from the city; and *Pratolino* is a seat with an elegant garden, six miles from the capital towards Bologna. *Empoli*, Emporium, an ancient, small, tolerably built town, containing about 2,500 inhabitants,

tants, on the Arno, about 18 miles below Florence. *S. Miniato al Tedescho*, a small town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral and four parish churches, with the ruins of a castle, on the Arno, six miles below Empoli. *Colle*, a little town and bishop's see, on a declivity in the valley of Elsa, not far from the border of Siennois, about 28 miles southward of Florence. *Val di Arno*, formerly a barren and dreary waste, is now a fertile and pleasant tract, planted with little towns and villages. *Val di Chiana*, is so called from the river Chiana, which, watering it, runs southward through a marshy country, and loses itself in the Tiber. *Borgo S. Sepulchro*, an inconsiderable place, about 50 miles E. S. E. of Florence, near the border of the ecclesiastical state, below the source of the Tiber. *Cortona*, Croton, an ancient and tolerably built, walled town, and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, and 4000 inhabitants ; 56 miles S. E. of the capital, on a fruitful eminence, a few miles north of lake Perugia. In this town an Academia antiqua Hetruria was established, A. D. 1728. *Monte-San-Savino*, a small town, noted for being the birth-place of Pope Julius III. several leagues N. W. of Cortona, in the S. E. corner of the province. *Lusignano*, a place of importance in the XIVth and XVth centuries, now a walled borough, south of San-Savino. *Arezzo*, Aretium, an ancient small town, and the birth-place of Petrarch, Peter Aretin, &c. near the mountains, partly on an eminence, and partly in a fertile plain, 54 miles S. E. of Florence, near the fens of Chiana. It contains a citadel, a cathedral, the ruins of an amphitheatre, many religious houses, and about 12,000 inhabitants. *Val Ombrosa*, a famous abbey frequented by pilgrims, to the eastward of the capital, among the Apennines. *Camaldoli*, or Campo Malduli, an abbey and place of pilgrimage, founded in 1009, or 1012, in the Apennine mountains, near the source of the Arno. *Monte Alverno*, a famous Franciscan convent, where St. Francis received the miraculous impression, Sept. 24. A. D. 1224.

Fiorenzuola,

Fiorenzuola is a little town built on the ruins of Fidentia, in a fruitful valley watered by the Santerno, among the mountains, midway between Florence and Bologna. To the southward there is a high mountain, which cannot be passed without some apprehension of danger, the road being narrow and having on one side a dreadful abyss. At the foot of that mountain lies *Scarperia*, a well built town, noted for its cutlery ware. The valley of *Mugello*, between Scarperia and Fiorenzuola, is a fruitful and agreeable tract, well inhabited and abounding in pastures, by a ridge of mountains separated from the rest of Tuscany. *Barberino*, a market town bathed by the Sieve, at the foot of the Apennines. *Fiesola*, Fæsulæ, a mean place situate a few miles north of Florence. *Daceia*, a small town, with a flourishing china manufacture, 4 miles from the capital, at the foot of Morello a calcareous mount bare at top, but whose sides are covered with gardens and orchards. *Prato*, a small walled town and bishop's see, pleasantly situate in a fertile plain watered by the Bisentio, about 12 miles N. N. W. of Florence. *Pistoia*, Pistorium, formerly a republic, at present a considerable, indifferently built, thinly peopled town and bishop's see, containing an academy of sciences founded A. D. 1745, many churches, and 8000 inhabitants, in a fruitful plain watered by the Stella, 42 miles N. W. of the capital, at the foot of the mountains. This place was anciently famous for the defeat of Cataline, and in modern times for the tumults of the Guelphs and Gibellines. The country thence to Florence is flat, and well planted with vineyards. *Pescia*, a little town, with many religious houses, on a river of the same name, about 12 miles westward of Pistoia. Its fertile environs produce excellent oil. *Marradi*, an inconsiderable place, containing 1200 inhabitants, 8 leagues N. N. E. of the capital, near the border of Romania. *Modigliana*, a considerable walled town, about 3 leagues northward of Marradi, in the N. E. corner of the province. It is defended by a citadel. *Poppi*, a little town, eastward of the capital, among the mountains,

tains, near the source of the Arno. *Bibbiena*, noted only for being the birth place of Francis Berni a poet, 9 leagues east of Florence. At *Campaldino*, betwixt Poppi and Bibbiena, the Florentines defeated the inhabitants of Arezzo, A. D. 1289. *San Giovani*, or St. John, a small town in Valdarno, on the Arno, built by the Florentines in 1296. To the westward of S. Giovani, is a Roman bridge of one arch, called il ponte a gli Strolli.

Between the dutchy of Modena, and the territories of Genoa and Lucca, are some districts belonging to Tuscany; viz. The valley of Magra, whose principal place is *Pontremoli*, a small market town, with a citadel, containing 2000 inhabitants. *Turiago*, *Sassalbo*, *Magliana*, *Salto della Cerva*, *Pietra Santa*, near the sea coast, are market towns and villages of little note.

II. Il Territori Pisano, the territory of Pisa, a fruitful country, in 43° 40′ north latitude, 60 miles from north to south, and 20—30 from west to east, lying along the coast of the Tuscan sea, between the rivers Arno and Corna. It abounds in grain, fruits, wine, oil, and pastures.

The republic of Pisa, formerly powerful at sea, reduced the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, conquered Carthage, drove the Saracens out of Sicily, maintained a long war against Genoa, reduced Majorca, and kept possession of Naples during seven years. In the year 1390 it was deprived of its liberty by the Duke of Milan, and in 1405 by the Florentines.

Pisa, Colonia Juliæ, an ancient, large, regularly built town and bishop's see, with spacious and well paved streets, divided by the Arno into two parts, in a fruitful plain, about 10 miles from the sea coast, and 14½ S. S. W. of Lucca. Encompassed with a wall, and defended by a citadel and fort, it contains a ducal palace, a famous university founded A. D. 1330, a cathedral decorated with many grand columns, a baptistry built

of white marble and noted for a surprising echo, other elegant public buildings, and 15,000 inhabitants who have no commerce or manufactures. In the church yard is an ancient inscription, being an order to this city, upon notice of Cæsar's death, to wear mourning for a year, and during that time to abstain from all diversions. An aqueduct conducts water into the town from the mountains two leagues distant. Near the cathedral is a leaning tower, built of the finest marble of Carrara, about 600 years ago, 4 toises in diameter, and 172 Paris feet high. The defect of its level is 13 Paris feet. Six miles hence, on the border of the territory of Lucca, are several hot springs, famous in ancient and modern times. Between Pisa and Leghorn, is a canal 16 Italian miles in length, constructed for the conveniency of trade and draining of the morasses. Northward of Pisa, commodious baths were constructed A. D. 1742.

Leghorn, Livorno, a considerable, regular, well built, fortified, flourishing town, and bishop's see, defended by a citadel, two small forts, and a broad ditch, in a marshy and unhealthy tract on the sea coast, opposite to Melora a small island, about 14 miles southward of Pisa. Its streets are straight, uniform, and spacious ; and many of the buildings are not inelegant. Of a square form and 12,790 feet in circuit, it contains a ducal palace, many religious houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade that is greatly promoted by the freedom of the port. It has a secure harbour, but the road is exposed to winds and Corsairs. There is a lighthouse on a rock without the harbour, and on the shore a Lazaretto where quarantine is performed. In 1796 the French took possession of this town, and destroyed the fortifications. *Aqua*, a small market town, noted for its warm baths, the heat of which is 94° by Farenheit's thermometer. *Volterra*, anciently Volaterræ, afterwards Othoniana, a mean, thinly inhabited, inland town, and bishop's see, on an eminence, in an unhealthy territory, 35 miles S. E. of Leghorn and 25 from the sea coast. Several villages in those parts lie in ruins,

and

and the country is over-run with weeds and bushes. *Vada*, a market town, 30 miles S. S. E. of Leghorn, at the mouth of the river Cecina, which forms a marsh prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants.

III. Il Territorio di Sienna, in 43° north latitude, is bounded on the north by Pisa and Florence, on the east and south by the ecclesiastical State, on the west by the Tuscan sea; being 30—80 miles from north to south, and 40—60 from west to east, containing 200 market towns, villages and seats. The plains of this country are fertile, and in its mountains are mines, quarries, and medicinal springs.

Sienna remained long a free and independent state. At length it fell into the hands of the Spaniards; and Philip II. ceded it to Cosmo Duke of Florence, A. D. 1557, reserving Stato delli Presidii. Spain held the vicariat of Sienna as a fief of the empire; and Leopold gave it to Charles II. without any compensation.

Sienna, the capital and birth place of many eminent men, is an irregular, and tolerably built town and archbishop's see, about 5 miles in circuit, on the acclivities of three eminences, containing a ducal palace, a noble gothic cathedral 330 French feet long and noted for the beauty of its pavement, an university founded by Charles V. and famous for having the purest dialect of the Italian language spoken in it, an academy of the Intronati established in the XVth century, many religious houses, and 15,000 inhabitants. It lies 42 miles south of Florence, and 130 N. N. W. of Rome. Its walls, towers, and castle, formerly strong, are now in a state of decay; so that there are no fortifications of consequence, except a citadel. The environs are hilly, agreeable, well cultivated, and tolerably fertile. The road thence southward to Acquapendente lies, for most part, through hills of marle. Between Sienna and Florence, the country is beautifully diversified with hills, clothed with olive-trees, vines, oaks, castles, villages, and seats.

Montieri, S. W. of Sienna, is a small town near which crystals are found. *Massa*, a mean town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, parish church and several convents, on an eminence not far from the sea coast, in a thinly inhabited, marshy, and unhealthy tract, called the *Maremma di Sienna* which runs southward along the coast to Orbitello. *Castiglione*, a small market town on a lake of the same name, in a marshy territory, on the sea coast. *Moscona*, an inconsiderable place, built on the ruins of Rusellæ, and noted for its mineral springs. *Grossetto*, Rosetum, a small and thinly peopled town, defended by a fort, 45 miles S. S. W. of Sienna, near the sea coast, on a branch of the river Ombrone. *Pitigliano*, a small town, slightly fortified, on an eminence, 12 miles S. W. of Acquapendente. *Santo Fiore*, Sanflorium, a little town near the source of the River Fiore. *Radicofani*, a town, with a castle built by Desiderius the last king of the Lombards, on a volcanic hill, 42 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 13 north of Acquapendente. In that neighbourhood are hot springs, mines of sulphur, curious crystallizations, and many signs of a volcanic explosion. *Chiusi*, Clusium, a mean, thinly inhabited place and bishop's see, containing several monuments of antiquity, about 36 miles E. S. E. of Sienna, on a hill near the border of Perugia. *Monte-Pulciano*, Mons Politianus, the birth place of pope Marcellus II. of Bellarmine, &c. a small, tolerably built town and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, on an eminence, at no great distance from Chiusi and the marshes of Chiano. Its environs yield delicious wines. *Pienza*, a bishop's see and the birth place of pope Pius II. 8 or 10 leagues S. E. of Sienna. *S. Quirico*, a large village, containing some handsome houses, on an eminence, to the westward of Pienza. *Monte Alcino*, Mons Umbronis, Lucis or Ilcii, a little town and bishop's see, containing 2500 inhabitants, about 8 leagues southward of Sienna, on a hill noted for its good wines. Southward of that town are the hot baths of S. Filippo.

Islands

Islands in the Sea of Tuscany.—*Melora*, or *Maloria*, an island opposite to Leghorn, about 56 toises, or 358 feet in extent, formerly a shoal dreaded by pilots. *Elba*, *Æthalia*, *Ilva*, or *Elva*, belonging to the king of Naples, and the largest island on the Tuscan coast, lies opposite to Piombino, 18 leagues south of Leghorn. Of a triangular form, it is about 9 miles in length, three in breadth, and upwards of sixty in circuit, allowance being made for the curvatures of the coast. The south part is the most elevated, and the soil every where is light, shallow, and badly cultivated. It produces some wine, oil, and flax. *Porto Ferrajo*, anciently portus Argous, is a small town on a shelving rock that closes in a circular bay. *Porto Longone* is a fortress on the N. E. promontory of a bay at the eastern extremity of the island. The former, in the last century, belonged to the Grand Duke, and the latter was subject to the Spaniards. The metallic productions of Elba, particularly its beautiful iron ores, were, during a long period, in high estimation; and it furnished a considerable proportion of the granite used by the Romans. It is also said to contain copper, lead, and tin; and calamita, or magnet, is found in great perfection. *Formiche* and *Monte Christo*, two inconsiderable isles, about one degree west of Orbitello. *Giglio* and *Gianuti*, lie opposite to monte Argentaro, a few leagues distant from the mainland. They are granite rocks, inhabited by a few fishermen. *Pianosa*, S. W. of Elba, was anciently a place of exile, and supplied Rome with columns of granite. *Capraia*, 10 leagues S. S. W. and *Gorgona*, 6 S. W. of Leghorn, are little isles which merit no description. The latter is a black rock, almost covered with wood, and accessible in one place only.

CORSICA.

CORSICA, an island of an oval form, is bounded on the north by the Ligurian, and on the east by the Tuscan sea; separated from Sardinia by a strait 8 miles in breadth. It is 80—100 miles from north to south, and under some parallels 40—50 from west to east.

The greater part of this island is mountainous, and some inland tracts are covered with thick forests. The plains and vallies, tolerably fertile but indifferently cultivated, produce wheat, and the hills abundance of fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. The air, in general, is salubrious, except in the vicinity of Alexia and Mariana on the east coast, where it is tainted by foul vapours exhaled from the marshes. Villages and hamlets are thinly scattered on elevated situations. A chain of mountains, reaching from the one extremity of the island to the other, divides it into two unequal parts. The most considerable streams with which it is watered, are the *Guolo* or *Golo*, the *Tavignano* and the *Restonica*. The Golo originates in Ino a lake near the middle of the island, runs north east, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the sea below the site of ancient Mariana. The *Tavignano* has its source in lake Crena, not far from Ino. After traversing a rude and almost barren country to the eastward, it loses itself in the sea near the ruins of Aleria. The *Restonica* is a small stream famous for the excellent qualities of its water. *Ino* and *Crena* are two small lakes in mons Aureus, now called monte Rotondo or Gradaccio, or monte d'Oro, from whose summit there is an extensive prospect. Near Mariana, on the north east coast, is the lake Biguglia which has a communication with the sea. Lake *Diana* is situate

situate in the neighbourhood of Aleria. Many mineral springs, hot and cold, are found in several parts of the island; and in the mountains are mines of lead, iron, and copper.

The most noted harbours are the following, viz. on the north coast *Centuri* a small port. *San Fiorenzo* a gulph about 15 miles up the country, and 4 or 5 across. *Isola-Rosi* a small harbour defended by an island against westerly winds. Toward the middle of the west coast is *Ajaccio* a wide and commodious harbour, with a good mole. *Bonifaccio*, on the south coast, is a frequented port, and conveniently situate for trade. On the eastern coast, *Porto Vecchio* a spacious haven 5 miles up the country and one and an half broad, well sheltered and secure. *Bastia*, a port commodious for small vessels.

On the eruption of the barbarous nations, Corsica shared the fate of the other dominions of the Roman empire, and was subdued by Totila. In the eighth century, the Saracens made themselves masters of it. Afterwards it was conquered by the kings of France, and by them was resigned in a perpetual gift to the holy see. The Pope, harrassed by the Genoese, ceded it to the republic of Pisa. The Genoese, having subdued the Pisans, annexed this island to their territories. Since that period its fate has been various. In the year 1735, the Corsicans revolted, concerted a plan of an independent form of government, and proclaimed baron Theodore van Neuhoff, a native of Westphalia, their king. This enterprising prince, not properly supported by foreign aid, soon abandoned his kingdom, and retired into England. Pascal Paoli, a hero of great renown, maintained a long and doubtful struggle for liberty against the united efforts of the French and Genoese; but, overpowered by superior force, he sought an asylum in a free country, and Corsica, A. D. 1769, became a province of France.

This island, divided into small provinces, in the year 1740 contained 333 parishes, 427 towns and villages, and 120,389 inhabitants. In 1769 the

the number of its inhabitants amounted to 130,000. Boswel's computation is 220,000.

The two great divisions of Corsica are called *Di qua da Monti*, and *Di la da Monti.*

The former, comprehending the north east part of the island, contains seven provinces.

1. The province of *Capo Corso* is a mountainous and rocky territory, about 30 miles in length, subdivided into nine districts, fertile in vines and olives, and well inhabited. Tomino, Rolliani, Centuri with a commodious port, Brando, Canari, Nonza, are market towns. There are many villages and hamlets scattered in this province, and ancient towers built for defence against pirates. From Tomino eastward to Basti, in the northern part of the island, there is a tract 26 miles in extent and diversified with hills.

2. The province of *Bastia* is the most fertile territory in the island. *Bastia*, the capital, an open, ill built town, with narrow and irregular streets, containing a palace, a cathedral, an academy founded by de Cursay, and 6000 inhabitants, stands on the declivity of a mountain on the N. E. coast, opposite to the island of Elba on the coast of Tuscany from which it is 20 leagues distant. It is divided into two parts, called Terra nuova and vecchia, defended by a citadel. It has an indifferent harbour and little trade. In 1794, it was taken by the English, who kept possession of it, and of the whole island, a considerable time. Upon their departure it was again occupied by the French. The ancient town and Roman colony called Mariana does not exist. *Furiani*, a small market town, is noted for its excellent white wine.

3. The province of *Nebio* contains, *San Fiorenzo*, Florentii oppidum, an inconsiderable walled town of no strength, is situate in a marshy and insalubrious territory at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, on the north coast. This bay forms several inlets, where ships of considerable

siderable burden may anchor in safety. *Barbagio* is a small market town; and *Oletta* a village near which is a Franciscan convent.

4. *Balagna*, or *Algaiola*, is a fertile and agreeable province, yielding abundance of wine and oil. *Algaiola*, a small sea port, fortified with a wall and some bastions, on the north coast, about eight leagues S. W. of San Fiorenzo. To the northward lies the gulph of Paragliola, on one hand confined by Issola Rossa, or red island, where is a deep harbour convenient for trade.

5. *Calvi*, a rugged province in the north west part of the island, is habitable along the sea coast, but inland is covered with barren mountains. Its capital, a small town of the same name, stands on an elevated promontory which forms a good harbour, and is defended by a citadel, in 42° 31′ north latitude. *Sagona*, at the foot of monte d'Oro, nine miles from the sea coast, was long ago demolished. *S. Maria di l'Estella* is a village in the middle of a forest environed by mountains.

6. *Corte* is an extensive and populous province in the interior part of the island, consisting of steep mountains and agreeable vallies. *Corte*, Curio, a small town containing a palace formerly the residence of Paoli, and an university, is situate in a fertile plain environed by mountains, near the centre of the island, at the foot of a rock on which stands a castle, where the Restonica and Tavignano unite. The narrow defiles in that neighbourhood exhibit several very wild and romantic scenes.

7. The insalubrious province of *Aleria*, on the middle of the east coast, contains seven districts and 32 villages thinly inhabited. Its open ruinous town of the same name, and bishop's see, is situate on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Tavignano. Thence northward to Bastia is a continued plain. A ridge of mountains from the vicinity of Aleria stretches across the island, in 42° 12′ north latitude, forming the common boundary of the two great divisions already mentioned.

Di la da Monti, i. e. the country beyond, or on the other side of the mountains, contains five provinces.

1. The province of *Bonifaccio* and porto *Vecchio*, partly mountainous and partly level, on the south coast. *Bonifaccio* is a small fortified town, founded towards the end of the XIth century, on a peninsule, with a commodious and secure harbour. Its environs abound in grain and wine. In the strait of the same name, there is a good coral fishery. *Porto Vecchio*, a little fortified town, in a marshy tract, at the bottom of a deep and well sheltered gulph, near the S. E. extremity of the island.

2. *Rocca*, or *Sartene*, north of Bonifaccio, contains *Rocca* 12 miles from the eastern coast, *Sartene* near the west coast, and other places of little note. *Campo Moro*, or *Valinco*, a large and deep gulph, is a good road for ships.

3. In the small district of Istria are situate, *Valinco* an inconsiderable place at the mouth of a stream of the same name; *Olmetto* on a rivulet, and several villages.

4. *Ajaccio* is a province on the west coast. A small, regular, well built town of the same name, containing 4000 inhabitants and defended by a citadel, is situate on the north coast of a bay, about 15 leagues N. N. W. of Bonifaccio. The ancient town was swallowed up by the sea.

5. The province of *Vico* contains, *Vico* an inland market town and bishop's see, environed by mountains; *Castel Ginebra*, on the border of the gulph of Sagona which lies near the middle of the west coast.

The interior part of the island consists of mountains and fruitful vallies watered by lakes and rivers. One of those mountains, viz. Monte Rotundo, is 1560 toises in height.

The island of *Capraia*, anciently Ægilon, Capraria, and Capresia, lies between the dutchy of Tuscany and the north extremity of Corsica, six leagues N. E. of Capo Corso. Five leagues in circuit, it is environed by rocks

rocks almost inaccessible, except in one place, where is a safe harbour. A little town, defended by a citadel on a rock above the harbour, contains all the inhabitants of the island, amounting to 3000.

Malta, anciently Ogygia and Melite, is an island in the Mediterranean, consisting of one vast white soft rock of free stone, covered with a thin stratum of earth, most of which was brought from Sicily, about 16 leagues in circumference, in 35° 55′ north latitude, and 14½° east longitude from Greenwich. It was anciently reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. Well cultivated, improved, and watered by the night dew, its principal products are cummin-seed, anise-seed, cotton, excellent fruits, vegetables, and pastures: but it yields neither grain nor wine sufficient for its inhabitants, who amount to 63 or 64,000, including those in the neighbouring islands. It is divided into small inclosures of free-stone, and is well planted, with two cities and 22 towns, or villages, of little note. A large proportion of the coast is secured by shelves and perpendicular rocks, without one port or safe road for ships: but on the east and west shores there are several commodious harbours. Those places which are accessible are defended by fortifications of great strength, so that it would be a very difficult matter to reduce it by force. Mortars, the mouths of some of which are six feet wide, are cut out of the rocks near the different creeks where a debarkation might be attempted. Considerable quantities of sea shells and fish bones petrified, are found all over the island, even in parts most elevated and remote from the sea.

During summer, Reaumur's thermometer is generally below 25°, and seldom above 28°. There is often an instantaneous change from cold to heat, and *vice versa*. North and north-west winds occasion cold, and a south wind brings heat. This wind, passing over the barren sultry continent of Africa, is dangerous, but is of no long duration, and

frequently succeeded by a calm, during which the heat is suffocating, but not oppressive.

This island has often changed its masters. Its original inhabitants were the Phæacians, who were expelled by the Phœnicians, and these by the Greeks. It was next subject to the Carthaginians, who were succeeded by the Romans. Upon the declension of the Roman empire, it fell under the dominion of the Goths, and afterwards of the Saracens. Roger, king of Sicily, took possession of it A. D. 1090, after which it remained subject to the princes of that island, till the Emperor Charles V. gave it to the Knights of Rhodes, who had been driven from their city and island by the Turks. In the year 1566, Solyman, the Turkish emperor, attacked them in the island of Malta, but he was obliged to quit the island after the loss of above 20,000 men in the attempt. It surrendered to the French, A. D. 1798, without the shadow of resistance; and was reduced by a British squadron A. D. 1800.

The Maltese resemble the inhabitants of Barbary; and their language also is nearly the same. They are industrious, active, economical, and brave; but are mercenary, passionate, jealous, superstitious, and vindictive. Their dress, in general, consists of a cotton shirt, a vest, a cloak, with a girdle round the waist. They also wear trowsers, and a sort of shoe called korch. Their cap is white, or coloured. They are remarkably sober; a clove of garlic, or an onion, anchovies dipped in oil, and salted fish, being their usual diet. On great festivals they eat pork. Their principal trade is in cotton, of which a great quantity is annually exported. The imports are corn, cloth, wood, oil, wine, brandy, &c.

La Valetta, or Citta Nuovo, the capital of the island, situate on the east coast, was founded A. D. 1566, an elevated peninsule, on whose extremity stands the castle of St. Elmo. The residence of the grand master is an handsome palace; and on either side of the peninsule there

is

is a good harbour. *Citta Vittoriosa*, is a fortified town on a narrow point of land that projects into the Marsa, or great harbour, opposite to Valetta, and is defended by the strong castle of St. Angelo, which stands on a high rock, and has a communication with the town by a bridge. *Senglea* is a considerable town on a peninsule, divided from Citta Vittoriosa by the canal porto delle Galere, but by the canal porto della Renella is joined to the harbour. *Bormola*, a little town, of 700 houses, behind the preceding. *Citta Nuovo Cottonera*, a regularly fortified town, including the old fort of St. Margherita. These five towns may be considered as portions of one large city, separated from each other by havens, and containing 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of stone, flat roofed, and covered with plaster. The harbours are capable of receiving whole fleets; and, as the situation is naturally strong, no art is wanting to render the fortifications impregnable.

Forte di S. Thomasso stands on a point of land projecting into the sea, about two miles S. E. of the capital. *Malta*, Melita, Medina, or Citta Vecchio, the capital, and a considerable town previous to the arrival of the Knights of Rhodes, now a small fortified place, and bishop's see, containing a cathedral and several religious houses, on an eminence near the centre of the island. In its vicinity are extensive catacombs, which form a labyrinth. *Forte Rosso* stands on a peninsule opposite to the island of Comino.

The little island of *Comino*, so called from cummin its principal product, lying between Malta and Gozo, is barren along the coast, but towards the centre is tolerably fertile. The ancient town Cercina does not exist. Nothing is to be seen in the island except a few scattered hamlets, a church above the harbour, and a fort opposite to Forte Rosso.

Gozo, or Goza, Gaulos, is a fruitful island near the foregoing, 11 miles long, and 2—5 broad; containing about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly employed

employed in the manufacture of cotton. It lies four or five miles N. N. W. of Malta, and is environed by rocks and shoals. It has two good harbours, defended by two forts, called *Forte di Marsail Forno*, and *Forte di Garsa.* Another fort stands in the middle of the island, near a small market town. Fort *Chambray*, by which the principal landing place is protected, has six bastions. There is still extant a wall of Phœnician workmanship, and a quarry of alabaster. The soil of this island is deeper and more productive than that of Malta, and the face of the country more agreeable.

SICILY.

SICILY is a large island of a triangular form, adjoining to the S. W. extremity of Italy, in the Mediterranean; containing about 9,216 square miles, and 1,200,000 inhabitants. There are computed in it 43 royal cities, and 310 mean baronial towns.

While the Siculi were masters of the greatest part of the island, some Grecian colonies settled there, and spread over the country. Distinguished by its fertility, it supplied Rome, Carthage, and other states, with grain in years of general scarcity. Its independence was lost in the first Punic war; and in the second it was entirely subjected by Marcellus, and continued a Roman province till the Vth century, when the western empire was ravaged by the Vandals, who, A. D. 493, surrendered Sicily to Theodoric king of Ostrogoths. In the year 535, it was united to the empire of Justinian by Belisarius. In the IXth century, the Saracens got possession of it; but, towards the conclusion of the XIth century, it was rescued from their dominion by Roger Guiscard, who assumed the title of Great Count, A. D. 1096. After the death of Tancred, his great grandson, Sicily was united to the German empire by Henry VI. who, A. D. 1194, was crowned king of Sicily at Palermo. But, A. D. 1265, the last sovereign of German extraction was deprived of his crown and life at the battle of Benevento; and the French became masters of Sicily and Naples; but in a rebellion, which broke out by a massacre called the *Sicilian Vespers*, 8000 Frenchmen were murdered in one day, March 20, 1282. In the same year, Sicily was severed from the throne of Naples, and transferred to an independent branch of the house of Aragon. In 1442,

1442, Alphonso, king of Sicily, conquered Naples, and united the two kingdoms. Ferdinand, A. D. 1479, re-united Naples, Sicily, and Aragon. He was succeeded by the Emperor Charles V. in 1516; and from this period the crown of Sicily was worn by the kings of Spain till the death of Charles II. A. D. 1700. At the peace of Utrecht, Sicily was ceded by Philip V. of Spain to Victor Amadæus, Duke of Savoy, who, in 1713, was crowned king of Sicily. In 1720, he was compelled by the Emperor Charles VI. to relinquish this island, and to receive Sardinia as an equivalent. After various attempts of the Spaniards to recover Sicily from the house of Austria, Don Carlos, A. D. 1738, was crowned king of the two Sicilies. When he succeeded to the crown of Spain, the Sicilian diadem was transferred to his son Ferdinand; and it still continues in the possession of that family, although a revolution has been effected in Naples.

This island, originally joined to the continent, was detached by earthquakes and by encroachments of the sea. The strait by which it is now separated from Calabria, is called *Messina* il Canale, and il faro di Messina from a light house at the bottom of Capo di Faro, and is about a league in breadth. Opposite to this cape in Calabria, and distant from it about three Italian miles, stands the rocky promontory of Sciglio, or Scylla, with some caverns at the bottom. Charybdis lies on the outside of the harbour of Messina. Both these places, formidable to ancient navigators, may now be approached without danger in fair weather. The latter is not a whirlpool, the waves being agitated by pointed rocks only, and the depth not exceeding 500 feet.

The soil of Sicily is exceeding fertile. It was anciently the granary of Rome, and, if properly cultivated, may now be called the garden of Europe. It yields great quantities of grain, wine, oil, silk, fruits, and pastures. In the mountains are found metals, minerals, hot springs, and precious stones. There are invaluable remains of antiquity, and numerous

rous natural curiosities, with scenery grand, beautiful, and romantic; but little has been effected by the industry of its modern inhabitants. Their improvements and manufactures are few, and their commerce is inconsiderable. Wine and fruit in abundance, silk, manna, oil of turpentine, barilla, cotton, &c. are exported; and the imports are woollens, linen, hardware, with East and West Indian productions.

Rivers.—The *Cantara*, or Alcantara, anciently Tauromenius, originates N. W. of Ætna, and in a very winding course runs S. E. to the sea. The *Giaretta*, or Jaretta, Symethus, celebrated in ancient fable, descends from the northern ridge of mountains, runs S. E. near Ætna, and falls into the sea below Morgantium. The river *Salso* flows from north to south through the middle of the country, and loses itself on the south coast at Alicata. Several ridges of mountains are covered with trees, and many vallies with forests.

Ætna, now monte Gibello, is the most ancient and perhaps the most considerable volcano that exists. About 14,600 feet in height, and upwards of 60 miles in circumference at the base, it stands insulated near the east coast of the island. Its summit is 30 miles from Catania, where the ascent begins. The lower region, called la *Regione piemontese*, is well watered and fertile. The middle region, *la Selvosa*, is clothed with trees, some of which are 60 yards in circumference. The third region, *la Netta*, or Scoperta, is covered with plants, snow, and ashes. The present crater is in a little mountain formed entirely of stones and ashes. At top there is a hollow about two miles and an half in circuit. The inside of this bason is crusted over with salts and sulphur of different colours. It goes shelving down from the top like an inverted cone; and the depth of it is about a quarter of a mile. From many places of the crater, volumes of smoke issue, and roll down the side of the mountain, till it approaches an atmosphere sufficiently dense to support it. In the centre of the funnel is the tremendous gulph, whose aperture frequently varies in extent. In great eruptions of this mountain, the lavas emitted are

sometimes 15 and 20 miles in length, six or seven in breadth, and 50 feet in depth. The dates of its most remarkable eruptions, since the commencement of the Christian æra, are as follows, viz. 1169, 1175, 1285, 1321, 1323, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1530, 1536, 1537, 1540, 1554, 1556, 1566, 1579, 1614, 1634, 1636, 1643, 1669, 1682, 1689, 1693, 1702, 1747, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, &c. The prospect from the summit of Ætna, at sun rise, is inexpressibly grand and very extensive.

The kingdom of Sicily is divided into three provinces called vallies.

1. *Valdi Mazara*, the western and most fertile part of Sicily, watered by 20 small rivers, is about 50—65 miles from north to south, and 90—100 from west to east; containing 117 small towns and lordships, and 480,000 inhabitants.

Palermo, Panormus, is an ancient, regular, walled, trading town, archbishop's see and viceroy's residence, of a circular form, containing a palace, an university, 13 churches, five seminaries, eight abbies, 71 convents, and upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, exclusive of ecclesiastics and servants belonging to the Crown. It is situate in a fertile and well cultivated valley, at the extremity of an amphitheatre bounded by mountains. The streets are handsome; the squares, public buildings, churches, and fountains, are elegant. The fountain in the great square is the finest in the island. No trace of its ancient double port remains, except a small bay, or open harbour, which is an insecure station for ships. There is a mole 1300 geometrical paces in length. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693, and in 1726, when two thirds of it were destroyed. In 1730 it was damaged by fire, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. Here are few monuments of antiquity. The environs are covered with gardens and villas. The bay on which the city stands, is bounded by monte Pelegrino and cape Saffarano, on the north coast, 45 leagues west of Messina.

Termina,

Termina, anciently Thermæ Himerenses, famous for its hot baths, is a town containing about 8000 inhabitants, defended by a fort, 24 miles S. E. of Palermo, in a fruitful tract, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Between this place and Palermo stood Soluntum on a little creek or bay; but no vestige of it remains. There is, however, a tower called Castello di Solento, with several sepulchres and the ruins of two temples, on a neighbouring hill. *Monreale*, Mons regalis, a small, neat, well built town, with a cathedral of admirable workmanship, five or six miles S. W. of Palermo, on the brow of a hill, hemmed in on every side by mountains, except towards the north, where is an open and extensive view to the sea. Between this town and Palermo there is a fine road, on which stands an old castle now converted into a barrack. *Carini*, a little and neat town, pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, with an old castle on a rock, several miles N. N. W. of Monreale, and not far from the sea coast. About three miles distance is the grotto of Garbolangi, at the foot of a mountain, of great depth and covered with stalactites, near the sea shore. *Castel-a-Mare*, an inconsiderable place, at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, bounded by the capes of Sferra Cavallo and San Vito. The country inland is hilly, and in some parts fruitful. *Alcamo*, an indifferently built town, containing 8000 inhabitants, inland from Castel-a-Mare, on a high ground, in an open and cultivated territory, about 13 leagues S. W. of Palermo. *Barbara*, formerly Egesta, a town in ruins, on a ridge of hills gently sloping towards the north.

Trapani is a well built town, containing 16,000 inhabitants, situate on a peninsule, 55 miles westward of Palermo. It has a good harbour exposed to the south wind, and defended by a fort on Columbara an adjacent island. It contains no remains of antiquity, but is noted for its salt works and a tunny fishery. The adjacent territory is barren, sandy, and almost destitute of trees and plants. *Trapano* dell monte, a castle on mount Eryx, now called monte Giuliano, a rugged mountain frequently capped with clouds and fogs during summer. *Marsola*, or Marsalla, a

small town on a low promontory of the same name, 20 miles south of Trapani, and 12 N. W. of Mazara, built out of the ruins of Lilybœum, of which or its celebrated port there are no remains. Its harbour admits small barks only. The tract thence along the coast to Mazara is barren.

Mazara is a town and port near the ruins of Selinuntium, where are some remains of antiquity. The neighbouring district is called Val di Mazara. *Castel-Veterano*, a considerable, regular, well built market town, in a fruitful tract a few leagues eastward of Mazara, at some distance from the sea coast. The ruins of *Selinus*, an ancient town destroyed by the Normans, lie in stupendous heaps, near the sea, in a hilly tract, west of the river Madiuni. *Sciacca*, a small irregularly but substantially built, populous town, near the site of Thermæ Selinuntiæ, on a steep rock hanging over the sea, defended by a wall and the castle of Luna. Its noted mineral and hot springs are at some distance. *Calatabellota*, a small place inland from Sciacca, on the summit of a hill bathed by a river of the same name. About a mile below are the ruins of Tricala, a famous fortress, near which Roger defeated the Normans. *Ribera*, a considerable but meanly built village, containing about 3000 inhabitants. *Catholica*, situate in a spacious plain open to the sea and watered by the river Platani, about 6 leagues S. E. of Sciacca. Near the mouth of that river stood Heraclea Minoa demolished by the Saracens. *Siculiana*, a town recently founded, containing 5000 inhabitants, at some distance from the shore, on two eminences connected by a street.

Girgenti is an irregular, indifferently built town and bishop's see, containing 15,000 inhabitants, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a mountain, several miles from the sea coast, about 24 leagues almost due south of Palermo. Its fertile environs produce abundance of wine, oil, and fruits. There is a convenient port formed by art for small vessels. Towards the east appear the ruins of Agrigentum, the principal part of which was situate in a valley, secured by abrupt rocks, and sheltered by pleasant hills on three sides. Most of those ruins are converted into

into corn-fields, vineyards, and orchards, but there are considerable remains of several temples. A plain watered by the Acragas extended to its port at the mouth of the river. The adjacent mountains are a concretion of shells and sand. *Alicata*, or Licata, a small town 26 miles S. E. of Girgenti, partly on a slope and partly on the beach, containing some inconsiderable remains of antiquity and 10,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Salso and termination of a long ridge of hills. Its environs abound in grain and fruit. The Salso, whose borders are level and fertile, rises in the northern part of the island, near the source of another river anciently of the same name which discharges itself into the gulph of Termini. *Naro*, an inland town, containing 7000 inhabitants, about 12 miles eastward of Girgenti and 15 N. W. of Alicata. *Palma*, a small and populous town, in a fruitful tract, not far from the sea coast, midway nearly between Alicata and Girgenti. In its neighbourhood there is an excellent mine of sulphur. *Castro nuovo*, a little inland town, containing 4000 inhabitants, about 10 leagues north of Girgenti, and nearly equidistant from the south and north coasts. *Polizzi*, a small town eight leagues E. N. E. of Castro-nuovo, on the border of Val-Demona. A high ridge of hills lies from east to west between Polizzi and Castro-nuovo. *Corleone*, a small place eight leagues south of Palermo, near the source of the river Belici. The inland parts of this province are mountainous. The north and south districts of Val-di-Mazara are divided by a hilly tract, interspersed with fertile vallies. *Partana*, and other towns and villages, are situate on the verge of the highlands.

2. *Val di Noto*, the most celebrated part of ancient and the poorest province of modern Sicily, forms the S. E. division of the island, 55 miles from north to south, and 60—70 from west to east; in 1745 containing 55 towns and lordships, and 283,029 inhabitants, exclusive of the clergy. In the interiour part of this province, from N. W. to S. E.

a ridge of hills extends, whence many small streams descend to the east and south coasts.

Terra nuova is a little market town with a port, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the south coast, 25 miles eastward of Alicata. Here are some remains of antiquity. Its salt lake, traversed by the river Drillo, is long and narrow, about three miles in circuit, and full of excellent fish. *Calatagerone*, an inland royal town, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, 20 miles N. N. E. of Terra nuova, on an insulated hill of difficult access. *Mazzerino*, an inland town, about 20 miles north of Terra nuova. *Piazza*, *Aidone*, *Castro-giovanni*, *and S. Filippo*, are places of little note near the centre of the island. *Leonforte*, a small town built in the last century, in a delightful tract, between Castrogiovanni, and S. Filippo d'Argiro. *Camerana*, anciently an opulent city, near a lake and river of the same name, now reduced to a single tower. *Modica*, a small and populous town, on a river, 9 leagues N. W. of C. Passaro and four from the south coast. *Passaro*, Pachynum, the southern point of Sicily, a barren island one mile in circuit, and joined to the mainland by a ledge of rocks overflown at high water. On this island are a castle and light house. In that vicinity are appearances of much volcanic matter. At some distance from it, A. D. 1735, the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement.

Siragossa, Syracuse, anciently a large and opulent city, is now a decayed town and bishop's see, containing 18,000 inhabitants, on the east coast, 32 miles north of C. Passaro, with two harbours, one of which lies between the town and Plemmyrium castle. A great proportion of the town was destroyed A. D. 1693. At present, of the five parts of which it was composed, that of Ortygia, the least, only remains, and is fortified. It is oblong, about two miles in circuit, lying between two bays, the old and new harbours. When this division was overstocked with inhabitants, the narrow arm of the sea that made it an island was filled up, and

and a peninsule formed. By the order of Augustus the citizens were confined to the original island, and the parts of Acradina that bordered upon it and the rest of the city were abandoned. At present this city is strongly fortified, and the ditches of the bastions form the communication betwixt the two havens. The temple of Minerva is converted into a cathedral. There are some inconsiderable remains of Diana's temple, and scarce any other ruins in that island. The celebrated fountain of Arethusa, is now a pool of brackish water, defended from the sea by a wall, and inclosed by houses on every hand. 2. *Acradina* extends over two considerable levels; the first low and even with the island, and the other, divided from the former by a natural wall of rocks, lies on the same heights with Tycha. The catacombs, where the ancient Syracusans buried their dead, are vaults formed into alleys, cut through a stratum of soft stone, and crossing one another in various directions. The ancient quarries are now converted into gardens belonging to a convent. On the sea side no trace of antiquity subsists, except a few courses of stones. There is no vestige of a temple, or house, on this plain, which was once the most populous, and best built quarter of the city. 3. *Tycha.* The outermost wall, erected by Dionysius the elder, is visible without interruption several miles, with two gates. Wherever any traces of streets can be discovered, the marks of wheels worn in the rock appear. The fields within and near the walls, are covered with immense heaps of stones and rubbish. 4. *Epipolæ.* At the promontory, where the descent is easy towards the country, the traces of a high road exist; and here, perhaps, stood that part of the wall that had six doors in it, and was called Hexapylum. At a little distance, the hill is covered with the ruins of a fortress. This division was not taken into Syracuse until the reign of Dionysius the elder. In 20 days he completed a wall of hewn stone three miles and six furlongs long; the walls of Epipolæ, Tycha, and Neapolis, were afterwards demolished as useless. 5. *Neapolis.* The theatre

theatre was hewn out of the rock, so that the greater part of it remains, almost hid with bushes of various kinds. Two roads, carried deep through the rock, in a semicircular form, meeting at the theatre, opened easy communications between the high and the low town. On each side of those roads sepulchral caves were hollowed out. No part of the prosenium remains. The latomiæ, or spacious prison, on the skirts of Neapolis, consists of a large area, round which is a high wall of rock, the upper part of which projects out of the perpendicular line. In the north west corner is a cavern called Dionysius's Ear. It is 18 feet wide and 58 high, and runs into the heart of the hill in the form of a capital S. The sides are chisseled very smooth, and the roof is covered, gradually narrowing, almost to as sharp a point as a gothic arch. Along this point runs a groove, or channel, which served to collect the sounds that rose from the speaker below, and to convey them to a pipe in a small cell above, where they were distinctly heard. But this hearing place, having been altered, has now lost its virtue (Swineburn's travels). Olives and grapes are the chief products of the adjacent plain. *Noto nuovo*, a town containing 6000 inhabitants, in a valley of the same name, between Syracuse and C. Passaro. The old town near the coast was destroyed A. D. 1693. According to some geographers, the old town stood on the top of a hill two leagues from the present town, but no vestige of it remains. Beyond a rugged and barren territory S. W. of Noto, lies the valley of Ispica, several miles in length, with many apartments excavated in the rock by the original inhabitants, for the purposes of shelter and defence. Some of those grottos are still occupied by shepherds.

Augusta, built by Frederick II. and slightly fortified, contains 15,000 inhabitants, on a peninsule, at the bottom of a gulph, 18 miles north of Syracuse. Its environs are finely diversified and fertile. *Carlentini*, a small town built by Charles V. north-west of Augusta, at some distance

tance from the coast. *Lentini*, Leontium, a poor, meanly built, solitary town, between Augusta and Catania, in a fertile but insalubrious territory, three miles from a considerable lake. This place was almost destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 1693. Some wretched grottos and rude figures on stones are the sole remains of the ancient town. The river *Giaretta*, in the lower part of its course, waters an extensive and fruitful plain. *Catania*, one of the finest towns in Sicily, is situate near the middle of the east coast, at the foot of mount Ætna, 30 miles S. S. W. of Taormina, and 40 N. N. W. of Syracuse; containing an university, an academy, various manufactures, and about 25,000 inhabitants. It has been frequently damaged by earthquakes, particularly in 1693. It is now rebuilt with great regularity and elegance. The old town is buried many feet under ground by torrents of lava. Its environs are covered with lava, black sand, and ashes; but here and there are fertile and agreeable spots. The plain of Catania, 20 by 12 miles, consisting of a rich earth mixed with the cinders of Ætna, is in general remarkably fertile. *Mineo* and *Vicini* are small inland towns.

3. *Val di Demona*, a mountainous province of a triangular form, extends north-east along the eastern coast from Catania to Capo di Faro, and thence westward to the vicinity of Termini; being 60—100 miles from west to east, and 30—60 from north to south; containing 186 towns, villages, and lordships, and 331,423 inhabitants, beside the clergy. This is perhaps the richest division of Sicily in silk, oil, fruit, and mines.

Iaci, Acis, a small town noted for its silk manufactures, is founded on immense masses of lava, near a rivulet of the same name, between Taormina and Catania. *Taormina*, anciently a large and populous city, now a mean town, containing 3000 inhabitants, built on a narrow level above a precipice, 36 miles south-west of Messina. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake A. D. 1693. The ruins of a vast theatre and other

public structures are monuments of its ancient splendour. Its environs are agreeable and well cultivated. At some distance is a chain of mountains, the most elevated of which is monte Scudero. *Messina*, anciently Zancle, afterwards Messana, is a large indifferently built town, and archbishop's see, about five miles in circuit, with four large suburbs, containing 30,000 inhabitants, situate partly on an elevated ground, and partly on the edge of a declivity, nine miles from the N. E. promontory of the island. In the year 1679, were reckoned 100,000 inhabitants, but its trade and population since that period have greatly declined. The street along the shore is spacious. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them elegant. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, in the form of a crescent, is one of the safest and most capacious in the Mediterranean. It is deep, and defended by a citadel and several forts. Considerable quantities of silk, grain, wine, and oil, are thence exported. This place was greatly damaged A. D. 1783, by earthquakes. It contains some monuments of antiquity, as statues, columns, inscriptions, &c. At no great distance is the famous Charybdis, formed by the different directions of tides and currents; situate within the strait, between a projection of land called Punta Secca and the light-house, and about 750 feet from the Sicilian shore. There is no vortex or whirlpool. It is a group of tumultuous waves, circumscribed to a circle of about 100 feet in diameter, which may be passed over without danger, except when the sea is tempestuous, or when the wind and current are contrary to each other. Then, instead of drawing to itself and swallowing vessels, it repels them, and throws them to a distance. *Milazzo*, Mylæ, an old town containing 4000 inhabitants, eight or nine leagues west of Messina, partly on a rocky promontory, and partly on the sea shore, with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle. The neighbouring territory is fertile. *St Lucia*, a little inland town, 10 miles south of Milazzo. *Castro-reale*, a

town

town containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants, near the source of the Ruzzulino, among the mountains, S. W. of St Lucia. *Patti*, an inconsiderable town, south-west of Milazzo, near the ruins of Tindaro, with a harbour defended by a fort. *Tortorici*, a mean place 12 or 14 miles south of *C. Orlando* which is a promontory 20 leagues west of C. Peloro. *Randatzo*, a little inland town S. S. E. of Tortorici. *Traina*, a small town N. W. of monte Gibello, about seven leagues from the north coast. *Mestretta*, a town containing 5000 inhabitants, 10 leagues S. W. of C. Orlando, and at some distance from the sea coast. *Cefalu*, a little town with a port, near the middle of the north coast, eight leagues east of the river Termini. *Nicosia*, a considerable inland town on a hill, 25 miles south of the sea coast, near the border of Val di Demona.

Small Islands in the vicinity of Sicily.—1. The *Ægates*, or Ægades, three islands on the western coast, between Trepani and Marsalla, a few leagues from the shore. *Levanzo*, anciently Buccina, or Bucinna, four miles in circuit; *Favignano*, Ægusa, of greater extent, and abundantly fertile; *Maretima*, Hiera, a barren island, to the westward of the two preceding, and nine leagues from the Sicilian coast.

2. Between Sicily and Africa are the two following islands, viz. *Pantalaria*, about 17 leagues to the eastward of Cape Bon, fruitful and populous; *Lampidosa*, uninhabited, but fertile and agreeable. Near it is the islet of Linosa.

3. *Isole di Lipari*, is a group of islands north of Sicily, in 33° north latitude, formed by volcanic eruptions.

Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of those islands, is 19 miles in circuit, and 21 from Cape Milazzo. It is a ruinous pile of horrid precipices, rugged cliffs, and broken hills, confusedly heaped together, except a few cultivated patches. In many parts volcanic fires have raged, but no distinct crater is to be observed. It was inhabited

and partially cultivated before the destruction of Troy. Its small town extends along the shore in form of an amphitheatre. Behind it is a chain of hills, and in front is the harbour. The castle, destroyed by Barbarossa in 1544, and afterwards rebuilt, stands on an immense rock of lava destitute of all vegetation. Monte San Angelo north of the town is the highest hill in the island.

Volcano, between Lipari and the Sicilian coast, was anciently separated from Volcanello by an arm of the sea that has since been filled up with earth by an eruption. The shore of Volcano is about 11 miles in circumference, and every where presents traces of fire. The crater of the mountain is about a mile in circuit, and its mouth oval. The height of the internal sides is about one quarter of a mile. The bottom is flat, and in many places emits streams of sulphureous smoke, without any eruption. In 1788, the base of the crater was about one third of a mile in circuit, covered with hot sand, or a mixture of pumice, lava, and glass; and below this surface the volcanic fire still continues active, of which the subterraneous noise, the fumes, vapour, and intense heat, are indications.

Stromboli, an island nine miles round, and about 50 from Sicily. The lower part of it is thinly inhabited, and yields wine and cotton. The present crater is on the side of the mountain. Its eruptions of showers of stones are continual, and not intermitting, at least for more than three or four minutes.

Basiluzzo is about two miles in circuit, and raised some poles above the surface of the sea. On the south side is a narrow bay. A part of it, being capable of cultivation, yields a little corn and pulse; and this vegetation is nourished by a thin crust of decomposed lava. Two mean cottages are the only buildings, and rabbits the only animals, found in it.

Lisca-Bianca and *Bottero*, are two small islands, or rocks, abounding in lava, at no great distance from Basiluzzo. *Datollo*, another mass of lava,

lava, at the foot of which is a spring of hot water, scarcely a mile from the two former.

Panaria is an island consisting of lava and ashes, on a bed of granite, about eight miles in circuit, and gently elevated above the sea. A part of the lava is decomposed, and forms a rich soil in several tracts, on which olives and other fruit trees are planted. On the S. W. side of the island is a hill.

Saline, an island 15 miles in circumference, lies N. N. W. of Lipari, from which it is separated by a channel two miles in breadth. Inland are three mountains, between which is a fertile and populous valley.

Felicuda is a volcanic, but tolerably fertile and inhabited, island, about three leagues in circuit, and four westward of Saline, abounding in pastures, grain, and fruit. It has two bays, one to the south, and the other to the north, but no harbour. When viewed from the sea at a little distance, it has the appearance of a group of hills huddled together; one of which, situate in the centre, is considerably higher than the rest. In this island there is a spacious cavern.

Alicuda, about three leagues west of Felicuda, and two round, consists of rocks, precipices, and detached pieces of lava. It is inhabited, and abounds in pastures.

Ustica is a little island, or rock, containing a fort and a few inhabitants, about 17 leagues north of Palermo, and 21 W. N. W. of Alicuda.

Itinerary for Sicily.

	Computed Miles.
From Naples To Palermo	200
To Favoratta	24
To Alcamo	21
To Calatufimi	10
To Castel veterano	18
To Memfrici	15
To Sciacca	12
To Rivera	10
To Siculiana	15
To Girgenti	12
To Palma	12
To Licata	12
To Terra-nuova	18
To Calatagerone	20
To Palagonia	18
To Lentini	15
To Syracuse	22
To Augusta	18
To Catania	24
To Giarri	25
To Nisi	24
To Messina	18
To Tropea	60
To Cosenza	110
To Naples	181
	914

THE

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

This kingdom, comprehending ancient Samnium, Apulia, Campania, Lucania, and Bruttium, is bounded on the north west by the ecclesiastical state, and on all other sides by the Mediterranean; lying between 37° 46′ and 42° 55′ north latitude, and between 13° 20′ and 19° 15′ E. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest length from south west to north east being 450 Italian miles, its greatest breadth 140, and its circuit 1,468. According to Zimmerman, it contains 20,384 square miles.

This, in general, is a mountainous or rather hilly country. The Apennines, beginning near Ormea in an elevated ridge that now forms the boundary of the French maritime Alps, without interruption stretch along both sides of the gulph of Genoa, at no great distance from the sea, covering the sources of many rivers, which flow to the north and the south. In the south of the territory of Modena, after giving rise to the Panaro and Preno, they proceed S. E. to the province of Florence, where lie the springs of the Arno and the Tiber. Thence they pass southward to the extremity of Italy, generally approaching nearer to the Adriatic than to the Mediterranean. A ridge of hills, called M. Gargano, is a branch of the Apennines, north of the gulph of Manfredonia. There are many detached hills, which yield marble, limestone, and metallic ores.

The soil of the country is exceeding fertile, producing all kinds of grain, with the finest fruits and vegetables, but it is badly cultivated. Small streams, in every direction, descend from the interior parts with rapidity,

rapidity, and lose themselves in the sea, but there is no river of any note in the kingdom.

The most remarkable natural curiosity is *Vesuvius*, an insulated mountain, well known for its fiery eruptions. It is situate five miles from Naples in a fruitful and agreeable plain. The declivity towards the sea is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; but the valley at the foot of the mount is filled with ashes and large pieces of lava. The present summit, formed in 1755, is 90 feet higher than the former crater, being upwards of 3694 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the crater are incrusted with salts and minerals of various colours. The dates of the eruptions of this mountain are, as follows, viz. after Christ, 79, 203, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538, 1631, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, &c. The exterior sides of mount Vesuvius consist of lava, which, toward the sea, to a great depth, is covered with black sand and small stones, or black ashes and lava. The form of the funnel is elliptical, in the inner part resembling an inverted cone. Several fathoms below the upper verge of the crater, there is a roof or floor of lava, concealing the igneous gulph. This roof is cracked in several places; and from the fissures smoke, flaming fire, ashes, and stones, are thrown out. The whole is covered with black sand and ashes, green vitriol, yellow and reddish sulphur, and white salmiac. The eruptions do not always break through the top, but often through the sides of the mountain. The erupted lavas sometimes retain the heat upwards of a year. From the summit of the mountain there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

A great part of this kingdom, as well as other provinces in Italy, has been at remote periods affected by fire. A sufficient proof of this fact is the present appearance of the country. Naples, Rome, and most of the ancient Roman highways, are paved with lava; and the foundations of the

the houses in the subterranean city of Herculaneum are composed of the same materials. All the mountains and hillocks in the vicinity of Naples are no more than a mass of various sorts of matter vomited forth by volcanos which no longer exist, and whose eruptions, anterior to history, have probably formed the ports of Naples and Puzzuoli. Lava is also to be seen on the whole road from Naples to Rome, and even at the gates of the latter city. All the interior part of mount Frascate, and the chain of hills extending thence to lake Albano, a great part of mount Tivoli, with those of Caprarola, Viterbo, &c. consist of lava, gravel, calcined stones, and cynders. The same appearances are on the road from Rome to Viterbo, Loretto, &c. It follows, that all this part of Italy has been overturned by volcanos prior to all historical monuments. It is highly probable that Albano lake, whose banks are strewed with calcined matter, has been anciently a crater of a volcano, whose eruption must have preceded the foundation of Rome, and even of Alba. As there are traces of fire in the environs of the lakes of Borsello, Ronsiglione, and Bracciano, in the road from Rome to Florence, these must have had the same origin; also the lake Perugia and several others in the interior parts of Italy. The Apennine mountains exhibit a considerable number of visible fires under different forms. In Tuscany are the exhalations of Firenzuola, and the warm baths of Pisa; in the ecclesiastical state are those of Viterbo, Norcia, Nocera, &c. in the kingdom of Naples, those of Ichia, Solfaterra, and Vesuvius; in Sicily and the neighbouring islands, Ætna with the volcanos of Stromboli and other Lipari islands. There are likewise many remains of extinguished volcanos in the mountains of Italy (Condamine's tour to Italy).

The kingdom of Naples is divided into 12 provinces called GIUSTIZIERATI, or jurisdictions, containing 2,067 universita under the denomination of cities, towns, and villages. An estimate of its population is annually

annually published by authority. In the year 1767, there were 1,819,267 males, 1,886,875 females, and 107,612 ecclesiastics secular and religious, 81,898 males, and 76,770 females were born; and 123,041 of both sexes died. In 1777, 2,092,745 males, 2,124,030 females, and 94,728 ecclesiastics. In 1778, the number of inhabitants amounted to 4,564,445: In 1779, to 4,651,293.

1. *Terra di Lavoro*, Terra Laboris, anciently Campania and Campus Laborinus, in the middle age the Castellany of Capua, is a fertile and delightful province, diversified with hills and plains, lying between 40° 36′ and 41° 45′ north latitude; on the north west bounded by Campagna di Romana, on the north and east by Abruzzo citra and Contado di Molise, on the south east and south by Principato Ultra and Principato Citra, on the west by the Mediterranean; being 90 miles from north-west to south-east, and 30—45 in breadth; containing, A. D. 1779, 1,210,989 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Garigliano and Volturno. The former, a placid stream, rises in Abruzzo ultra, runs southward, and falls into the sea below Trajetto. The latter descends from the Apennines, passes by Capua, and loses itself in the gulph of Gaeta.

Naples, Parthenope and Neapolis, the capital of the kingdom, the royal residence, and an archbishop's see, is a large and handsomely built city, in the form of a crescent, about nine miles in circuit including its suburbs. It is delightfully situate on a declivity at the north corner of a bay bounded by C. Misena and C. Massa; containing an elegant royal palace, a magnificente athedral, an university founded by Frederick II. an academy of sciences and arts, a grand theatre, 300 churches, 200 convents, many superb palaces and public buildings, and 350,000 inhabitants. The city is surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and defended by several castles and forts. The castle of St. Elmo stands on a hill towards the west, resembles a star of

six rays hewn out on a rock, with subterraneous works, and is said to be impregnable. *Castello dell Uovo*, so called from its oval figure, on a rock in the sea, defends the harbour. *Castel Nuova* stands near the sea shore at a small distance from the royal palace with which it has a communication by a covered way. The streets, though not regular, are well paved with lava, and the houses, four or five stories in height, are covered with terrace. The principal street, *Strada Toledo*, is about 1170 yards long, wide, straight and well built. The squares, in general, are small and irregular; and the fountains are in bad taste. Though few of the inhabitants are employed in useful or productive labour, yet there are several manufactures of silk, velvets, handkerchiefs, and stockings. The soap, macaroni, and musical strings of Naples, are much esteemed; and a considerable trade in polished marbles and lavas is carried on; but the number of unproductive hands exceed all proportion. In the year 1767, the annual consumption was as follows: 389,280 measures of wheat, 88,093 of barley and oats, 75,292 quintals of oil, 45,550 quintals of cheese, 729,000 quintals of fish, 45,542 quintals of salt provisions, 165,620 muids of wine, 21,800 oxen and cows, 160,000 sheep and lambs, 55,000 hogs, 82,000 goats, 16 millions of poultry, pigeons, &c. 20 millions of eggs, 300,000 water melons. The harbour is a square of 150 toises, secured by two moles, one of which is 500 paces long; and the road is commodious and safe. The environs exhibit a variety and beauty that surpass description; but they are liable to frequent earthquakes. No situation in Europe, perhaps, is so delightful, that of Constantinople excepted. The whole coast is admirably diversified with hills, plantations, vineyards, palaces, seats, villages, churches, and convents *.

About

* Ferber gives the following circumstantial and accurate account of the country round Naples. Every hill and plain that incloses the gulph at the Chiaja and the city, is composed

About four miles westward is monte *Pausilipo* on the coast, through which a road is cut 2316 feet long, upwards of 50 high and 22 broad, affording an easy passage for carriages, but having little light except from either

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composed of yellowish, brown, black, or gray ashes, mixed with pumice stones, and large torrents or beds of lava, which are but coverings of the ground that was anterior to volcanic eruptions. Vesuvius, monte Somma, and Ottajano, have been probably, in former times, but one funnel and volcano. The Chiaja, now beaten by the sea, is so circular, and so much resembling a segment of a funnel, that one cannot avoid considering it as such. The Solfatara still exhibits marks of former conflagrations. Lago d'Averno, Lago d'Agnano, gli Astroni, perhaps too Mare Morto, are funnels of ancient volcanos, sunk into themselves, and filled with water, except the Astroni, which, besides some pools, are covered with wood. The water in Lago d'Agnano seems now and then to boil near the shore, much air ascending from under ground without any sensible warmth. Monte Nuovo, from a flat ground, was A.D. 1538, raised to a considerable height. The country six miles round was burnt and laid waste; the city Tripergola was destroyed; and Lago Lucrino was filled up with stones and ashes. Monte Barbaro, Monte de Camaldole, S. Elmo, and other hills in those parts, have had apparently the same origin. The islands Ischia and Nisita are entirely volcanic. From funnels in these and other parts of the country have been, at different times, vomited over a pre-existent ground, fiery lava, ashes, pumice stones, and other eruptions. Time, pressure, rain, frost, and heat, have reduced the ashes to a tufo-stone, which is commonly yellowish, brown, or gray coloured. Many hills are composed of such tufo; and all the antiquities of this country are either buried under, or built with, this cinericious stone. Pompeia and Herculaneum, founded on three strata or beds of lava, have been covered with ashes, at present petrified The grotto di Pausilipo is cut through a hill of tufo. The same species of stone abounds at Puzzuolo, and behind the catacombs of S. Januario. In this tufo are sometimes found adventitious bodies, as calcined shells, acorns, chesnuts, which, by earthquakes, or other accidents, have been buried therein, but never beds of sea-shells. The shore from Naples to Puzzuolo is covered with pumice stones; and the sands of that shore are filled with iron sand attracted by the loadstone, owing to the sea's continual washing against the tufo rocks. The loose unpetrified ashes of different colours found in several hills about Naples, are called Terra Pozzolana, which, mixed with lime, forms an excellent cement, and is indissoluble in water.—(*Ferber's Travels*, p. 123.).

either extremity. On this mountain is shewn the tomb of Virgil, though some suppose he was buried on the other side of the city towards mount Vesuvius. From the summit of Pausilipo, there is an extensive and charming prospect. *Lago d'Agnano*, the crater of an ancient volcano, two miles from the grotto of Pausilipo, and three in circuit. Near the border of this lake are the ruins of an ancient town; the Sudatorii or warm baths of S. Germano, used for paralytic disorders, weakness in the joints, &c.; the Grotta del Cane, a little aperture in the earth, 12 by 4 or 5 feet, famous for its killing damps called Mofete, which appear to be fixed air; Solfatara, anciently forum Vulcani, a mountain with a crater at top, from several parts of which smoke and vapour continually arise. Around this elevated plain, in several places, there is a circular ridge of steep rocks, which once formed the upper edges of a crater.

Puzzuolo, or Puteoli, anciently a considerable Roman city, and the great emporium of Italy, until Ostia and Antium were built, was destroyed by war, inundations, and earthquakes. It is now a walled town and bishop's see, containing several churches, convents, and about 8000 inhabitants, beyond Solfatara, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, with a good harbour conveniently situate for trade. In its neighbourhood are several monuments of antiquity, viz. the remains of an amphitheatre, a labyrinth, temple of Neptune, Cicero's villa, &c. Some arches of the old mole, commonly called Caligula's bridge, are still extant. *Monte-Nuovo*, near Puzzuolo, rose, in two days, September 1538, out of that part of the sea which was once the Lucrine lake anciently famous for its oysters, and is at present about 150 feet in height, and two miles round. The crater is about a quarter of a mile in depth. By this eruption the Lucrine lake was reduced to a little dirty pool. *Monte Barbaro*, or Gauro, inland from the new mountain, and thrice as large, resembles it in shape and composition. A plain on its summit is

is one of the most fertile spots in Italy. This mountain was anciently famous for its wine.

Lago d'Averno, anciently a volcano, now a lake, one mile and an half in circumference, lies in a narrow valley, near the gulph of Puzzuolo, N. W. of the new mountain. The waters of this lake, formerly of a noxious quality, are now wholesome, but not frequented by water fowl. Its environs are fruitful and agreeable, and on its border are the ruins of a temple sacred to Apollo. In that valley is the famous grotto di Sibylla Cumana, a cave hewn out of the rock, 10 feet broad, 12 high, and several hundred paces long. At no great distance are the ruins of Cumæ, a city which stood partly on a declivity, and partly on the sea shore, but was laid in ashes by the Saracens, and demolished by the Neapolitans in 1207. Here are some remains of temples, aqueducts, a triumphal arch, &c.; and three miles off there is an ancient edifice called Torre di Patria, supposed to be the tomb of Scipio, on the lake of Patria. Between the lake of Fusaro and the gulph of Puzzuolo, are no vestiges of the city of Baia, and those of several magnificent edifices are now covered with water. The bay of Baia is delightful, and the adjacent hills are agreeably diversified, but all the ancient villas in those parts are levelled with the dust, and the coast is become mostly a barren and unwholesome waste. To the southward of Baia's situation, near Misenum prom. is a lake called Mare Morto, an ancient Roman harbour. Near *Miseno*, in a vault of an ancient building, is a constant vapour, or mofete, of the same pernicious quality with that of Grotto del Cane. This vault is a part of the ruins of an ancient town destroyed A. D. 890.

Procita, or *Procida*, is an island yielding some wine and fruits, six miles in circuit, containing several thousands of inhabitants, between Ischia and the promontory of Miseno. There is a small market town on the south-east coast. That this island was originally united to Ischia

and

and the main-land is uncertain; but there are evident signs of its production by explosion, the nature of the soil being similar to that of Baia and Puzzuolo.

Ischia is a volcanic island, two Italian miles and a half from Procita, six from the mainland, and 18 in circumference, containing a surprising variety of hills, vallies, rugged rocks, and fruitful plains. The soil is the same as that near Vesuvius and Naples. The lower parts produce grain and fruits. The hills are covered to the top with vines, some with chesnut groves, and others with thickets of myrtle. In the middle of the island is a large mountain, called mons Epomeus by the ancients, now S. Nicola, which appears to be a section of the cone of what was the principal volcano. The foot of it is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; the middle affords pasture to flocks of sheep and goats; and from its summit there is an extensive and finely varied prospect. Between the towns of Ischia and Furia, is a boiling spring, which bubbles upon the surface of the sea, about 60 yards from the shore; and many hot, warm, and cold springs, are dispersed over the island. The baths of Gurgitelli, near the village of Castiglione, on the eastern coast, are frequented. Near Lacco, on the same coast, is a cold vapour, by the natives called Ventaroli, which issues out of a cavern. In this island are strata of lava not less than 200 feet in depth.

Nisida is a little island evidently formed by explosion, in the south-east corner of the gulph of Puzzuolo, near the main-land, fertile and well cultivated. On the south coast is a small harbour, called porto Pavone; and on a neighbouring rock stands a Lazaretta, where ships bound for Naples are obliged to perform quarantine.

Torre di Rovigliano, and *Torre di Greco*, are two inconsiderable places, between the foot of Vesuvius and the sea-shore. *Portici*, a village and royal palace, with delightful gardens, near the village of Resina, under which Herculaneum is buried. This ancient city, destroyed A. D. 79,

by

by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, lay many centuries under six strata of lava, or burnt matter, with veins of good soil between them. The streets and houses were filled up, in some places, to the height of 68 feet above the tops of the latter, and in others 110 feet. The lava forms a close and heavy mass, extremely difficult to be removed. The streets appear to have been strait and regular, and the houses uniformly built. Some of the rooms are paved with mosaic, some with marble, and others with bricks. Few skeletons have been found, and but little gold, silver, or precious stones. The situation of this city was accidentally discovered A. D. 1713. The city of Pompeii, 12 miles from Naples and five from Vesuvius, buried 10 or 12 feet deep beneath white pumice stones mixed with fragments of lava and burnt matter, has been partially uncovered. It appears that the streets of both these cities were paved with lava; and, digging below the foundations of the latter, three other torrents of lava, one incumbent on the other, have been found. The traces of wheels of carriages are to be seen on the pavement. The houses are small but commodious. The stucco on the walls is smooth, beautiful, and hard as marble. Some of the rooms are ornamented with paintings indifferently executed. The public buildings hitherto discovered have nothing magnificent in their construction. An immense collection of antiquities, found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, have been lately brought to light, and deposited in a wing of the royal palace at Portici. This museum contains not only statues and busts, medals, and inscriptions, but an entire assortment of ancient domestic utensils; dies for playing, and some of them loaded; all the apparatus for writing; complete kitchen furniture; a lady's toilet, with combs, ring, paint, &c.; a set of chirurgical instruments; many instruments of music; all sorts of arms; various utensils in glass; the measure of a Roman foot; instruments of husbandry; eatables retaining their form; 800 volumes of MSS. which cannot be unrolled and decyphered; about 700

700 indifferent paintings. The shower of stones, cinders, and ashes, that covered Pompeii, extended beyond Castel-a-mare, near which the ancient town of Stabia, consisting of a row of mean houses, lies buried under them. A small part of this town has been dug out, and filled up again.

Acerra, a little neat walled town and bishop's see, about nine miles N. N. E. of Naples, in a flat and moist situation, watered by the rivulet Lagno. Thence to Naples the road is sandy, yet the fields are covered with vines and poplars. *Nola*, an ancient and small town, where Augustus died, 12 miles E. N. E. of Naples. *Aversa*, a neat town, 11 miles north of the capital, built A. D. 1030, within two miles of the ruins of Atella, in a delightful plain planted with seats and villas. *Caserta*, a small town founded by the Lombards, a few miles S. E. of Capua Here is a rectangular royal palace 787 feet from west to east, and 616 from north to south, divided into four courts. Its walls are 12—15 feet thick, and 106 in height. From the royal apartments there is a fine prospect of Naples, the adjacent country, and the sea. The gardens are extensive and delightful. An acqueduct conveys the water from mount Taburno four leagues distant, and in some places forms a bridge 1620 feet long and 78 high, supported by three rows of arches, one over the other.

Capua, is a small, tolerably built, indifferently fortified town, and archbishop's see, containing a cathedral and many religious houses, near the foot of mount Tifates, now S. Nicolas, on the deep and muddy Volturno, 24 miles north of Naples, in the road to Rome. A rich plain extends thence to the Falernian hills, so much renowned for their wines. This ancient city, which vied in magnificence with Rome and Carthage, stood two miles and an half from the modern town, and was destroyed by the Saracens in the middle of the IXth century. The ruins of the amphitheatre and other buildings are extant. *Cajazzo*,

Calatia,

Calatia, a little town and bishop's see, containing four churches within its walls, a few leagues north-east of Capua, on the right hand of the Volturno. *Thelese*, anciently a considerable town, was destroyed by an earthquake A. D. 1668, and now lies in ruins, about 20 miles N. E. of Capua. In its neighbourhood are mineral springs. *Sessa*, anciently surnamed Arunca, a small, agreeable, populous town, and bishop's see, 26 miles N. N. W. of Capua, on a precipitous eminence to the left of the Garigliano, and separated from the Falernian hills by a deep valley. *Teano*, Teanum, an ancient, small town, and bishop's see, a few miles S. E. of Sessa. Near it are some mineral springs. *Alifi*, an old, ruinous town, and bishop's see, 18 miles north of Capua, at the foot of the Apennines. *Venafro*, a town anciently famous for its hot baths, now an inconsiderable place, and bishop's see, in a fruitful and agreeable territory, 30 miles N. N. W. of Capua. *S. Vicenzo di Volturno*, a celebrated convent, founded A. D. 703, near the source of the river Volturno. *Monte Cassino*, a famous convent founded by Benedict, destroyed by the Langobards about the year 588, and rebuilt about 718, 15 leagues N. N. W. of Capua. This is one of the richest monasteries in Italy, and its abbot, in rank, is the first baron in the kingdom. It is situate on an eminence, at the foot of which is the little town of San Germano, containing 700 inhabitants. In that neighbourhood are the ruins of Cassinum, a Roman colony, destroyed by Theodoric king of Goths. On a declivity there are some remains of a temple, amphitheatre, and aqueduct. *Aquino*, anciently a considerable, now a mean place, to the westward of Cassino, on the left hand of the Garigliano.

Fondi, an old city of the Osci, and seat of a council in 1382, at present a square, thinly inhabited town, and bishop's see, pleasantly situate in a fertile but insalubrious tract, at the foot of a semicircular ridge, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles eastward of Terracina, in the road to Naples, from which it is 72 miles distant. The Appian way forms its

principal street. Here Thomas Aquinas taught philosophy. The walls of this town are remarkable, the lower part of them being older than the Roman times. The country southward to Itri is beautifully diversified with fertile eminences and plains, covered with vines, olive and fruit trees. *Itri*, a place of little note, on the Appian way, eight miles S. S. E. of Fondi. *Gaeta*, a tolerably built, fortified town, containing 8000 inhabitants, on a peninsule at the termination of a narrow valley, and northern extremity of a gulph of the same name, four miles south of Itri, and as far west of Mola. It has a good harbour. Here is the tomb of Charles of Bourbon, constable of France, who was killed in storming Rome A. D. 1527. In its vicinity there is a cleft mountain on the sea shore, which, it is said, happened at the time of our Saviour's crucifixion, and has long been a place of pilgrimage. The coast of Gaeta gulph is very agreeable, and was anciently well inhabited. *Mola*, a small town, pleasantly situate near the ruins of Formiæ destroyed by the Saracens, at the bottom of a small gulph, or bay, eight miles from the mouth of the Garigliano, and 61 N. N. W. of Naples. Near it is mount Cecuba, famous for its wine. The road thence along the Appian way, by Capua to Naples, is pleasant; and the country abounds in wine and oil. *Barca di Garigliano*, a village at the mouth of a river of the same name, eight miles S. E. of Mola. Near it are the ruins of Minturnæ. In the marshes below those ruins, Caius Marius concealed himself in the 70th year of his age. The Garigliano traverses a fruitful valley, and its banks have been the scene of many bloody encounters.

The following islands lie opposite to the gulph of Gaeta, viz.

Ponza, about 30 miles west of Gaeta, in 41° north latitude, five miles long, and from 500 feet to half a mile broad, surrounded by innumerable detached rocks, most of which are lava. It contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. *Palmarola*, a narrow island composed of volcanic matter, not much above a mile in circuit, four miles north-west of Ponza.

Ponza. *Zannone*, or Sennone, higher than Palmarola, near the north-east coast of Ponza. The one half of this island nearest the continent is formed of limestone, similar to that of the Apennines, and the other half is lava and tuffa. In a line west of Palmarola, many rocks of lava rise above the surface of the sea. Neither of these two islands are inhabited. *Ventotienne*, anciently Pandataria, a fertile and well cultivated island, containing above 300 inhabitants, 25 miles N. W. of Ischia, and 30 S. E. of Ponza. This island, formed of volcanic matter, was anciently a receptacle for criminals of an exalted rank. Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and Octavia wife of Nero, were there confined. It is now occupied by felons condemned to banishment, and forced to improve the scanty soil. In May, great quantities of quails arrive there from the coast of Africa, in their flight northward. A group of rocks lies between this island and Ponza, about 12 miles from the latter, composed of compact lava, perhaps the fragments of a volcanic island. *Stefano*, a little, uninhabited island, a few miles S. E. of Ventotienne.

II. *Principato Ultra*, or farther principality, in the middle of the Apennines, is a mountainous territory abounding in pastures, on the north-east limited by Contado di Molise and Capitanata, on the south-east and south by Basilicata and Principato Citra, on the west by Lavora; lying in 41° north latitude; being 30—40 miles from north to south, and 40—45 from west to east; containing, in 1779, 250,136 inhabitants. It includes the dutchy of Benevento.

S. Agatha di Gothi, is a small town and bishop's see, containing an abbey, with several churches and convents, situate on a rock near the border of Lavora, about seven leagues N.N. E. of Naples, and four west of Benevento. Its environs are fruitful and populous. *Ariano*, a badly built, walled town, and bishop's see, on the uneven summit of an eminence, containing 12,000 inhabitants, about seven leagues E. N. E. of

Benevento. Without trade and manufactures, this town has declined ever since the desolation occasioned by an earthquake in 1456. The soil lies upon a soft argillaceous stone. At a small distance eastward is a bank consisting of layers of volcanic earths, interspersed with thick strata of oyster shells. The *Mofetta*, perhaps the ancient Amsancte vales, is a narrow valley under lofty mountains; and in it is a small lake, whose waters sometimes boil up with great fury and nauseous smell. *Frigento*, a wretchedly built and ruinous place, on a hill. *Avellino*, an indifferently built, manufacturing town, and bishop's see, containing 7000 inhabitants, situate on the declivity of a hill, about 20 miles south of Benevento. The neighbouring district, consisting chiefly of volcanic substances, produces little corn, but abundance of fruit, especially nuts. The road thence westward to Naples lies through fertile fields planted with vines and fruit trees. Near Avellino is *Val di Gargano*, anciently celebrated for its caudine forks. *Montesarchio* is a considerable town at the head of the plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, except the north-west corner: here the Roman army was blocked up by the Samnites. On the summit of monte Vergino, one of the Apennines, a famous abbey was founded A. D. 1119. *Conza*, Compsa, a small town and archbishop's see, about 20 leagues eastward of Naples, near the south boundary of the province, at the foot of the Apennines, near the source of the river Ofanto that runs north-east to the gulph of Venice. *Monte Marano*, *Nusco*, *S. Angelo di Lombardi*, *Frigento*, &c. are inland towns of little note.

Benevento, which belongs to the Pope, will be described in its proper place.

III. *Principato Citra*, *i. e.* the principality on this side the Apennines, is bounded on the north by Lavora and Principato Ultra, on the east by Basilicata, on the south and west by the Tuscan sea; lying in 40° 30′ north

north latitude; being 70 miles from the north-west to south-east, and 30—40 in breadth; containing in 1779, 447,465 inhabitants. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and saffron, but is indifferently cultivated. The coast is deeply indented by two spacious bays, viz. those of Salerno and Policastro.

Salerno, the capital, is a badly built town and archbishop's see, containing 18 churches and many convents, partly in a plain along the shore and partly on an ascent, environed by fruitful hills, at the north-east corner of a gulph of the same name, about 12 leagues S. E. of Naples. It is noted for its annual fair in September, to which numbers of people resort. The harbour is tolerable, but not frequented. The school of Salerno was famous in the middle age, and was at length raised to an university. *Amalfi*, the seat of a republic in the IXth century, at present a small indifferently built town, an archbishop's see, and the birth place of Flavio Goia, about five leagues west of Salerno, on the north coast of the gulph. Formerly it extended over the stupendous and barren rocks on either side, which are still crowned with walls and ruined towers. *Sorrento*, a small well built town, on the brink of steep rocks that overhang a bay three miles wide, on the south coast of the gulph of Naples, about eight leagues westward of Salerno. The adjacent semicircular plain is fertile, and bounded by hills.

Capri, an island about 10 miles in circuit, lies 19½ miles south of Naples, and three from the mainland, containing a small town of the same name and bishop's see, in a pleasant valley; and *Ano-Capri* in the western part of the island. The coasts, for the most part, are inaccessible. Quails and other birds of passage are found here in great quantities every spring and autumn. To this island the emperor Augustus often retired for his pleasure; and Tiberius, who resided here for several years, had palaces suitable to every season, with groves and gardens; but the subterraneous works were the most extraordinary, the rocks being undermined for grottos,

grottos, galleries, bagnios, &c. After his death, these were demolished by the Romans, in detestation of his infamous practices. Near the south coast of the island are two or three rocks, called Scopuli Sirenum, described by Virgil and Ovid in Æneas's voyage.

Vico Equense is an inconsiderable town built by Charles II. near the ruins of Æqua destroyed by the Goths, on the south coast of the gulph of Naples, a few miles east of Sorrento. *Castel a mare di Stabia*, a small town and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, with a port, about six leagues S. S. E. of Naples, at the S. E. corner of the gulph, near the spot where Stabia an ancient town lies buried. *Scalla*, a bishop's see, noted for its wine, honey, and lead mines. *Gava*, anciently Marcina, a manufacturing town, six miles north-west of Salerno in the road to Naples. Near it is a Benedictine abbey whose archives contain important information relating to the history of the middle age. *Sarno*, a little town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral and several convents, S. E. of Vesuvius, near the border of Lavora. Its environs abound in silk. *Nocera dell Pagnani*, 10 miles N. W. of Salerno in the road to Naples, and *Acerno* on an eminence 16 miles E. N. E. of Salerno, are bishop's sees, and places of little note. *Campagna*, 21 miles E. S. E. of Salerno, contains four churches and nine convents, in a territory fertile in wine and oil. *Policastro*, a ruinous little town and bishop's see, near the site of the ancient Pyxus, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, about 20 leagues S. S. E. of Salerno. *Pesto*, an inland village, near the ruins of Possidonia a city deserted and destroyed by its inhabitants in the middle age, and discovered A. D. 1745 by Golozza. This was a colony of Dorians; and few cities have left such noble monuments of their architecture. *Pizzo*, a town containing about 3000 inhabitants, on the sea coast, destroyed by an earthquake March 28th, A. D. 1783. *C. della Licosa* and *C. di Palinuro*, are two promontories, or projecting points of land, between the gulphs of Salerno and Policastro.

IV.

IV. *Calabria Citra, i. e.* Hither Calabria, is bounded on the north-west and north by Principato citra and Basilicata, on the east by the gulph of Tarento, on the south by Calabria Ultra, on the west by the Tuscan sea; lying in 39° 40′ north latitude; being 100 miles from north-west to south-east, and 30—40—70 in breadth; in the year 1770 containing 315,330 inhabitants.

This province is mountainous, but well watered, abundantly fertile, and capable of producing great quantities of fruit, grain, silk, wine, oil, honey, &c. besides mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, with sulphur, alabaster, and rock crystal; but it is wretchedly cultivated; and its uncivilized, rude, miserable inhabitants chiefly subsist by rapine.

Cosenza, the capital, is a small inland town and bishop's see, in 39° 18′ north latitude, about 180 miles S. S. E. of Naples, and 12 from the western coast, on several eminences at the south extremity of a spacious plain, which extends above 20 miles down the course of the Cratis, or Grata, a river that runs N. N. E. to the sea. Its environs are well cultivated, fruitful, and populous. *Paula*, a small, tolerably built town, the birth place of St. Francis, 18 miles N. W. of Cosenza, near the sea coast. In its neighbourhood is a handsome seat between two hills. *Bisignano*, Besidiæ, an inconsiderable town, agreeably situate on an eminence, 20 miles north of Cosenza, on the right hand of the clear and rapid Cratis. *Guardia*, *Cetraro*, *Diamanti*, and *Cirella*, are small places on the western coast, north of Paula. *Scalea*, a little town in a fruitful tract, near the south extremity of the gulph of Policastro. *Cassano*, a little inland town and bishop's see, on the brook Lione, 20 miles northward of Bisignano, and 12 from the gulph of Tarento.

Corigliano is a tolerably built town, containing 7000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on an eminence in a fertile and delightful tract, about six miles from the eastern coast, and 27 N. N. E. of the capital. On the sea shore, between the rivers Sybaris and Cratis, are some remains of the

the ancient city of Sybaris. *Rossano*, a meanly built town and archbishop's see, containing many churches and religious houses, in a low tract abounding in oil and saffron, 15 miles westward of C. Trionto. *Cariati*, a small, thinly inhabited town and bishop's see, amidst hills covered with fruit trees, between C. Trionto and C. dell Alice. Not far from this town, at terra Vecchia, are some ruins of Paternum. *Ciro*, a mean place near Cape Alice, on the site of Orimissa anciently famous for a temple of Apollo, no vestige of which remains. *Umbriatico*, a small, populous town and bishop's see, containing four parish churches, on a rock between Cosenzo and the eastern coast. *Strongoli*, a little town among rocks, between Umbriatico and the S. E. extremity of the province. *Martorano*, *Castiglione*, *Nocera*, *Amantea*, *Belmonte*, *&c.* are inconsiderable places in the south-west corner of the province; and *Gerenza*, *Bocchigliero*, *Campana*, *Longobucco*, *&c.* inland towns of little note.

V. *Calabria Ultra*, *i. e.* further Calabria, is bounded on the north by Calabria Citra, and on all other sides by the sea; lying between 37° 45′ and 38° 10′ north latitude, being 110 miles from north to south, and 25—40—55 from west to east; in the year 1779 containing 460,392 inhabitants.

This province, in the middle age called terra Jordana, is beautifully diversified with mountains, rocks, forests, and fertile but ill cultivated plains, yielding the same products with those of Calabria citra.

The most considerable places in this province before the year 1783, were as follows:

Catanzaro, the capital and a bishop's see, built in 963, is a manufacturing town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, in 38° 54′ north latitude, a few miles inland from the gulph of Squillace, on an eminence in a pass between the mountains and the sea-coast. *Crotone*, anciently a considerable, but at present a mean walled town and bishop's see, containing

taining several parish churches and convents, in the N. E. corner of the province, near the mouth of the Esaro, a few miles distant from cape Colonne. *St. Severina*, a small town and archbishop's see, about five leagues inland, *i. e.* west of Cape Colonne, in an elevated situation. *Belcastro*, *Taverna* in a valley, and *Nicastro*, are three inconsiderable towns in the north part of the province. *S. Eufemia*, a small town about 20 miles N. W. of Catanzaro, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, on the west coast. *Tropea*, a small, tolerably built town and bishop's see, containing five churches with several convents, and 4000 inhabitants, on a lofty rock impending over the sea, 13 leagues east of the island of Stromboli. From this place there is an extensive prospect. A few miles northward, near C. Zambrone, is an island with a rock in its vicinity. *Lamato*, an inland village, built A. D. 1639, and noted for its excellent figs, at the foot of the mountains; the town of the same name having been destroyed by an earthquake. *Monte Leone*, a considerable town, 18 miles east of Tropæa, on the brow of a hill fronting a rich plain beautifully diversified with woods of oak, fruit trees, and vineyards. Under the shade of the trees luxuriant crops of lupins, beans, and other vegetables are produced; but its population and the industry of its inhabitants have not kept pace with the fertility of the soil. The ancient town, famous for its meadows and fragrant flowers, was situate a few miles northward, on the coast of the gulph of Eufemia.

Melito, a little inland town and bishop's see, is situate in a bottom, several miles south of Monte Leone. *Nicotera*, a little town and bishop's see, three leagues S. W. of Monte Leone, near the sea coast. *Oppido*, a small town and bishop's see, six leagues from the western coast, 10 N. E. of Reggio, and 11 south of Monte Leone, on a mountain of a ferruginous sort of gritty stone unlike the clay soil in its neighbourhood, between two rivers in a deep and broad ravine, into which enormous masses of the plain were detached by the earthquake, so as to stop the course of

the rivers. Thence to Reggio the road on each side is bounded by villas and orange groves. In that tract every fig-tree affords two crops of fruit annually, the first in June and the second in August. *Polistene*, a town containing 6000 inhabitants, three or four leagues north of Oppido, in a low and fertile tract, near a river, and liable to be overflown. *Rosarno*, a small town, N. W. of Polistene, near the mouth of the river Metramo. The country between those two towns is most delightful. *Sciglio*, a small fortified town, 12 miles from Messina, on a promontory of the Calabrian shore, anciently called Scylla, famous for shipwrecks. The neighbouring mountains abound in metals.

Reggio, a considerable, indifferently built, manufacturing town and archbishop's see, containing 14 churches, several convents, and 16,500 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on an eminence and defended by a citadel, on the coast of the strait of Messina. Silk, oranges, lemons, and the essence of bergamot, are the great articles of trade; 100,000 quarts of that essence are annually exported. Reggio was destroyed by an earthquake before the Marsian war; and having been rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, was called Reggio Julio. Part of the old wall still remains, and is called the Julian tower, built of huge masses of stone without cement. There are some towns near it that still retain the Greek language. *St. Agatha*, a small inland place, a few leagues S. E. of Reggio; near it are mines of silver and lead. *Brancaleone*, a village near C. di Spartivento the most southerly promontory of Italy. *Bova*, a little town, containing a monastery and several churches on the brow of a mountain N. W. of cape Spartivento.

Gieraci, or Gerace, a meanly built town and bishop's see, on a rocky hill, at the foot of which stood an ancient town, near the eastern coast, about 12 leagues north of C. Spartivento, between C. Bruzzano and C. Stilo: in its neighbourhood are sulphureous baths. *Rocella*, a mean place on the sea coast, five leagues N. N. E. of Gerace. *Castel-vetere*, an

an inconsiderable town in a lofty situation, 14 miles S. W. of C. Stilo, three miles from the coast: few vestiges of Caulon the ancient city remain. *Stilo*, a mean place, at some distance inland from a cape of the same name on a small river, with iron mines in its vicinity. *Squillace*, an ancient small town and bishop's see, the birth place of Cassiodorus, on the verge of a rocky mountain bathed by the torrent Favellone, about three miles from the bottom of a gulph of the same name, and nine southward of Catanzaro. Its environs are fertile, well cultivated, and populous. *Cropani*, formerly a flourishing, now a decayed village, in an agreeable territory. *C. Rizzuto*, prom. Japygium, the northern boundary of the gulph of Squillace, in 38° 54′ north latitude. *Cape Colonne*, about five leagues north of Rizzuto, juts eight miles out into the sea; and on it stood the temple of Juno Lacinia, some remains of which are extant.

Such, in general, were the places of note in this province, before the earthquake A. D. 1783; but by that dreadful calamity many of them were destroyed. On the fifth day of February the earthquake began, and lasted for several months. The territory most sensibly affected lies between 38° and 39′ north latitude, and the greatest force was exerted from the foot of those Apennine mountains called monte Deio, monte Sacro, and monte Caulone, westward to the Tuscan sea. A circle of 22 Italian miles of radius, from Oppido the central point, will include all the towns and villages that were utterly ruined, and where have been the most remarkable alterations on the face of the earth; and a circle of 72 miles radius, from the same centre, will include the whole of the country that has any mark of having been affected. From Amantea in Calabria citra, southward to cape Spartivento, there was scarcely a town or village but what was ruined, or very much damaged. Oppido was entirely destroyed. Palmi was overturned, and 1400 lives lost in its ruins. Polistene, and 2100 of its inhabitants shared the same fate. In Rosarno and

Laureana, there was not a house left standing by the shock in February 5th. Monte Leone and its environs were desolated. To the southward of Polistene were demolished Casal Nuovo, Castellace, Milicusco, Terra nuovo, Mollochi di Sotto, little towns situate in the same delightful plain. The country between Oppido and Reggio did not suffer so much, for 126 lives only were lost. At Sciglio, a wave which had swept the country for three miles, carried off on its return 2473 inhabitants, together with the prince of that name. Reggio and Messina were not materially damaged. Sir William Hamilton, who visited this province in May following, communicated to the Royal Society at London a circumstantial and affecting detail of the disasters that had happened; and in general observes, that the face of Calabria between 38° and 39° north latitude was entirely altered,—that many openings and cracks had been made in those parts,—that some hills had been lowered, and others quite levelled,—that in the plains deep chasms had been made,—that huge mountains had been split asunder, and parts of them driven to a considerable distance,—that the surface of two whole tenements, with large olive and mulberry trees therein, had been detached and transplanted to the distance of about a mile from their original situations,—that deep vallies had been filled up by the fall of mountains,—that the courses of several rivers had been changed,—that many springs of water had appeared in places perfectly dry before,—and that, in other parts, springs which had been constant, had totally vanished. About 40,000 lives were lost in the Calabrias and in Sicily, by the several shocks of this earthquake, which seem to have been occasioned by the operation of a volcano whose seat was deep in the earth.

VI. *Basilicata*, so called by the Greeks in the Xth century, a tolerably fertile but thinly inhabited province, on three sides environed by the

the Apennines, is bounded on the north by Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the east by the gulph of Tarento, on the south by Calabria, and on the west by Principato citra and ultra; lying between 40° and 41° 6′ north latitude; being upwards of 80 miles from north-west to south-east, and 45—60 in breadth; in the year 1779 containing 325,682 inhabitants. It is watered by the Bradano, Basiento, Salandrella, Acri, Sinno, and other streams, which descend from the mountains, and lose themselves in the gulph of Tarento.

Monte Peloso, Mons Pelusium, a little town and bishop's see, about 14 leagues inland from the mouth of the Bradano. *Acerenza*, Acherentia, formerly an archbishop's see, now a decayed town, five leagues west of monte Peloso, and 35 east of Naples. *Venosa*, anciently a considerable town, now a ruinous place, and bishop's see, 13 miles N. N. W. of Acerenza, on an elevated tract nine miles in circuit, and environed by precipices. *Lavello*, *Melfi* with an old castle on a rock, and *Rapolla*, three small towns in the northern corner of the province. *Muro*, a little town on an eminence at the foot of the Apennines, near the border of Principato citra, 13 leagues east of Salerno. *Potenza*, Potentia, a small town and bishop's see, containing three churches and several convents, in a mountainous territory, near the source of the river Basiento, and 18 leagues inland from its mouth. *Rocca Imperiale*, a place of little note, between the mouth of the river Sinno and the border of Calabria, near the sea shore. Some ruins of Heraclea appear near the river Acri, about three miles from the coast; and the port of that city lay near the mouth of the Sinno. Some vestiges of Metapontum may also be traced near the mouth of the Basiento, on the skirt of an extensive plain anciently well cultivated and populous, now almost desolate. The river Bradano, in the lower part of its course, is the common boundary of Otranto and Basilicata.

VII.

VII. *Terra d'Otranto*, anciently Calabria, Messapia, and Japygia, a peninsule, is bounded on the north-west by Basilicata and Bari, and on all other sides by the sea; lying in 40° 30′ north latitude, and 18° east longitude from Greenwich; being 90—100 miles from north-west to south-east, and 20—35 in breadth; containing 290,915 inhabitants. There are some barren and sandy tracts along the coast of the gulph of Tarento; but the inland parts of this province are moderately fertile.

Lecce, Aletium, the capital, a large, well built, trading town, and bishop's see, containing 13,000 inhabitants, 24 miles from Brindisi, as far from Otranto, and eight miles from the eastern shore. The road N. N. W. to Brindisi lies through a very disagreeable territory. *Otranto*, Hydruntum, a small, walled, trading town, and archbishop's see, defended by a castle, containing about 3000 inhabitants, on the coast of the Adriatic sea, eight leagues north of C. di Leuca. It was a commodious port till destroyed by the Venetians. In 1480, it was taken by Sultan Mahomet II. *Castro*, a little, walled town, and bishop's see, with a harbour and some trade, eight miles south of Otranto, often ravaged by the Turks. *Alessano*, an inconsiderable place, a few leagues inland from Cape di Leuca the south-east extremity of Italy. *Ugento*, Uxentum, a mean place four or five leagues N. W. of C. Leuca, not far from the sea coast. *Gallipoli*, from the remotest antiquity, was deemed a station favourable to commerce. Charles II. demolished it for its adherence to Frederic of Aragon. It was ravaged by the Venetians in the XVth century, and afterwards pillaged by the Turks. Charles V. repaired and strengthened its fortifications; and since that period it has not been molested. It is a tolerably built, trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, 10 leagues west of Otranto, on a rocky island joined to the continent by a bridge. Though it has neither harbour nor shelter for shipping, yet its trade is considerable. Cotton, and

oil

oil of olives, are the principal articles exported. *Nardo*, Neritum, a small town, containing 8000 inhabitants, in a fruitful and agreeable plain, about three leagues north of Gallipoli.

Tarento, Tarentum, once the capital of a famous republic, now a decayed town, and archbishop's see, defended by a fort on an island, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Its harbour is so shallow as to admit only fishing boats. The river Galesus is now a small brook, flowing into mare Piccolo, or the little sea, a kind of bay formed by the coast behind the town, and divided by a neck of land projecting into it. The situation of the town is singular, and from the sea side appears as surrounded by water. The adjacent country is well cultivated. The ancient city, of which there are few remains, was built perhaps round the bay of mare Piccolo, as well as on the peninsule already mentioned. *Motola*, Mutila, a little inland town, a bishop's see, and a principality, 17 miles north-west of Tarento. *Matera*, a small town and archbishop's see, containing several churches and convents, in the north-west corner of the province, 36 miles westward of Tarento, and 23 from the bottom of the gulph. *Brindisi*, Brundusium, anciently a large and flourishing city, with one of the finest ports in Italy; at present a considerable, irregularly built, thinly inhabited town, and archbishop's see, with a castle built by Frederick II. situate on the eastern coast, 40 miles east of Tarento. It has an outer and an inner port, the latter of which can only admit very small vessels. In its territory are groves of olive trees. *Oria*, a ruinous inland town, and bishop's see, midway nearly between Tarento and Brindisi. On either hand of Oria, there are few risings or elevations, so that the diagonal branch of the Apennines, usually delineated on maps from Venosa to C. Leuca, is imaginary. The Salentine territory is an uneven plain, not a hilly country, without any rivers, and surprisingly fertile.

VIII. *Terra di Bari*, or Terra Peucezia, is bounded on the north and east by the Adriatic sea, on the south by Otranto, on the west and north-west by Basilicata and Capitanata; lying in 41° 10′ north latitude; being 50—60 miles from west to east, and 20—25—33 from north to south; in the year 1779 containing 281,048 inhabitants. This province is level, with few hills, and destitute of springs and rivers. Its products are corn, wine, indifferent oil, cotton, and fruits.

The most considerable river is the Ofanto, whose sources are in the southern part of Principato ultra. Thence it runs N. E. along the northern border of Basilicata and of Bari, and loses itself in the gulph of Manfredonia, N. W. of Trani.

Bari, Barium, is a considerable, indifferently built, trading town, and archbishop's see, containing upwards of 18,000 inhabitants, situate on a rocky peninsule of a triangular form, defended by double walls and an old castle, with a harbour for small vessels, 54 miles N. N. W. of Tarento. Its former port was destroyed by the Venetians. *Trani*, a regular and well built town, and archbishop's see, defended by a fort, in a fruitful tract, with a shallow harbour, 20 miles westward of Bari. The ancient town stood on the same peninsule. *Barletta*, a little, well built, thinly inhabited town, with a citadel which commands the port, seven miles from Trani, in the north-west corner of the province. *Cannæ*, a mean place, but famous in history for the important victory gained there by Hannibal over the Romans, in a plain watered by the Ofanto, 10 miles from Barletta and the sea coast. Few remains of the ancient city exist. *Andri*, or Andria, a little manufacturing town, in a pleasant and fruitful plain, a few miles S. E. of Cannæ, between Canosa and Trani. *Canosa*, Canusium, a mean place on a hill where the old citadel stood, six miles south of Cannæ. The ancient town, situate in a plain between two hills and the river Ofanto, was destroyed by the Saracens. Many ruins of it still appear. *Minervino*, an inconsiderable town on an eminence,

eminence, in a bare and disagreeable tract, about 12 miles south of Canosa, and 20 S. S. W. of Trani.

Altamura, a small inland town, built by Frederick II. about 28 miles south of Bari, near the confines of Otranto. *Gravina*, a small town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, several churches, and eight convents, eight miles W. S. W. of Altamura, and as far eastward of Monte Peloso. *Monopoli*, a mean, indifferently built town, with a harbour, 28 miles E. S. E. of Bari. The ruins of Egnatia, now called Torre d'Agnazzo, six miles from Monopoli, on the sea coast, consist of fragments of old walls, a tomb, a reservoir, &c. *Polignano*, and *Mola*, two little towns on the sea shore between Monopoli and Bari. *Bitonto*, a fine inland town and bishop's see, containing 13 churches, 12 convents, and 15,000 inhabitants, 12 miles inland from Bari, in a stony but fertile plain. In that neighbourhood the Imperialists were defeated by the Spaniards A. D. 1734. In consequence of this victory, the kingdom of Naples submitted to Don Carlos, at that time king of the two Sicilies, and the Spanish general was created Duke of Bitonto. *Molfetta*, an indifferently built, walled town, and bishop's see, containing two churches, an abbey, and several convents, on the sea coast, between Bari and Trani. *Giovenazzo*, Juvenacia, a little town on a rock, between Bari and Molfetta. *Bisceglia*, Vigiliæ, an inconsiderable but tolerably built town, and bishop's see, pleasantly situate on the shore between Molfetta and Trani. In its vicinity are some ancient tombs, and remains of Via Trajana. *Ruvo*, Rubum, a small, populous, manufacturing town, and bishop's see, pleasantly situate in a fertile plain, eight miles southwardof Trani. The interior part of this province is thinly inhabited.

IX. *Capitanata*, Apulia Daunia, is bounded on the north and east by the Adriatic sea, on the south and west by Bari, Basilicata, Principata Ultra, and Contado di Molise, lying between 41° and 42° 10′ north

latitude, being 60—70 miles from north to south, and 40—60—80 from west to east; in the year 1779 containing 491,255 inhabitants, including Molise.

This province is an extensive sandy plain, in many parts abundantly fertile. It is traversed by several rivers, viz. the Fortore, Candelaro, Cervaro, &c. but is destitute of trees and springs of fresh water. The sole elevated tract is monte Gargano in the north corner of the province. Between Manfredonia and Barletta the coast is one continued heap of sand thrown up by the sea, and there formed into a bay. On the north coast are three lakes, viz. Lesina, Varano, and Andria.

Lucera is an ancient, inconsiderable, manufacturing town, and bishop's see, pleasantly situate on an eminence in a plain, near the middle of the province, about 75 miles north-east of Naples. *Cerignola*, an indifferently built town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, on a rising ground, 38 miles south-east of Lucera, and 12 from the sea coast. *Salpi*, Salapia, a mean place, and formerly a bishop's see, near a lake on the barren coast of the gulph of Manfredonia. *Ascoli*, a little inland town, and bishop's see, in the south-west corner of the province, near the border of Principata Ultra. *Bovino*, a small town and bishop's see, situate at the foot of the Apennines, 30 miles westward of Cerignola, on the right hand of the river Cervaro. *Troja*, a little town and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, built out of the ruins of Æcas, on an eminence bathed by the Chilaro, near the Apennines, eight miles southward of Lucera, and as far north of Bovino. *Foggia*, the most considerable town in the province, and a place of some trade, neatly built in the extensive plain of Puglia, 20 miles S. W. of Manfredonia. It was destroyed by an earthquake A. D. 1732, and has been since rebuilt. In that neighbourhood are the ruins of Arpi, once the capital of a kingdom founded by Diomed, after the siege of Troy. *Manfredonia*,

donia, a town containing 6000 inhabitants, built A. D. 1261, near the ruins of Sipontum, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. In 1620 it was taken and destroyed by the Turks. It has a harbour and some trade. *Monte S. Angelo*, or Angiola, an irregularly built and dirty town, on a mountain that overhangs the bay of Manfredonia. *Monte Gargano*, frequently mentioned by ancient poets, is a ridge of hills that forms a large promontory advancing into the Adriatic, and separated on the west from the Apennines by the plains of S. Severo and Lucera. *Viesti*, an inconsiderable town and bishop's see, on the sea coast, near the promontory of Gargano. *Varino*, a place of little note, on the border of a lake of the same name, which lies between monte Gargano and the north coast of the peninsule. *Lesina*, a mean place and bishop's see, on a lake of the same name, west of Varano. *Termoli*, a little town and bishop's see, about six leagues westward of Lesina, on the sea shore, in the north-west corner of the province. *Dragonara*, a little inland town and bishop's see, on the river Tripale, 32 miles west of Manfredonia. *S. Severo*, a small manufacturing town and bishop's see, about 18 miles west of Manfredonia, and 20 south of Lesina. *Volturara*, an inconsiderable place and bishop's see, near the Apennines, 10 miles west of Lucera. The three small islands of Tremiti, viz. *S. Nicolas*, *Caprara*, and *Domino*, lie six leagues north of Lesina. The first contains a castle, a convent, and some hamlets; the second has a convent; the third is uninhabited.

X. *Contado di Molise*, a small, triangular, mountainous province, is bounded on the north, east, and south, by Abruzzo citra and Capitanata, on the west by Lavora; lying in 41° 30′ north latitude; being 50 miles from north-east to south west, and 24—30—45 in breadth; containing, according to some computations, 13,000 hearths. Its principal products are wine, saffron, and silk.

Campo Basso is a small trading town and thoroughfare, containing 5000 inhabitants, anciently on the summit, now on the declivity, of a hill which terminates in an extensive and agreeable plain. *Bojano*, Bovianum, a little town and bishop's see, near the south-west border of the province, 48 miles N. N. E. of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Tilerno. *Supino*, a mean place near the ruins of Supinum. *Guardia Alferia*, a mean, insalubrious, thinly inhabited town, and bishop's see, six leagues inland from the eastern coast, near the north-east boundary of the county. *Tripento*, or Trivento, an inland town on a hill, bathed by the Trigno, *Isernia*, at the foot of the mountains, N. W. of Bojano, *Molise*, a few leagues north of Bojano, *Carpenone*, &c. are places of little note.

XI. *Abruzzo Citra* is bounded on the north-west by Abruzzo Ultra, on the north and north-east by the sea, on the south-east by Contado di Molise, on the south by Lavora, on the south-west and west by Lavora and Sabina; lying between 43° 42′ and 42° 30′ north latitude, and in 14° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich; being 60 miles from north-east to south-west, and 45 in breadth; containing about 24,000 hearths. Watered by several streams, it abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and silk. The Apennines, in a gentle declivity, reach almost to the shore of the Adriatic, and the whole coast 100 miles northward is destitute of seaports. At a distance from the sea, the mountains are covered with forests, and the vallies with pastures.

Civita di Chieti, Theate, the capital, and an archbishop's see, containing four churches and nine convents, is built on an eminence bathed by the Pescara, in the north corner of the province, and nine miles from the sea-coast. This place gave name to the order of the Theatines, instituted A.D. 1524. Its environs are fertile and agreeable. *Vasto*, or Guasto di Ammone, Histonium, a place of little note, containing two churches

churches and several convents. *Lanciano*, a small town and archbishop's see, whose two annual fairs are frequented, about 18 miles S. E. of Chieti, and four from the sea coast, where is a small harbour. *Ortona a Mare*, Orthonium, a little town and bishop's see, 13 miles eastward of Chieti, near Cape Acquabella. Its harbour is frequented by the merchants of Dalmatia. *Pescara*, a fortress at the mouth of a small river, and the northern extremity of the province. *Valva*, an inconsiderable place near the site of the ancient Corfinium. *Sulmona*, Sulmo, a small town and bishop's see, anciently famous for being the birth place of Ovid, 30 miles S. S. W. of Chieti, and 35 from the sea coast.

XII. *Abruzzo Ultra*, *i. e.* Abruzzo beyond the Pescaro, is bounded on the east by the Adriatic, on the south-east by Abruzzo Citra, and on all other sides by the ecclesiastical state, lying between 41° 45′ and 42° 52′ north latitude; being 60—75 miles from north-east to south-west, and 36—60—75 in breadth; containing about 300,000 inhabitants. Watered by the Pescara and other smaller streams, it yields considerable quantities of grain, fruit, oil, &c. The interior parts of this province are traversed by the Apennine mountains.

Aquila, the capital, is a considerable well built town, and bishop's see, containing many churches and convents, on the declivity of a hill bathed by the Pescara, near the middle of the province, 38 miles from the eastern coast. Its fortifications are now in ruins. Great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake A. D. 1703. The adjacent country abounds in saffron. *Celano*, a small town in the south corner of the province, at some distance from a lake of the same name. This lake, anciently called Fucinus, is upwards of 47 miles in circumference. The subterraneous canal of the Emperor Claudius is three miles long, and was intended to convey the superfluous water of the lake into the bed of the river Liris, now Garigliano. Great part of it, cut through

a hard rock, remains nearly entire, though filled up with rubbish. The road southward to Arpino, the native place of Marius, passes through a territory uncommonly picturesque; but, being infested with banditti, it is dangerous to travellers. It follows the windings of the Garigliano, a beautiful stream, with a variety of waterfalls.

Avezzano, a meanly built town, founded A. D. 860, containing 3000 inhabitants, on an almost imperceptible declivity, a mile from the north border of lake Celano. The baronial castle near the town was built by Virginio Orsini, to whose family this and other considerable lordships belonged. *Alba*, an ancient and inconsiderable place, not far from Avezzano. *Civita Ducale*, a town founded by Robert of Calabria A. D. 1308, and a bishop's see, in the north-west corner of the province, about 46 miles N. N. E. of Rome. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1703. *Civita di Penna*, a small populous town, and bishop's see, on the rivulet Salino, about 18 miles from the sea coast. *Atri*, Hadria, a little town and bishop's see, on an eminence near the sea, five leagues north of the mouth of the river Pescara. *Teramo*, Interamnia, a small town and bishop's see, at the conflux of two small streams, twelve miles north-west of Atri, and the same distance from the sea coast. *Campli*, *Civitella*, *Giulianova*, are inconsiderable places in the northern corner of the province. *Civita S. Angelo*, a little town and marquisate, near the coast, between Atri and the mouth of the Pescara. *Accumulo*, *Amatrice*, *Sonarica*, *Tossiccia*, *Ofena*, &c. are inland places which merit no description.

Stato delli Presidii, belonging to the king of Naples, is composed of six small towns, together with the principality of Piombino, and the island of Elba, lying on the Tuscan coast, in 42° 30′ and 42° 50′ north latitude.

Orbitello, the principal town, is strongly fortified, in the middle of a lake, on the sea coast, with a convenient harbour, 80 miles north-west of

of Rome. *Talamone*, *Monte-Argentaro*, *Porto-Hercole*, monte *Filippo*, and *Porto Stefano*, are small fortified places.

The principality of *Piombino* contains a little town of the same name, built from the ruins of Populonia, in a peninsule, on the border of a small bay, defended by a citadel and castle. *Caldano*, *Scarlino*, and *Lili*, are inconsiderable places.

STATO DELLA CHIESA.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, before the establishment of the Italian republic, was bounded on the north by the Venetian territories, on the east by the Adriatic sea and the kingdom of Naples, on the south and west by the Mediterranean, Tuscany, and Modena; lying between 41° 15′ and 45° north latitude; being 270 miles from north to south, and 30—60—110 miles from west to east.

The extensive dominions formerly belonging to the Papal see, are, in general, of a very fertile and excellent soil, producing corn, wine, oil, silk, figs, and other fruits; but they are thinly peopled and badly cultivated. The extreme severity of the government, the insatiable ambition of the higher orders of clergy; the many festivals which abridge the time of labour; the multitudes of poor who subsist under the character of pilgrims; the great number of hospitals for the reception of the indolent and inactive; the innumerable cloisters filled with young persons of both sexes; the immense wealth of churches and monasteries; and the rigour of the inquisition; these and other causes forbid the approach of strangers, and discourage the industry of the inhabitants. Though the coasts are advantageously situate for commerce, both on the Adriatic

and

and Tuscan sea, yet the harbours are not frequented, and the trade is inconsiderable.

The Pope was considered not only as the spiritual head of the Romish church, but also as a temporal prince. His ecclesiastical dominion extended to every country where the Romish religion had gained footing. In the provinces immediately under his jurisdiction, his power was absolute. Besides that properly called the ecclesiastical state, he was likewise possessed of the dutchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, and, before the revolution in 1789, of the counties of Avignon and Venaissin in France, and several fiefs in Italy, the principal of which were the kingdom of Naples, and the states of Parma and Placentia. His revenues were sufficient to maintain a strong military force; and in the arsenal at Rome were arms for 30,000 men.

The Papal territories, before the late revolution in Italy, consisted of the following provinces, the government of which was every where despotic, that of Bologna excepted.

1. *Campagna di Romana*, or territory of Rome, bounded on the north by Il Patrimonio di S. Pietro and Sabina, on the north east and east by the kingdom of Naples, on the south and west by the Tuscan sea; lying in 41° 40′ north latitude; being 40—60 miles from north to south, and 50—70 from west to east.

This volcanic province, formerly the richest and most populous spot in the world, now consists of fertile and delicious plains, badly cultivated by its miserable inhabitants. There are few houses, trees, and inclosures; and little is to be seen except the scattered ruins of temples and tombs. The Pontine marsh covers a large district near the coast, and corrupts the air with noxious vapours.

Rome, anciently the seat of the Roman empire, and, during many centuries, the residence of the Pope, is a large and magnificent city on the river Tiber, now Tevere, 10 miles in circumference, containing 82 parishes,

rishes, 8584 ecclesiastics secular and religious, 1470 mendicants, and 163,600 inhabitants in the year 1788; but, at present, the population does not exceed 135,000. This city, distinguished by the magnificence of its buildings, the number of its ancient monuments and the singularity of its historical events, was divided by Sextus V. into 14 rioni, or wards.

1. *Rione di Monte*, 7 miles in circuit, contains the church of St. John of Lateran built by Constantine, and where the pope takes possession of his papal charge; the Lateran palace rebuilt by Sextus V.; the obelisk 204 palms in height, brought from Egypt, and erected by Sextus V.; S. Croce in Gerusalemme, one of the seven capital churches, repaired and adorned by Benedict XIV.; S. Maria Maggiore a magnificent church; the Palazzo Albani, in one of the finest situations in Rome, with a considerable library, and many pictures; Trajan's pillar composed of 23 carved blocks of marble, 217 palms high, erected A. D. 101; the remains of Dioclesian's baths which were 1200 feet square; the elegant villa Aldobrandini; the church of S. Caterina da Siena; the Campo Vaccino, where the Roman forum, about 700 feet in length, and 500 in breadth, was situate in a vale between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. In that valley are ruins of many ancient temples.

2. In *Rione di Trevi*, three miles and an half round, are, the church of S. Apostoli; the papal palace of monte Cavallo; the Bolognetti palace of considerable extent; Academia di pitura del Re di Francia; la Fontana di Trevi, first built by Pius IV. and repaired by Clement XII.; Barberini palace, one of the largest in Rome, built by Urban VIII. and said to consist of 4000 apartments; Villa Albani, &c.

3. *Rione di Colonna* is three miles and an half in circuit, in whose centre is the pillar of Antoninus, or Aurelius, 177 palms in height; Villa Ludovisi on monte Pincio; which commands a fine prospect; palazzo di Colonna; palazzo Chigi, a large and sumptuous edifice;

Curia Innocenziana in monte Citorio, or court of chancery; Collegium di propaganda fide founded by Gregory XV.; the Pantheon, a complete circle 143½ feet in diameter, and as much from the pavement to the aperture which lets in the light and is 25 feet in diameter. Of all the buildings which remain of ancient Rome, this is the most perfect. It was converted into a church by Gregory IV.

4. *Rione di Campo Marrzo*, three miles round, contains Villa Medici, with a fine gallery formerly full of marbles, busts, and statues, the best of which have been carried to Florence: palazzo Rospigliosi, on the Quirinal hill, possesses one of the finest frescos in the world, the Aurora of Guido; palazzo Borghese built by Bramanti, of bad architecture both within and without, and said to contain 1700 pictures in the apartments; piazzo del Popolo embellished with an Egyptian obelisk; Collegium Clementinum founded by Clement VIII. &c. chiefly for the young nobility.

5. In *Rione di Ponte*, two miles in circuit, are, the church of St. Apollinaire built on the site of the temple of Apollo; Collegium Germanicum for 100 Germans, or Hungarians; the palace of Lancelotti, founded during the pontificate of Sextus V.; the palace of Gabrielli on mount Jordan; palazzo Alberoni of singular architecture; palazzo Sachetti, where are fine paintings in fresco, &c.

6. *Rione di Parione*, one mile and an half round, contains the elegant church of S. Nicolas built A. D. 1636; la piazza Navona, one of the greatest ornaments of the city, on which the church of S. Agnese rebuilt by Innocent X. stands; la palazzo Massini, the famous statue of Pasquine quite mutilated; the new and beautiful church of S. Maria in Valicella, which contains some fine pictures; palazzo Pio on the ruins of Pompey's theatre, &c.

7. *Rione della Regola* is one mile and an half in circumference. The Farnese palace, where was a famous Hercules in white marble, and a fine gallery

gallery by Caracci; la palazzo Falconieri noted for its paintings, and that of Spada for its statues, &c.

8. *Rione di S. Eustachio* is one mile and an half round. The church of S. Andrea della Valle, with a fine cupola; the college of la Sapienza, an elegant building, in which eight professors teach divinity, six the civil law, eight medicine, five philosophy, one the belles lettres, and four the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages; palazzo Justiniani, which contains a greater variety of statues of the lower age than any other in Rome, &c.

9. *Rione della Pigna*, one mile in circuit. The magnificent palace of Doria, and that of Ignatius Loyola; Collegium Romanum, built during the pontificate of Gregory XIV.; the dominican convent famous for its library; the beautiful church del Giesu, whose altar is rich and elegant beyond description; the palaces of Strozzi and Altieri, where are many ancient medals, manuscripts, &c.

10. *Rione di Campitelli*, about five miles in circumference. The church of S. Maria in Campitelli, rebuilt A. D. 1656; the Campidoglio built by Michael Angelo on the spot where the ancient capital stood; the ruins of the temple of peace; the triumphal arches of Titus and Vespasian; Vespasian's theatre, an oval of 620 by 513 feet, which could contain 30,000, or, according to others, 80,000 spectators; the temple of Concord; the Tarpeian rock, a continuation of that on which the capital stood, and 58 feet perpendicular height. The ground at the bottom is now about 20 feet higher than it was originally. Criminals were thence precipitated into the Campus Martius, a large plain where the great assemblies of the Roman people were held; but that part of the plain which lies near the rock is now hid by the streets and buildings of the modern city.

11. In *Rione di S. Angelo*, one mile round, are, the theatre of Marcellus which contained 30,000 spectators; the palaces of Savelli, Costagutti, and Mattei, the last of which was ornamented with old basso

relievos, beautiful paintings, and a fine collection of statues: but this collection has been sold and dispersed.

12. *Rione di ripa*, six miles in circuit, contains the monumental pyramid of Cestius; the beautiful church of S. Paolo fuori delle Mura; the grand circus 2,500 palms long and 1280 broad; the ruins of Caracalla's baths; the catacombs of S. Sebastian; the mausoleum of Cecilia Metella; the remains of the circus of Caracalla, &c.

13. *Rione di Transtevere*, four miles and an half round, is separated from the rest of the city by the river Tyber. La Villa Pamfili, one of the largest and most magnificent in Rome; the church of S. Pietro in Montorio, where was Raphael's celebrated painting of Christ's transfiguration on the mount; the elegant palace of Corsini, containing a gallery of pictures by the best masters; the Farenesine, a royal palace, with a vestibule painted by Raphael, &c.

14. *Rione di Borgo*, or of the Vatican, about four miles and an half in circumference, beyond the Tyber, contains, the castle of S. Angelo where the papal crown is kept; *St. Peter's*, the most magnificent church in the world, 704, or according to Moore 730 feet in length on the outside, 291 in breadth within, and 435 in height, with a grand portico before the entrance 216 feet long and 40 broad. In the area is an Egyptian obelisk 189 palms high. The Vatican is a vast but irregular building, consisting of 22 courts, with a famous library containing an immense number of valuable manuscripts.

In 1798, Rome was taken by the French, who rifled its churches, galleries, and cabinets, of the most valuable paintings, statues, antiques, &c. which they sent to Paris. The most remarkable monuments of antiquity, in this city, are described by M. Magnan in his history of Rome, 4 vol. fol. and enumerated by M. Dutens in Itineraire des routes de l'Europe, and by Martyn in a tour through Italy, a judicious and useful performance.

Ostia,

Ostia, a village on the left branch of the Tyber, near the sea coast, 16 miles south-west of the capital. The ruins of the ancient town are behind the village about a mile distant from the sea. Its harbour is almost dry, or very shallow. The place where the Tyber disembogues into the sea is called Fiumicino. The road thence to Rome is all volcanic matter, till within two miles of Ostia, where it becomes sandy. *Antio*, a mean place, with a port defended by a tower, on a promontory about 30 miles south of Rome. In its neighbourhood stood the ancient town of the same name, and birth place of Nero. *Nettuno*, an inconsiderable and thinly inhabited place, near the sea shore, between C. Antio and the Pomptine marsh. *Astura*, a wretched village, with a harbour defended by a tower, at the mouth of a rivulet. Here the Pomptine marsh, palus Pomptina, begins, and extends nine leagues along the coast as far as Terracina, and a considerable way inland. This desert and insalubrious tract anciently contained 23 towns and villages. The marshes having been lately drained, a road has been made across them 50 feet wide and 25 miles in length towards Naples.

Veletri is a small, tolerably built, populous town, on a declivity, with a fine palace, noted for a magnificent stair-case, 24 miles south-east of Rome. About a mile thence, at a place called Colle Ottone, are the ruins of Otho's palace. *Genzano*, Cyntianum, a village on a hill, famous for its wine, near the deep lake of Nemi, environed with hills, woods, and ruins. *Albano*, Alba longa, a well built little town and bishop's see, 16 miles S. S. E. of Rome, at the foot of a hill noted for its wine. The lake of the same name, now called lago di Castello Gondolpho, from the pope's palace built on it, is several miles in circuit, surrounded by hills, with an artificial outlet. On the side of this lake opposite to Rome, is mount Algidus, whence Hannibal viewed the city when he was to encamp before it. The lake itself is evidently the funnel of an ancient volcano. *Marino*, a little tolerably built town,

town, 14 miles S. E. of Rome. *Frascati*, a small town, the birth place of Metastasio, and a bishop's see, pleasantly situate on the declivity of a hill, near the spot where Tusculum stood. In that neighbourhood are several handsome villas, viz. Belvedere and Ludovisi, both of which are noted for their fine gardens and water-works, villa Taverna belonging to Prince Borghese, monte Dracone a seat of the same prince, &c. *Lago di Bagni*, or Solfatara di Tivoli, a lake impregnated with sulphur, and environed by a territory composed of a sulphureous tuffa covered with a yellow moss. In the lake are bunches of bulrushes glued together by the bitumen that floats on the surface, and are called floating islands. It empties itself into the Teverone.

Tivoli, Tibur, a mean place and bishop's see, agreeably situate on the brow of a calcareous hill, 20 miles eas tof Rome, near a fine cascade of the river Teverone. In its environs are the remains of several ancient villas, one of which was built by the Emperor Adrian. At no great distance is shewn the place where Queen Zenobia was confined, after she was brought to Rome in triumph. In this district were the villas of Julius Cæsar, Caius Cassius, Augustus, Mæcenas, &c. Villa Estense, belonging to the Duke of Modena, was formerly visited by strangers, on account of the water-works in the garden. The *Anio*, now Teverone, rises in the Apennines, 50 miles above, *i. e.* eastward of Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, where it is confined between two hills; then, rushing over a precipice 50 feet high, it moves gently through an open country to the Tyber, into which it falls near Rome. *Palestrina*, Præneste, a mean town and bishop's see, at the foot of an eminence, 10 miles S. S. E. of Tivoli. Here are the ruins of a temple of Fortune. *Segni*, in the centre of the province, and *Anagni*, to the eastward, are places of little note. *Norma*, a village near the ruins of Norba. *Sermoneta*, Sulmo, a mean town on an eminence, in a flat unhealthy tract, on the left hand of the road from Rome

to

to Naples. *Veroli*, Verulæ, an inconsiderable place, and bishop's see, 18 leagues E. S. E. of the capital. *Sezze*, Setia, anciently famous for its wine, now a mean place, on an eminence, 15 leagues S. E. of Rome, near the Pomptine marsh. *Tres Tavernæ*, where the Christian brethren from Rome met St. Paul, a Roman building, now in ruins. *Piperno*, Pivernum, a little and ill built town, near the Pomptine marsh, 53 miles from Rome in the old road to Naples, on a steep calcareous hill in a fruitful territory. In its vicinity is an abbey called Fossa nuova on the ruins of Forum Apii mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. From Piperno there is a long, rough, and stony descent, that reaches within a few miles of Sermoneta, where the country begins to be flat, with marshes on the one hand, and the Apennines on the other. *Terracina*, Anxur, a small thinly inhabited town, and bishop's see, 68 miles south-east of Rome, on the confines of the Neapolitan state, situate near a marshy tract, at the bottom of a gulph, with a harbour formerly frequented, but now entirely choked up. Beyond this place are the ruins of the temple of Janus, the palaces of Julius Cæsar, and of Adrian, with other monuments of antiquity. On the side towards Rome, a part of the Appian way is still entire, and on that towards Naples an easy descent has been cut through a rock near the sea.

The dutchy of *Benevento*, a small inland district transferred to the Pope by the Emperor Henry III. lies in 41° 10′ north latitude. Its capital, bearing the same name, originally called Maleventum, is a small, fortified, thinly inhabited town, and archbishop's see, containing nine churches and 14 convents, situate on the slope and at the point of a hill between two narrow vallies, in one of which runs the Sabato, and in the other the Calore, whose streams unite to form the Voltorno. This town was almost destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug alive out of the ruins. Trajan's arch is in tolerable preservation; and in the environs

virons are many fragments of ancient sculpture. Benevento lies 34 miles N. E. of Naples. At two miles distance is the plain of the battle between Charles of Anjou and Manfred.

II. The province of *Sabina* is bounded on the north by the dutchy of Spoleto, on the east by the kingdom of Naples, on the south by Campagna di Romana, on the west by Il Patrimonio de S. Pietro; lying in 42° 15′ north latitude; being 40—45 miles from north to south, and 30 from west to east. It is bathed on the south by the Teverone, on the north by the Nera, and on the west by the Tyber. The hills in the eastern districts are a part of the Apennine chain. *Magliano*, the capital, is a small walled town, and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, 33 miles north of Rome, on an eminence, with mount Velino behind it, on the left hand of the Tevere or Tyber. *Pie de Luco*, a market-town on the border of a small lake, in the north corner of the province. *Otricoli*, a poor village, advantageously situate on a rising ground east of the Tyber, not far from the ruins of Orca, or Ocriculum. *Rieti*, a small town and bishop's see, in a plain watered by the Velino, 20 miles eastward of Magliano, near the Apennines, and on the border of Abruzzo Ultra. *Collispoli*, Collis Scipionis, or Colliscepoli, a village at the extremity of a fine valley, between Narni and Terni, on the confines of Spoleto. *Monte Rotundo*, an inconsiderable place, on the ruins of Eretum. *Vicovaro*, a little town on the Teverone, a few miles north-east of Tivoli. *Mentana*, *Colle Vecchio*, *Aspra*, *Calvi*, *Contigliani*, *Monte Leone*, &c. are places of little note.

III. *Il Patrimonio di S. Pietro*, or Patrimony of S. Peter, given to the Papal see by the Countess Matilda, is bounded on the north by Tuscany and Orvieto, on the east by Spoleto and Sabina, on the south and west by Campagna di Romana and the Tuscan sea; lying in 42° 15′ north

north latitude; being 40—55 miles from north to south, and 30—40 from west to east. This province, bounded on two sides by the river Tyber, abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

Viterbo, the capital, is a well built, handsome town, and bishop's see, containing 10,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the slope of two or three hills, and in a fruitful valley watered by four rivulets, 45 miles N. N. W. of Rome. The streets of this town are paved with lava. Near it are two mineral springs. To Montefiascone, north of Viterbo, and to Montagna southward, there is a gradual ascent. *Monte-Fiascone*, an old indifferently built town, and bishop's see, defended by old walls and towers, on a fruitful hill noted for its Muscatello wine, ten miles north of Viterbo. *Bolsena*, Volsinium, a mean village, delightfully situate on the border of a lake of the same name, nine miles north of Montefiascone, near the ruins of the ancient city which stood on an eminence. *Lago di Bolsena*, anciently the crater of a volcano, now a fine lake, 30 miles in circumference, and environed by hills covered with woods, contains two small islands. The river Marta flows from this lake S. S. W. to the sea. *Orta*, or Horta, a small town and bishop's see, nine miles north of Magliana, on an eminence bathed by the Tyber, above the influx of the Nera. In its environs are some ruins and ancient monuments. *Gallese*, Fescennia, an inconsiderable market town, with a seat. *Civita Castellana*, Falerii, or Fescennium, a considerable town, 29 miles north of Rome, on a rock, and formerly a place of great strength, near mount Soracte, on the right hand of the Tyber. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient city. A bridge of unusual height joins the rock, on which the town stands, to the opposite mountain. The adjacent vallies are watered by three rivulets.

Sutri is a mean town about 14 miles southward of Viterbo. *Monterosi*, a populous village 24 miles north of Rome, environed by hills, in which are artificial subterranean vaults. Thence to the capital, the

greater part of the road is a gradual descent along the Cassian way. *Toscanella*, anciently called Tyrrhenia, Tuscia, and Tuscania, a mean place on an eminence, 15 miles westward of Viterbo, near the river Marta. *Corneto*, a small, thinly inhabited town, and bishop's see, on an eminence bathed by the Marta, five miles above the mouth of this river, and 45 north-west of Rome. Several monuments of antiquity have been found in a neighbouring plain. *Tolfa*, a village near which are mines of alum and warm baths. *Civita-Vecchia*, Centumcellæ, a small, fortified, thinly inhabited, sea-port town, 38 miles north-west of Rome. Its harbour was enlarged by Trajan, and is commonly the station of the pope's gallies. Near it are the baths of Palazzi, or Aquæ Tauri, and a grotto whence sulphureous steams issue. Six miles thence are the remains of Leopolis, a town built by Pope Leo IV. A. D. 854, and peopled with the inhabitants of Centumcellæ. *Cerveteri*, Ceræ, anciently an Etrurian city, at present a very mean place. *Bracciano*, a small town on a lake of the same name, 20 miles north-west of Rome. In its neighbourhood are warm medicinal baths. *Porto*, a small, thinly inhabited town, and bishop's see, opposite to Ostia, near the mouth of the Tyber. The Emperor Claudius built the large harbour, and Trajan a small or inner one, but both are now in ruins. Its environs, formerly agreeable, are marshy and uncultivated.

IV. *Ducato di Castro*, and *Contado di Ronciglione*, are two small districts, the former of which lies in 42° 30′ north latitude, on the confines of Siennese, and the latter in 42° 18′ north latitude, is environed by the Patrimony of S. Peter. *Castro*, the capital, was the see of a bishop, but was deprived of that privilege, and the town demolished, on account of the inhabitants killing their bishop A. D. 1646. It lies in ruins, upwards of 20 leagues north-west of Rome, and 14 miles from the sea-coast. *Ischia*, *Valentano* formerly Verentum, *Celere*, *Canino*, *Marta*,

Marta on the border of lake Bolsena, *Borghetto*, &c. are places of little note. *Montalto*, a little market town, on an eminence bathed by the Fiorsa, not far from the sea coast.

Ronciglione, a small, populous town, on the border of Lago di Vico, formerly lacus Ciminus, 33 miles north of Rome. The streets are wide, and the houses lofty; but the town is in the state of decay. The country thence southward is rough and uneven. *Caprarolo*, a fine palace built by Alexander Farnese, on the brow of a hill.

V. *Orvieto* is an indifferently fertile and agreeable inland territory, bounded on the west and north by the provinces of Sienna and Perugia, on the east by Spoleto, and on the south by the Patrimony of S. Peter; lying in 42° 45′ north latitude; being 20—35 miles from west to east, and 15—24 from north to south; traversed through the middle by the river Chiano.

Orvieto, the capital, is a small, indifferently fortified town, on a steep rock surrounded by precipices, upwards of 22 leagues north of Rome, near the conflux of the rivers Paglia and Chiano, whose united streams soon lose themselves in the Tyber. It is the see of a bishop, and has a famous well cut in the rock. *Acquapendente*, an indifferently built town, and a bishop's see, situate on the slope of a rock, 15 miles westward of Orvieto, and 74 N. N. W. of Rome. In its neighbourhood are many ruins and several caverns. *Bagnarea*, a little town, and the birth place of Bonaventura.

VI. *Perugia* is an inland territory in 43° 5′ north latitude, containing a lake of the same name, anciently lacus Trasimenus, in which are three small islands. On the north border of this lake there is a plain with one narrow entrance, where Hannibal defeated the Roman general Flaminius. The lake itself is about 28 miles in circumference. The

extent of Perugia does not exceed 30 miles from west to east, and 20—25 from north to south. The lower part of this territory, watered by the Tyber, is the richest and perhaps the most delightful in all Italy.

Perugia is an ancient, tolerably built, walled town, and bishop's see, containing an academy, with many churches and convents, 84 miles south-east of Florence, and 113 north of Rome. It is situate on a hill defended by a citadel between the lake and the river Tyber. This place is the residence of several persons of distinction, and is noted for its excellent white wine. It is remarkable in history for the massacre of its inhabitants by Augustus. *Citta della Pieve*, *Fratta* on the Tyber, and *Passignano* on the north-east border of the lake, are inconsiderable places.

VII. *Contado di Citta di Castello*, a portion of ancient Umbria, traversed by the Tyber, in 43° 30′ north latitude, is bounded by Tuscany, Urbino, and Perugia, containing *Citta di Castella*, Tifernum, a small, tolerably built town, and bishop's see, about nine leagues northward of Perugia, on the left hand of the Tyber. There are several market towns and villages of little note.

VIII. *Umbria*, or *Ducato di Spoleto*, is bounded on the west by Il Patrimonio di Pietro, Orvieto, and Perugia; on the north and east by Urbino and Ancona; on the south by Abruzzo Ultra, Sabina, and Il Patrimonio di Pietro; lying in 42° 50′ north latitude; being of a triangular form, 45 miles from north to south, and 30—50 from west to east; watered by the Tyber, Nera, and several small streams. It is diversified by hills, gentle eminences, plains, and marshes.

Spoleto is a small, regular, indifferently built, thinly peopled town, and bishop's see, on a steep hill bathed by the Maroggia a rapid torrent, almost surrounded by rocks, 76 miles northward of Rome. It has

has a cathedral of marble, a castle in ruins, a superb aqueduct of Gothic workmanship which still supplies the town with water. The road thence S. S. W. to Terni lies over Somma, an elevated part of the Apennines. *Assizi*, the native place of St. Francis, a small town and bishop's see, whose situation on a hill is pleasant and picturesque, 19 miles north of Spoleto. The road south-east to Foligno is delightful. The church of *Madona degli Angeli*, a mile from Assizi, and nine from Foligno, is frequented by pilgrims. *Nocera*, an ancient little town, and bishop's see, about 10 miles N. N. E. of Foligno, was damaged by an earthquake A. D. 1751. *Spello*, an inconsiderable place built on the ruins of Hispellum. *Foligno*, Fulginium, a small, populous, manufacturing, trading town, and bishop's see, 16 miles north of Spoleto, and 92 from Rome, near the Apennines, in a fruitful valley watered by the Timia and Topino. It is noted for its confectionary; and its environs are diversified with corn fields, vineyards, olive trees, villages, and seats. *Bevagna*, *Cannara*, *Bethona*, and *Trevi* on a hill, are places of little note. *La Vene*, an inconsiderable place near the source of the Clitumnus. The road thence to Foligno lies through a pleasant valley. *Todi*, Tuder, a decayed town and bishop's see, about six leagues westward of Spoleto, on the left hand of the Tyber.

Amelia, Ameria, is a small town and bishop's see, on an eminence in the south-west corner of the province, 17 leagues northward of Rome. Its environs are fertile and agreeable. *Narni*, a meanly built and thinly inhabited town, the birth place of the Emperor Nerva, and a bishop's see, pleasantly situate on the declivity of a rocky hill, with a castle, 50 miles north of Rome, and eight westward of Terni. One of the arches of an ancient aqueduct is entire. Below the town lies a fruitful valley watered by the Nera. The road thence to Otricoli is rough and mountainous, and the views are picturesque. *Terni*, Interamnium, an ancient, small, indifferently built, populous town, and bishop's see, situate

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in a fertile plain, between two arms of the Nera, 17 miles south-west of Spoleto, and 59 from Rome. Here are vestiges of an amphitheatre, a temple, and other monuments of antiquity. The road to Narni lies through a pleasant valley, and the adjacent country affords a delightful prospect. Four miles to the eastward is the famous cascade *delle Marmore*, formed by the Velino, which precipitates by several falls into an abyss of near 700 feet in depth, and afterwards loses itself in the Nera, whose channel is 1364 feet below that of the Ulno. One of the falls is upwards of 200 feet perpendicular height. *Cesi*, a small place remarkable for caverns, whence winds issue with greater or less violence in proportion to the exterior heat. *Norcia*, a little town, the native place of Sertorius and of S. Benedict, about 10 leagues north-east of Terni, among the mountains.

IX. *La Marca d'Ancona*, or marquisate of Ancona, a fruitful country, lies in 43° 25′ north latitude, on the Adriatic coast, which is bordered with towers to prevent the incursion of pirates. It is 50—60 miles from north to south, and 45 from west to east. Near Ancona, in spungy stones along the shore, are found the dattali del mare, a species of shell fish, whose juice is highly luminous.

The principal rivers are, the *Æsino*, the *Potenza*, the *Chiemo*, and the *Tronto*; all of which have their sources in the Apennines, and their termination in the gulph of Venice.

This district continued an independent state till the year 1532, when Lewis Gonzago, general to pope Clement VII. annexed it to the Papal dominions.

Ancona, the capital, is an ancient, irregular, tolerably built, trading, sea-port town, containing seven churches, 16 convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants, 165 miles north of Rome. It was originally built on a hill; but the houses have been gradually extended down the slope of

of the eminence towards the sea. The cathedral stands on the highest part, and has an advantageous prospect of the town and neighbouring country. The most remarkable edifices are, the church of Dominico one of the finest in Italy, a large mole 2000 feet in length, and a triumphal arch erected in honour of Trajan. The mole is built in the sea to skreen vessels in the harbour from the winds which frequently blow with great violence from the opposite shore of the Adriatic. It is about 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, 60 in depth from the surface of the sea, and defended by a fort. The Lazaretto for performing quarantine is a pentagon built in the sea. The trade of this place in grain, wool, and silk, is considerable. The road southward to Loretto runs through a fine country composed of fruitful hills and vallies. *Jesi*, Æsis, a little town and bishop's see, on a hill bathed by the Æsino, 16 miles S. W. of the capital, and 12 from the sea coast. *Osimo*, Auximum, an ancient, inconsiderable town and bishop's see, on an eminence in a fruitful territory, 12 miles south of Ancona, on the left hand of the Musone, at some distance from the sea.

Loretto, a small, indifferently built, walled town and bishop's see, consisting chiefly of one street within the walls and another without as a suburb, containing 7000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on an eminence three miles from the sea shore, 17 south of Ancona, and 160½ N E. of Rome. *La Santa Casa*, or the holy house, famous throughout all the Catholic part of Christendom, is said to be the very same in which the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. It is about 30 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high, decorated with images and the most costly furniture. The treasury belonging to it is said to be of immense value. Over this house a church has been built, in the centre of which, under the cupola, it now remains. To this place vast crowds of pilgrims annually resort. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making rosaries, images of the virgin, &c. which are sold in booths on each side of the principal street.

Recanati,

Recanati, a mean town on a barren hill, separated from Loretto by a valley. The tract eastward to the sea is fertile. Between this place and Macerata, are the ruins of Helvia Ricina, a town built by Septimius Severus, and destroyed by the Goths. *Macerata*, a tolerably built town, containing 8000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the summit of a hill, 16 miles south west of Loretto, in the road to Rome, on the right hand of the Potenza. Its principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch with three entrances. It has an university, two academies, and several handsome churches. The adjacent territory consists of plains, meadows, and vineyards, watered by many streams. *Fabriano*, a little, neat town, where the best paper in Italy is manufactured. *S. Severino*, Septempedana, a small town and bishop's see, 16 miles S. W. of Macerata between two hills, on the river Potenza. *Tolentino*, a little town with a handsome church, on a rising ground bathed by the Chienti, 11 miles S. W. of Macerata, at the foot of the Apennines. The road thence south-west to Foligno passes through narrow defiles among the mountains. *Fermo*, the birth place of Lactantius, a small sea port, and archbishop's see, in a district of the same name. *Montalto*, a little inland town, the native place of Sextus V. and a bishop's see, on an eminence bathed by a small stream, four leagues S. W. of Fermo, and as far from the sea coast. *Ascoli*, Asculum Picenum, an ancient, small, populous, inland town and bishop's see, between the rivers Tronto and Castellano, near the south border of the province. *Camerino*, a little town on an eminence 14 miles S. W. of Tolentino, near the Apennines. *Seravalle*, a mean place, with an old castle for defending the pass, on the river Chienti.

X. *Ducato d'Urbino*, or the dutchy of Urbino, is bounded on the north-west by Romagna, on the north-east by the Adriatic sea, on the south-east

south-east by Ancona, on the south-west by Tuscany; lying in 43° 40′ north latitude; being 30—50 miles from N. W. to S. E. and 40 in breadth. Insalubrious and indifferently fertile, this territory is watered by the *Foglia*, the *Metro*, and other streams, which descend from the Apennines, run east and north-east, and lose themselves in the gulph of Venice. *Urbino*, the capital, is a small, well built town, the birth place of Raphael, and an archbishop's see, containing an handsome ducal palace, Academia Assurditorum, &c. situate on an eminence, near the middle of the dutchy, 18 miles S. W. of Pesaro. *S. Leo*, Leopolis, a little town on a hill, in a district called monte Feltro, near the border of Romagna, N. W. of the capital. *Pesaro*, Pisaurum, an ancient, small, regular, tolerably built, trading town and bishop's see, containing several fine churches and convents, pleasantly situate on a gentle ascent bounded by little hills, 17 miles S. E. of Rimini, at the mouth of the river Foglia, with a small and commodious harbour. Its environs, noted for excellent figs and wine, are covered with vineyards, orchards, and pastures. *Sinigaglia*, Senogallia, a little, tolerably built, walled town defended by a castle, on the sea shore, at the mouth of the Misa, 20 miles S. E. of Pesaro, and 16 N. W. of Ancona. This place is noted for its annual fair in July; but its trade in corn, hemp, and silk, is inconsiderable, the harbour being almost choked up. *Fossombrone*, Forum Sempronii, an old, mean town and bishop's see, with a castle on an eminence, near the Metauro, 24 miles west of Sinigaglia, and 15 S. E. of Urbino. *Urbania*, formerly Castell Durante, a little, slightly fortified town and bishop's see, on the Metauro, eight miles S. W. of the capital. *Cogli*, formerly S. Angelus Papalis, a little town and bishop's see, built on the ruins of Callium, five or six leagues southward of the capital. *Gubio*, Iguvium, a small town with some tolerable public buildings, damaged by an earthquake A. D. 1751, in the southern corner of the dutchy, 18 miles N. N. E. of Perugia. Here were discovered the famous

Eugubian tables, A. D. 1444, or 1456, two of which are Roman, and five Tuscan. *Fano*, Fanum fortunæ, a little fortified town and bishop's see, containing several churches and convents, on the sea coast, with a small harbour at the mouth of a branch of the Metauro, seven miles S. E. of Pesaro in the road to Sinigaglia. It contains a spacious theatre, a triumphal arch erected in honour of Augustus, &c. The environs of this place are delightful. Near it Claudius Nero defeated Asdrubal.

XI. *Romagna*, lat. Romandiola, a country abounding in corn, wine, and fruits, is bounded on the north-west by Bologna and Ferrara, on the north-east by the Adriatic sea, on the south-east by Urbino, on the south-west by Tuscany; lying in 44° 15′ north latitude; being 50—60 miles from north-west to south-east, and 35—40 from north-east to south-west.

In the fifth century, this province was under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, whose king Theodoric, having taken Ravenna A. D. 493, made it his usual place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being expelled by Belisarius and Narses, Ravenna became the seat of an exarch, till the Longobards made themselves masters of it. In 755 Pepin king of the Franks, compelled Istulphus king of the Longobards to resign the whole exarchate, which he conferred on the see of Rome.

That division of Romagna bordering on the Apennines is called Romandiola Florentina, and the other Romagna propria. The soil of the greater part of this province is abundantly fertile. The principal rivers are the following; the *Santerno* that originates in Tuscany near Fiorenzuola, and runs N. N. E. to Imola, four leagues below which it loses itself in a marsh; the *Montone* which, from its source in the province of Florence, proceeds N. E. by Forli and Ravenna, and, augmented by the Ronco a parallel stream, falls into the Adriatic gulph; the *Marrechia*, which

which waters the south-east part of the province, and terminates in the gulph at Rimini.

Cities, &c.—Ravenna, the capital, anciently a very considerable city, is at present a meanly built, decayed town and archbishop's see, containing a cathedral, several academies, many churches and convents, and 14,000 inhabitants, without trade or manufactures, pleasantly situate on the ruins of the ancient city, in a flat territory, three miles from the sea shore, 45 eastward of Bologna and 68 N. E. of Florence. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it stood on a kind of bay formed by the Adriatic, and had a famous harbour; but the sea has long ago retired from it, so that the tract which was marshy or covered with water, is now converted into a delightful and fertile plain. The cupola of the rotunda, composed of one stone, is 114 feet round and 4 thick. In the city are some ancient tombs and other monuments of antiquity, and near it is a brick tower which formerly stood at the harbour. Its environs, watered by the Montone and Ronco, are marshy and fertile. Three miles southward, the French defeated the Spanish and Papal armies, April 12. A. D. 1512. *Imola*, a small walled town and bishop's see, with an old castle, on an island formed by the Santerno, 25 miles westward of Ravenna and 20 E. S. E. of Bologna, at the entrance into the plains of Lombardy. This place contains a cathedral, 17 convents, a theatre, an academy founded A. D. 1656. *Faenza*, a small, neat town, formerly famous for its earthen ware, on the Amone, 29 miles E. S. E. of Bologna. It was destroyed by the Goths, afterwards rebuilt, and taken by Frederick II. who erected the citadel. Pope Alexander VI. having caused 1500 of the inhabitants to be massacred, it fell under the dominion of the republic of Venice; but A. D. 1509, it was taken by the French, and given to pope Julius II. *Forli*, a little, tolerably built, thinly inhabited town and bishop's see, pleasantly situate on an eminence, in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Montone and Ronco, 15 miles S. S. W. of Ravenna,

and 12 W. N. W. of Cesena. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of Forum Livii. *Brittonoro*, or Bertinoro, a little town and bishop's see, on the summit of a fertile hill, whence there is an extensive prospect.

Forlimpopoli, Forum popilii, a ruinous town in a fruitful territory on via Æmilia, between Cesena and Forli, 16 miles southward of Ravenna. This place was demolished A. D. 1700. *Cesena*, a tolerably built town and bishop's see, containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, 20 miles south of Ravenna and 18 N. W. of Rimini, at the foot of a hill on which stands a ruined citadel, near the Pisciatello a small stream, anciently called Rubicon, which was the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. *Servia*, or Cervia, a small, regularly built town and bishop's see, on a rising ground near the sea coast, 12 miles S. S. E. of Ravenna, in the road to Rimini. It formerly stood about half an Italian mile farther from the sea, but was removed hither A. D. 1703, on account of the insalubrity of the air. There is a low inland tract into which the sea water is conveyed for the purpose of making salt. The country between this place and Ravenna is barren. *Cesenatico*, a mean place inhabited chiefly by fishermen, on an eminence, with a small harbour.

Rimini, Arminium, a regular, decayed town and bishop's see, 30 miles S. S. E. of Ravenna and 1300 paces from the sea, on the river Marecchia, in a plain bounded by hills. This place was almost destroyed by the shock of an earthquake A. D. 1671. Its excellent harbour is choked up with sand. Among its antiquities are, a triumphal arch, a bridge built by Augustus and Tiberius, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c. *Catholica*, a village whither the orthodox bishops retired A. D. 359, after being out-voted by the Arian party, in the council of Rimini. Two miles thence, on the sea shore, is an old tower a ruin of Concha. *Sarsina*, a small, inland town and bishop's see, on the Savio, about 22 miles W. S. W. of Rimini.

XII. *Ducato di Ferrara*, the dutchy of Ferrara, a flat, marshy, fertile but thinly inhabited territory, is bounded on the north by Il Polesine di Rovigo, on the east by the Adriatic sea, on the south by Romagna, on the west by Bologna and Modena; lying in 44° 45′ north latitude; being 35—40 miles from north to south, and 25—40 from west to east. It is traversed by several branches of the Po, some of which with other small streams have inundated a surface of 160 square leagues, which, were it drained and cultivated, would be a very fertile territory.

This dutchy was formerly governed by its own dukes; and, under a succession of wise and benevolent princes, became one of the most flourishing districts in Italy. It was annexed to the Papal see A. D. 1597, and ever since has been gradually sinking into decay.

Ferrara is an ancient, large, regularly built, fortified, thinly inhabited, declining town, the birth place of Bentivoglio, Ariosto, Guarini, &c. and an archbishop's see, containing a strong citadel, many churches and convents, and 13,000 inhabitants, in an unhealthy site, three miles from the Po, 28 N. N. E. of Bologna, and 42 N. W. of Ravenna. It was formerly famous for a manufacture of sword blades. There are few remains of its former magnificence. Its university was founded by the Emperor Frederick II. In the Benedictine church is the monument of Ariosto, a celebrated poet. *Comacchio*, Cimaculum, a little, indifferently built, and thinly inhabited town, in a laguna or large marshy lake, near the coast of the Adriatic sea, unhealthy and thinly inhabited.

XIII. *Territorio di Bologna*, is bounded on the north and east by Ferrara and Romagna, on the south by Florence, and on the west by Modena; lying in 44° 30′ north latitude; being 45 miles from north-east to south-west, and 20—30 in breadth; containing 12 towns, 308 boroughs and villages, and about 308,000 inhabitants. The north and

east

east parts of this province are level; but the southern district is traversed by the Apennine ridge that covers the sources of many streams which run northward to the Po. It is abundantly fruitful in corn, wine, olives, and pastures. The most remarkable natural curiosity in this province is the Bononian stone of a light gray colour impregnated with sulphur. When calcined and exposed in day light, it imbibes such a luminous quality as to shine 10 or 15 minutes in the dark.

Bologna, Bononia, Felsina, is a large, regular, tolerably built, walled, flourishing city, of an oblong form, with narrow streets, five miles in circuit, containing an elegant cathedral, several palaces, many churches and rich convents, and 50,000 inhabitants. It is situate in a plain, on one side bounded by several eminences, 23 miles south east of Modena, and 63 from Florence, on the border of the Reno. In this city are the tower of Asinelli, 307 feet in height; the declining tower of Garisenda; a celebrated university, founded A. D. 425; an academy of sciences and arts instituted in the beginning of last century; a meridian line drawn by Cassini in the church of S. Petronius; a museum; a public theatre, &c. The manufactures are damasks, satins, taffeties, velvets, crapes, gauzes, and paper. Exports are hemp, flax, wax, and honey. The macaroni, tobacco and snuff, are highly esteemed. *S. Michele*, in Bosco, an Olivetan monastery, on a neighbouring eminence, is one of the largest and finest in Italy, and thence is a delightful prospect. About two miles from Bologna, the road to Florence ascends over the Bolognese sand, marle and limestone hills, and proceeds to the Apennines, the highest summit of which is at Pietra Mala. *Monte del Guardia*, three miles from Bologna, is noted for the Dominican convent of Madonna di S. Luca. *Fort Urbano*, a fortress built by Urban VIII. near Castello Franco, on the river Panaro. *Bagni della Poretta* is noted only for its warm baths.

The

The republic of S. Marino lies near the coast of the Adriatic sea, between Romagna and Urbino, in 43° 55′ north latitude, containing about 6000 inhabitants, who have enjoyed almost undisturbed tranquillity during 13 centuries, and whose sole ambition is to be free. The founder of this inconsiderable state was S. Marino, a Dalmatian by birth, and a mason by trade. Having finished some repairs of Rimini, he retired to this mountain, where he led the life of an hermit, and subjected himself to all the austerities of religion. The princess of the country, admiring his extraordinary sanctity, made him a present of the mountain. A number of inhabitants resorting thither, he established the republic distinguished by his name. Their whole history is comprised in two purchases made of a neighbouring prince, and in the aid they afforded the Pope in a war against the lord of Rimini.

Marino, the capital, is an indifferently built town, about 10 miles south-west of Rimini, and as far from the sea coast, on a rugged hill of difficult access, anciently called mons Sacer. This hill, with a small tract at the foot of it, constitutes the whole territory of the republic. The government of this state consists of a council of forty, half of whom are nobles, and the other half commons. The principal officers are two captains, who are changed every half year. In this republic are three castles, three convents, and five churches.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

This independent state, as far as it belongs to Italy, reaches from the river Adda, which flows from lake Como, 209 miles eastward to Carniola in one continued line. Here the curve it forms along the gulph of

of Trieste, is somewhat interrupted by the Austrian dominions, after which it proceeds southward, and terminates at the extreme point of Istria; lying between 44° 46′ and 46° 40′ north latitude, and between 27° and 32° east longitude from Greenwich; bounded on the north by Trent, Tyrol, and the country of the Grisons; on the east by Carniola and the gulph of Quarnaro; on the south by the gulph of Venice, Ferrara, and the dutchy of Mantua; on the west by the dutchy of Milan.

At what period the islands, on which Venice now stands, were peopled, history doth not inform us. On the invasion of Italy by the Huns, in the XVth century, many inhabitants of the adjacent coast abandoned their settlements, and took shelter in those islands, where they soon formed a republic. The Venetes, and other colonies, retired thither at the approach of the Goths and Lombards. The original form of government established at Venice was purely democratical. Magistrates, called Tribunes, were chosen by a general assembly of the people. As this community inhabited several islands, a tribune was appointed to distribute justice in each island. His power continued one year, at the end of which he was accountable for his conduct to the general assembly of the people, who elected a new set of tribunes. This form of government subsisted during 150 years. At length, discord and animosity arising among the tribunes, a chief magistrate, A. D. 697, was elected, whose authority, though limited, extended over all the confederate islands. He was called Duke, or Doge. This magistrate has now very little power. The affairs of state are managed by five different councils of the nobles

The Venetians gradually extended their territories into Istria, Dalmatia, Stiria, and Lombardy; and in the commencement of the XIIIth century, they took possession of the principal islands in the Archipelago and Mediterranean sea. From that time they carried on an extensive and lucrative East India trade, by Alexandria and the Red Sea. Towards the

the conclusion of the XVth century, upon the discovery of the passage to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, their commerce and power began to decline. In the XVIth century, the kings of France and Spain, the Pope and the Emperor, joining in a league against them, they were stript of all their possessions in the kingdom of Naples, the ecclesiastical state, and the Milanese, and were expelled by the Turks from the island of Cyprus. In the XVIIth century, a sharp contest arose between that state and the Roman pontiff. Two long and bloody wars with the Turks succeeded, in one of which the Venetians lost the island of Candia, and in the other gained part of Dalmatia and the whole of Morea; but these acquisitions were afterwards recovered by the Ottoman Porte. In 1796, the French, after the conquest of the northern part of Italy, attacked Venice, and soon made themselves masters of all the Italian possessions of this republic, together with the islands in the Adriatic sea. Having seized all its ships, and plundered the arsenals and storehouses, they, the year following, ceded these territories to the Emperor, as an equivalent for dominions which the house of Austria had lost in the Netherlands.

The principal lakes in the Venetian territories are, *Iseo*, five leagues from north to south, in 45° 45′ north latitude, between Bergamesco and Bresciano; and *Garda*, seven leagues eastward of the preceding, between Bresciano and the district of Verona.

The most noted rivers are the following. The *Adda*, that traverses lake Como, and runs S. S. E. to the Po. The *Oglio*, that descends from the Valteline, passes through lake Iseo, and thence S. E. to the Po. The *Mincio*, that originates in the territory of Trent, traverses lago di Garda, and bathes Mantua, below which it falls into the Po. The *Adige*, which, from its source in the Tyrol near that of the Adda, runs southward to Verona, and S. E. and E. to the gulph of Venice. The *Brenta*, whose origin is north of Vicentino, and its termination in

the gulph of Venice, opposite to the city of that name. The *Piave*, that rises N. E. of Cadorin, and, in a circuitous course, runs southward to the Venetian gulph. The *Meduna*, whose source is E. of Cadora. Thence it runs south to the Livenza, that loses itself in the gulph N. E. of the Piave. The *Tagliamento*, that descends from the N. W. corner of Friuli, and flows S. S. E. to the gulph, into which it falls N. E. of the Meduna.

The dominions of the republic in Italy, included under the general names of Il Dominio Veneto and Il Continente, are divided into Dogado de Venezia, Paduano, Polessine di Rovigo, Veronese, Vicentino, Bressano, Bergamasco, Cremasco, Marca Trevigiana, Patria dell Friuli and Istria.

I. *Dogado de Venezia*, or the dutchy of Venice, consists of many small islands, together with a narrow tract of the main land, bounded by the Adige and Livonza.

Venice, Venetia, Venezia, Venise, the capital of all the Venetian dominions, is founded on a great number of islands, in a lagoon of the Adriatic sea, about five miles from the continent. Built, for most part, upon piles, and intersected by about 400 canals, it contains 72 parishes, 119 monasteries and religious houses, 20 hospitals, 18 oratories, 53 squares and market places, 111 towers with bells, 188 statues, and 150,000 inhabitants. There are many elegant public buildings constructed by Palladio, Sansovino, Scamozzi, and San-Michieli. S. Mark's square contains a palace of gothic architecture, a church highly ornamented, a steeple 316 French feet in height, &c. *Ponte Rialto* is an arch 95 feet long and 24 high, founded on 12,000 piles of elm. The arsenal, two miles in circuit, contains all manner of warlike stores. The bank was established long before any other existed in Europe. Several marble palaces on the great canal are magnificent structures, though

though some of them are of gothic architecture. There are eight or nine theatres belonging to the principal families. In the churches and convents the paintings are admirable. The houses, in general, are tolerably built; their floors are a kind of red cement, which admits of a fine polish; but the principal apartments are on the second floor. The streets and canals, in general, are narrow, except the grand canal, which has a serpentine course, 1,300 paces long, and 100 broad, through the middle of the city. This place is so strong by its natural situation that no enemy can approach it; nor has it been besieged since its first foundation, during a space of above 1200 years. The marshy lake between the city and mainland is too shallow for large ships; and on all other sides the access is difficult, except in channels pointed out by poles, which may be removed in case of danger from an enemy. There are several considerable manufactures of brocades, gold and silver stuffs, damasks, and velvets. The exports are wine, oil, fruits, steel, copper, glass, essences, &c. But the air and water are insalubrious; earth and fuel are scarce: these and other inconveniencies render this a disagreeable residence to strangers.

According to a survey A. D. 1581, there were in Venice of *noblemen* 1843, women 1659, boys 1420, girls 1230: of *common citizens*, men 2,117, women 1936, boys 1708, girls 1418, servants 3732, maids 5753: *artisans*, men 32,887, women 31,617, boys 22,765, girls 18,227: *beggars*, men 75, women 112: *monks*, 945: *nuns* 2508: *priests* 516: poor of the hospital 1290: *Jews* 1043: the sum 134,871. This republic was the principal maritime and commercial power in Europe, till the end of the XVth century, when the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope transferred the Oriental traffic to the Portuguese.

Islands in the neighbourhood of the capital are as follows.—*Giudeca*, or Zuecca, where the Jews were assigned an abode. *S. Giorgio*, opposite to the Broglio in S. Mark's square, containing a large Benedictine

convent, with the best library in Venice, and a celebrated painting of the marriage of Cana by Paul Veronese.

S. Helena, opposite to the eastern point of the Castello quarter. *S. Erasmo*, defended by a fort. *Il Lido di Palestrina*, a long and narrow island south of the preceding. *Chiosa*, containing a little town, near the mouth of the Brenta. *S. Michele*, noted for its church belonging to the Camaldulensian monks, between the city and the continent. *Murano*, an island about a mile from Venice, containing 18,000 inhabitants and noted for its manufactures of mirrors. In the palace of Cornaro there is a fine gallery of paintings. *Mazorbo*, *Torcello*, and *Burano*, are inconsiderable islands.

On the coast of the continent lie the following places belonging to the Dogado, viz. *Maestro*, a little town about three miles from the Laguna, in a delightful territory decorated with handsome seats. *Marghera*, *Tournoua*, and *Loreo*, are places of little note.

II. *Il Paduano* is a fertile and agreeable province, in 45° 25′ north latitude, watered by the Brenta and several small streams. Its northern mountains compose a part of the Alpine chain; and several of its detached hills are entirely volcanic.

Padua, Patavium, is an ancient, large, indifferently built, slightly fortified, thinly inhabited town and bishop's see, of a circular form, about seven miles in compass, situate in a fertile and delightful plain, on the river Brenta, 30 miles north of the Po, and 24 westward of Venice; containing an university founded A. D. 1179, and during several centuries in great repute, 22 parochial churches, about 40 convents, 16 hospitals, two academies of belles lettres, and 35,000 inhabitants. The church of S. Anthony is a magnificent edifice; and that of Justina, the work of Palladio, and one of the handsomest in Italy, is 490 feet long, 108 high, 129 broad, with two cupolas. The greater part

part of the circuit within the walls is unoccupied, the streets are narrow and ill paved, the houses are built on porticos, which give the city an air of melancholy and gloom. The amphitheatre, which exceeded that of Verona, is demolished. To the eastward, the pleasant banks of the Brenta are covered with villas and gardens. *Citadella*, a considerable market town, near Padua. *Albano*, a village S. E. of the capital, and noted for its warm baths impregnated with sulphur. *Battaglia*, a little town near the conflux of two impetuous torrents, S. of the capital. *Arqua*, or Arquato, a village famous for the retreat of Petrarch after the death of Laura. *Monte-Selice*, a little town at the foot of a rock.

III. *Il Polesine di Rovigo*, is a fertile province south of Il Paduano, in 45° 6′ north latitude, between the rivers Adige and Po ; being 15—20 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east. It yields abundance of grain and excellent fruit.

Rovigo, Rhodigium, a considerable, thinly peopled town and bishop's see, with three churches, four convents, and an old castle, 20 miles S. of Padua, 24 from the sea coast on the right hand of the Adige. *Adria*, which gives its name to the Adriatic sea, was formerly a considerable town, but, at present, is a mean place, and a bishop's see, in an unhealthy site, 10 miles from the sea coast, and 27 S. S. W. of Venice. In the time of Pliny, the environs of Adria were noted for the superior quality of their white wine. *Lendinaria*, *Badia*, *Fratta*, and *Canda*, are places of little note.

IV. *Il Veronese*, the district of Verona, is bounded on the north by the territory of Trent, on the east by Vicentino, on the south by the Po, on the west by Mantua and Bressano ; lying in 45° 25′ north latitude ; being 50—60 miles from north to south, and 20—30 from west to east. It is a delightful country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and excellent fruit.

fruit. The mountains, which cover the northern parts of this district, appear to have been formed successively by fire and smoke. Their summits are entirely volcanic, without the least vestige of petrification; and each of them is supported by a bed of limestone, containing petrified shells and other marine substances, below which is dark coloured lava; and in digging still deeper the same alternation is discovered.

Verona is an ancient, large, irregularly and indifferently built, thinly peopled, fortified town, and bishop's see, containing several palaces, a gothic cathedral, many churches, convents, and hospitals, and 22,000 inhabitants, 20 miles N. N. E. of Mantua, partly on an eminence, and partly in a plain traversed by the river Adige. Some of the streets are well paved, but most of them are narrow and dirty. The castle stands on a rising ground, and behind it is the fort of S. Felix. This was the native place of Pliny the elder, Cornelius Nepos, Vitruvius, Fracastorius, &c. It has several monuments of antiquity, particularly an amphitheatre, with 44 rows of seats of white marble, capable of containing 22,184 spectators, the remains of a triumphal arch, and temple consecrated to Jupiter. In its vicinity is a field called Campus Martius, at present used for the annual fair. The principal trade of the inhabitants arises from their silk and woollen manufactures. The country thence to Vicenza is, in general, level, fertile, and well cultivated, yielding corn, maize, clover, lucerne, grass, and hemp. On the one hand, at some distance, are the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany; and, on the other, a flat, rich, improved territory, extending to the Apennines beyond Bologna.

S. Michele, a little market town, noted for its warm baths. *Legnago*, a small, slightly fortified town, on the Adige, about 18 miles below, *i. e.* S. E. of the capital. *Carpi*, a small place below Legnago, and 26 miles S. S. E. of Verona, on the Adige, where the Imperialists gained a victory over the French A. D. 1701. *Peschiera*, a fortress at the south extremity

mity of Lago di Garda, and efflux of the river Mincio, W. S. W. of Verona. *Sermione*, a castle on a neck of land advancing into the south end of the lake. Here stood the town of Sirmia. *Garda*, a small town with a castle, on the eastern border of the lake, 25 miles N. W. of Verona. In its neighbourhood happened a sharp rencounter between a detachment of French and another of Imperialists, A. D. 1704. *Lago di Garda*, Lacus Benacus, is about 30 miles in length, of an irregular form, with borders finely diversified. *Chiusa*, Clusæ, a narrow, fortified pass, on the river Adige, above Verona. The vallies of *Policellæ* and *Paltena* are fruitful and well inhabited.

V. *Il Vicentino*, the territory of Vicenza, is a fertile and delightful province, abounding in plantations, fruit, silk, and pastures; lying to the eastward of Verona, in 45° 30′ north latitude, bounded on the north by the bishoprick of Trent, and on the south by Il Paduano; being 55 miles from north to south, and 20—30 in breadth. In the mountains of this province, several traces of volcanos are discovered. In the summit of mount Lovegno is a large and deep crater, in the form of an inverted cone; near which are torrents of lava and beds of ashes. Those mountains are now covered with rich vegetable soil, that yields abundance of grain, fruits, and pastures, whence this territory is sometimes styled the garden of Venice.

Vicenza, Vicentia, the birth place of Palladio, is a considerable, well built town and bishop's see, four miles round, containing 13 churches, many convents and hospitals, an elegant council-house, an Olympian theatre, where a society of learned men assemble to improve the Italian language, Palazzo Vecchio, and other stately palaces some of which are decayed, and 25,000 inhabitants. The church of Santa Maria del Monte, on a hill four miles from the city, is frequented by pilgrims; and the prospect from this hill is extensive and delightful. Vicenza is

situate

situate in a plain at the foot of mount Bericus, near the conflux of the Bachiglione and Rerone, 27 miles N. N. W. of Padua, and 31 E. N. E. of Verona. To the northward are the Euganeas, a ridge of hills full of shells, petrifactions, and the debris of volcanos. *Malo*, a small market town westward of the capital, near the border of Il Veronese. *Marostica*, a little walled town defended by a castle, about 12 miles north of the capital. Monte *Summano*, N. N. W. of Vicenza, is noted for its rare plants. In the vicinity of *Breganza* a luscious wine is produced. The pleasant valley of *Dressina* contains about 30 villages.

VI. *Il Bressano*, or Brasciano, a mountainous territory watered by two small streams which run south to the Oglio, abounding in grain, oil, and wine, lies between lago di Garda and lago d'Iseo, in 45° 30′ north latitude. It contains mines of iron, copper, and marble of all colours.

Brescia is an ancient, large, flourishing, walled town and bishop's see, of a square form, containing a fine cathedral, several handsome buildings, and about 40,000 inhabitants, in a fruitful plain watered by the river Garza, 40 miles west of Verona, and 30 north of Cremona and the Po. The citadel stands at one corner of the town on an eminence. The trade of this place is considerable; and its fire-arms, swords, cutlery ware, and linen manufactures, are esteemed. A rich plain reaches thence to the Alps, and there is an extensive one on the opposite side.

La Riviera del lago di Garda is a district including 29, and *La Riviera del lago d'Iseo* 17 parishes. The valley of *Camonica* is watered by the Oglio, in the upper part of its course, between high mountains. Its principal town is Breno. The valley of *Trompia*, watered by the Mela above the capital, is noted for its iron mines, manufactures of fire-arms, &c. The valley of *Sabbia*, watered by the Chiese, abounds in vineyards and orchards.

Ponte-Vico

Ponte-Vico is a small fortified place, on the Oglio, and south border of the province. *Monte-Chiaro*, a market town, on the Chiese, about 12 miles S. E. of the capital. *Lonato*, pleasantly situate on a hill, between Brescia and the south extremity of lago di Garda. *Deserzano*, a handsome market town on the south-west border of that lake. *Rivoltella*, ad Flexum, a market town between lago di Garda and an extensive marsh. *Salo*, an inconsiderable place on the western border of the lake. Its environs are embellished with gardens and orchards. *Chiari*, five leagues W. N. W. of the capital, and noted for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French A. D. 1701. *Palazzuolo*, a small place of some note, north of Chiari, on the Oglio and western border of the district.

VII. *Il Bergamasco* is a district lying to the westward of lago d'Iseo, in 45° 45′ north latitude. Towards the north it is mountainous and rocky, but in the vicinity of Bergamo it is fruitful. Some vallies produce wine and oil; others are barren, and noted only for their iron works.

Bergamo, Bergomum, is a large, regularly built, fortified, manufacturing and trading town, situate on several eminences, containing a considerable number of churches, convents, and other public buildings, 32 miles N. W. of Brescia. It is famous for its fine twisted silk. Between the citadel and the fortress of la Capella there is a subterranean communication. The trade of the town consists chiefly of silk, wine, and oil. The environs are sandy but fruitful. To the northward are six vallies, viz. val Seriana, val Brembana, val di San Martino, val di Calepio in which is a market town of the same name, val di Chiusontio containing Lovere a market town at the north extremity of lago d'Iseo, and val di Manca.

VIII. *Il Cremasco* is a small district in 45° 25′ north latitude, on the border of the Milanese, abounding in corn, wine, and hemp.

Crema, the capital, is a well built, slightly fortified, populous, trading town and bishop's see, famous for its linen manufactures, in a plain, on the river Serio, 30 miles east of Milan, and 26 north of Placentia and the Po. *Montodine*, *Stanengo*, *Camisano*, &c. small market towns.

IX. *La Marca Trevigiana*, one of the richest countries in Italy, lies in 46° north latitude, reaching from the gulph of Venice 80 miles northward to the confines of Germany, and 45 miles from west to east, consisting of the following districts, viz.

1. The district of *Treviso*, one continued garden, watered by the Sile and Piave, and diversified with handsome seats. *Treviso*, or Trevigio, Tarvisium, an ancient, considerable, well built, fortified town and bishop's see, on a rising ground in a plain, at the conflux of the Sile and Piavesella, containing two academies with many churches and convents, 20 miles N. N. W. of Venice. Novale, Mirano, Bassano, Cismone, Conigliano, Ceneda, Seravella, Oderzo, &c. are little market towns and villages.

2. The mountainous district of *Feltrino*, N. W. of the preceding. *Feltri*, a small town and bishop's see, at the foot of the mountains, 22 miles N. N. W. of Treviso. *Arten* and *Vedanna* are places of little note.

3. The district of *Belluno*, a mountainous territory, abounding in iron mines. *Belluno*, a small, pleasant, populous town and bishop's see, situate in a valley watered by the Piave, 20 miles N. E. of Feltri.

4. The mountainous district of *Cadore*, or Cadorino, lying on the confines of Germany. *Cadore*, a little town and the birth place of Titian, on the Piave, 33 miles N. N. E. of Feltri. *Auronzo*, *Danta*, &c. inconsiderable places.

X.

X. *Patria dell Friuli* is a mountainous but tolerably fruitful country, lying in 46° north latitude, between the Adriatic sea and the dutchy of Carinthia; being 40—70 miles from north to south, and 30—45—50 from west to east; it produces wood, wine, fruit, and fine silk. In the XVIth century part of it devolved to the house of Austria.

Udino, Utinum, the capital, is a considerable town and archbishop's see, containing several churches, convents, and hospitals, a college for law, an academy for martial exercises, an handsome castle, &c. about 25 miles north of the bottom of the gulph of Venice, in a spacious and fruitful plain watered by the canal of Roia. *Palma-nova*, a small, neat, populous, fortified frontier town, on the canal la Roia, about 10 miles north of Aquileia, between Udino and the bottom of the gulph of Trieste. *Aquileia*, a little town 30 miles west of Trieste, near the coast. *Marano*, a small place on the coast, 10 miles west of Aquileia. *Tisana*, a market town on the Tagliamento, or Tajamento, a river that traverses the country from north to south. This town is 12 miles west of Marano, in the road to *Concordia* which was a flourishing town before its destruction by Attila, but is now a small place equidistant nearly from Aquileia and Treviso. *Caorle*, an inconsiderable town, in an island of the gulph of Venice, at the S. W. extremity of Friuli, 10 miles south of Concordia. *Pordenon*, or Portenau, Portus Naonis, a little town on the rivulet Noncello, near its influx into the Meduna. Belgrado on the Varano, S. Vido, Spilimbergo on the Tagliamento, Avenzone, Tolmeso, &c. are places that merit no description.

XI. *Istria*, a part of ancient Illyricum, in 45° 30′ north latitude, and 14° east longitude from Greenwich, on the east coast of the gulph of Venice, was annexed to Italy by the Romans between the first and second Punic wars. In the middle age it belonged to the patriarch of Aquileia; but, A. D. 1190, most of the maritime district was conquered

by the republic of Venice. This territory, though hilly, is fruitful in wine, oil, and pastures; but along the coast the air is unhealthy.

Muglia, a little town, about 10 miles south of Trieste, opposite to a small island. *Capo d'Istria*, anciently Aegida, afterwards Justinopolis, a strong town on an island joined by a bridge to the continent, is a bishop's see and unhealthy place, eight miles south of Muglia on the east coast of the gulph of Trieste. It was taken by the Venetians A. D. 932, by the Genoese in the XIVth century, and annexed to the Venetian state in 1478. It contains many churches and convents, though its extent and population are not great. Near it are salt marshes and quarries of white stone. *Issola*, an inconsiderable place not far from Istria, near a cape projecting into the sea. *Pirano*, a little town in a picturesque situation, on a peninsule between Isola and the gulph of Largone. The church stands on an eminence, and the ruins of a castle on the summit of a higher neighbouring hill. *Umago*, a small sea port, on the neck of a long peninsule which forms the S. W. point of the gulph of Trieste. *Citta nuova*, a small, indifferently built town and bishop's see, built on the ruins of an ancient city, near the mouth of the river Quieto, on the western coast of Istria. *Parenzo*, Parentium, a small sea port and bishop's see, with a harbour, near the middle of the Istrian coast. *Orsera*, an inconsiderable place, at the mouth of a river of the same name, midway nearly between Pola and Citta nuova. *Trevigno*, or Rovigno, an handsome town, containing a large cathedral and 10,000 inhabitants, on a rocky peninsule, about four miles south of Orsera. This town is built from quarries which furnish stones to Venice. The soil along the coast towards Pola is dry, uncultivated, and bordered with islets. *Pola*, Pietas Julia, a mean town and bishop's see, at the bottom of a deep gulph which forms a spacious road where vessels lie secure from all winds, 10 miles from the south promontory of Istria. Its ruinous walls, built of Dalmatian marble, are 1200 paces in circuit, and from eight to 10 feet thick, inclosing an oblong polygon. In some parts their height is still 30 feet.

In

In the midst of the rubbish the parish church is situate. The glory of this city is now defaced, and it scarcely contains 6 or 700 inhabitants. There are remains of an amphitheatre fit to accommodate some thousands of spectators; a triumphal arch, now one of the gates of the town; a temple of the Corinthian order dedicated to Rome and Augustus; the fragments of other edifices, and several inscriptions, &c. The citadel, garrisoned by 15 or 20 men, is of little strength. *Albano*, an ancient and inconsiderable town, with a harbour, in a barren territory, five or six leagues north-east of Pola, on the coast of the gulph of Quarnaro. *Fianona*, a small place, with a tolerable harbour, 10 miles north of Albano. The interior part of Istria is thinly inhabited.

The history of Istria and Dalmatia, together with the character and manners of the inhabitants, is detailed in *Voyage Pittoresque* et *Historique* de *L'Istrie* et *Dalmatie*, par Joseph Lavallée.

XII. *Dalmatia*, or Delmatia, so called from its ancient capital Delminium, destroyed by the Romans, was bequeathed to Ladislaus, king of Hungary, and was long dependent upon that crown; but the Hungarians, Venetians, and Ragusans, share it among them. The country abounds in rugged mountains, but has fertile vallies, and some level districts watered by navigable rivers. The coast is every where deeply indented, and is bordered with islands.

Dalmatia is divided into four counties, viz. Zara, Sebenico, Trau, and Spalatro.

The Venetian territory contains many ancient castles and fortified places.

1. *Nona*, Ænona, a mean town and bishop's see, situate on a small island, surrounded by a harbour formerly capable of receiving large ships, now a fœtid pool at the mouth of a small muddy river. No vestige remains of the grandeur of the Roman times, nor any traces of its barbarous

barbarous magnificence when it was the residence of the kings of th Croat Slavi. *Zara*, anciently Jadera, and afterwards Diadora, now a small town about two miles in circuit, containing about 4000 inhabitants, and defended by a citadel, on the main land, but almost environed by the sea, once the capital of Liburnia, viz. of that peninsule which runs out into the sea between the rivers *Tedanius* and *Titius*, now the Zermagne and Kerka : since the fall of the Roman empire it has become the capital of a more extensive province ; but there are considerable remains of its ancient state. The harbour, which lies to the north, is capacious, safe, and protected by batteries. The sea gains gradually on this place, and along the coast ; and there have been found the ruins of ancient fabrics in the harbour, and in other parts now submersed by the sea. From Zara to Sebenico, the passage lies along a narrow canal, bounded on the left by the lofty mountain of Morlaquia, and on the right by Pasman a long and narrow island : on all hands are small islands, some of which are uncultivated, sandy, and barren ; others are covered with trees, flowers, and verdure. The hills sometimes approach the coast, and in other parts recede from it, leaving fertile plains and meadows. Such is the Archipelago that extends from Pola to Spolatro. *Zara Vecchia*, or Biograd, Alba maritima, anciently a considerable town, and in the middle age the residence of the kings of Croatia, now a mean place, situate near the ruins of Blandona. It has a large and secure harbour, opposite to which is a group of small islands. *Pacostiane*, a poor place, near Biograd, on the isthmus which divides the sea from the lake of Vrana. *Vrana*, a small town on the north extremity of a lake of the same name. This place formerly belonged to the Templars, but in it no vestige of Roman antiquity has been found. The lake is 12 miles long, and all attempts to drain it have been ineffectual. *Podgraja*, a mean hamlet, anciently a considerable city called Assisia by Ptolemy, and Asseria by Pliny ; vestiges of its walls remain which are eight feet thick,

and

and three miles and 600 Roman feet in circuit. Many fragments of marble appear, but most of its ruins are now covered with soil. *Bribirschiza*, a large stream which issues from the bottom of a steep hill, on which are seen the ruins of Bribir, an ancient residence of a powerful family of the Bans of Dalmatia who flourished in the XIVth century. *Morpolazza*, a village near a stream of the same name, that falls into the lake Scardona after a course of 30 miles, in a large and beautiful plain which extends from the river Bribir along the sea coast, flanked by hills, thinly inhabited, and almost all uncultivated. *Carin*, where is the vestige of an amphitheatre, and *Nadin*, no doubt arose from Carinium and Nadinum, ancient inland towns. *Novigrad*, a little town, castle, and lordship, on a gulph of the same name, with a narrow entrance. *Kerka* a river, the Titius of the ancients, and in Roman times the boundary between Liburnia and Dalmatia, originates in the mountains of Tapoly, runs south-west, traverses the lake of Scardona, proceeds in the same direction, forms a lake below Sebenico six miles long, and falls into the sea through the narrow strait of S. Antonio. Between Sebenico and Scardona there are some cascades of that river, of inferior size, but superior in beauty to the falls of Niagara. The ruins of *Burnum*, the Liburnia of Strabo, are to be seen on the right hand of the Kerka, in the desert of Bukoviza.

2. *Scardona*, by the Turks called Scardin, a small walled town, conveniently situate for trade, and defended by two forts, on the border of a lake of the same name. There are no remains of its ancient grandeur. At no great distance, on the Kerka, there are several fine cascades, which merit the notice of a traveller. The adjacent territory is famous for its excellent figs, delicious wine, and rich pastures. *Sebenico*, is a well built and agreeable town, the residence of several noble families, and a bishop's see, situate not far from the sea coast, at the extremity of a canal, and bottom of a small gulph, which, on the left, receives the Kerka,

Kerka, about 40 miles in a direct line south-east of Zara, in a territory that extends above thirty miles along the coast, and in some places 20 inland. It was originally a station of pirates, who erected some cabans for their accommodation; and, after the destruction of Scardona, many of the inhabitants retired hither, and formed themselves into a republic, which submitted to Venice in 1412. This town now stands on the declivity of a hill, behind which there is a chain of mountains called Tartari. There are four citadels, and the number of its inhabitants may be 7000. The canal above mentioned has a communication with the sea. The port or harbour is large, and defended by a fortress. In that neighbourhood agriculture is neglected. *Vodizze*, a small market town near the sea coast, opposite to several small islands. At some distance are two lakes, viz. *Zablachie* and *Morigne*, the former of which has a communication with the sea by a narrow artificial canal.

3. *Trau*, a district that extends along the coast 30 miles, from opposite to the island of Rogosniza almost to the ruins of Salona, comprehending several inhabited islands, and many barren rocks. *Hyllis*, a peninsule in this district, is said anciently to have contained 15 cities, but no vestiges of them now appear. It is more likely that these cities lay in the tract between the mouths of the rivers Tizio and Tiluro. *Trau Vecchio*, or old Trau, a small ruinous place, about 24 miles from Sebenico, and nine from Trau, badly situate on the coast, without a harbour, and without cultivated land. *Trau*, Tragurium, an ancient, small, walled town, pleasantly stiuate about 34 miles from Sebenico by the sea, on an artificial island joined by a bridge to the continent, and by a wall and bridge to the mountainous island of Bua. The harbour is large, deep, and secure. To the eastward of Trau, the sea coast is well cultivated, but not extensive, being not above a mile and an half broad. The shore of the Castelli is pleasant, and reaches to the ancient ruins of Salona. The inland part of the territory of Trau, which is about

about 100 miles round, produces little wine or oil, but abundance of pastures.

4. *Spalatro*, an extensive and fertile territory, S. E. of Trau, contains *Spalatro*, in the middle age called Spalatum, Spaletum, and Aspalatum, a considerable and slightly fortified town, on the canal of Braza, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, S. E. of Sebenico. It is one of the keys of Venetian Dalmatia, and, next to Trieste, is the most commercial town on that coast. Its port is large, deep, and frequented. Among the extensive and magnificent ruins of Diocletian's palace, there are many modern public edifices. That palace was a parallelogram 630 feet long and 510 in breadth. The environs are well cultivated and inhabited. *Clissa*, by Pliny called Mandetrium,—by Ptolemy, Andecrium,—by Strabo, Andetrinum,—and by Dion Crassius, Anderium, was built on a steep rock commanded by two hills, near Salona. It was reduced by Tiberius in the Illyrian war; and was, for many years, the extreme fortress of the Venetian state. Its great defect is scarcity of water. *Salona*, anciently Julia Salona, was the capital of Illyrium, and birth place of Diocletian, in a plain bounded by mountains, equidistant from Spalatro and Clissa, on the border of a lake, or canal, of the same name, whose opening is at one of the angles of the gulph of Spalatro. It is now a wretched village, where a surface of two miles in extent is covered with ruins of columns, walls, sepulchral monuments, an aqueduct, a theatre, a palace, temples, &c. Cæsar mentions it as built on an eminence, but he could not have been ignorant of its proper situation in a level tract. His copyists, perhaps mistaking his meaning, have applied to Salona what he said of Anderium. The interior part of the country consists of rugged mountains and barren vallies, and is thinly inhabited. *Dismo*, a valley clothed with pastures, three leagues in length. *Luzzane*, a valley five leagues in length,

bounded by low hills at the foot of mountains composed of stone, lava, shells, &c. *Ghisdavaz* and *Prugova* are circular vallies covered with a thin stratum of earth. *Stobrez*, a mean village built on the ruins of Epetium, and beautifully situate on the coast, at the mouth of the small river Xernovniza, about seven miles to the eastward of Spalatro, and three from Salona. The harbour is capacious, but shallow. The adjacent fields are pleasant, though badly cultivated. *Sign*, a ruinous fortress on a rock inaccessible on three sides, in a plain watered by the Cetina, built by the Turks, and reduced by the Venetians in the year 1686. The rapid torrent Cetina descends from several sources, three miles from Verlika, traverses the plain of Pascopoglia, receives several streams, 12 miles from the sea forms a fine cascade of about 150 feet perpendicular, and another below of about 20 feet, and falls into the sea near Almissa. The district near the upper cascade is a chaos of naked and rugged rocks, as if nature had suffered a convulsion in those parts. Below the other cascade, the valley gradually opens, the hills are of less elevation and covered with forests, and the whole scene assumes a cheerful aspect. *Equum*, no vestige of which now appears, was built on a hill of moderate extent which commands the plains of Cetina. *Duara*, a fortress on a rock, near the cascade already mentioned. *Almissa*, or Omish, perhaps the Onœum of the ancients, a mean place at the foot of high rocks, on a level point of land bathed by the Cetina and the sea, 13 miles from the ruins of Epetium. There are no vestiges of antiquity. The adjacent territory is fertile but indifferently cultivated.

The province of *Poglisa* lies between the rivers Xernovniza and Cetina, bounded on the north-west by Clissa and on the south-east by Duara, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, who are governed by their own laws. In this hilly territory there is no city nor town.

Urullia

Urullia is a narrow tract, to the eastward, between a mountain and the sea, where anciently stood the city of *Peguntium;* but no considerable vestiges of antiquity now exist on this spot. Near the coast are submarine springs.

The tract of coast between the rivers Cetina and Narenta, the ancient Tilurus and Nestus, comprising what was properly called Dalmatia two ages before the Christian æra, was known by the Greeks in the middle age under the name of *Paratalassia*, whence the Sclavonic appellation *Primoria*. The *Ardiæi*, or *Vardei*, possessed many cities there before and after the invasion of the Romans. This territory is fertile, agreeable and conveniently situate for trade, but indifferently cultivated. The interior parts consist of craggy hills, and vallies of a thin soil. *Macarska*, a small, tolerably built town, with a harbour, at the foot of a mountain, perhaps rose out of the ruins of Rataneum. There are several villages along the coast on either side of Macarska. The environs of Bart are covered with antiquities and inscriptions. At *Vido* are the ruins of palaces, temples, aqueducts, and baths, the remains of Narona, on the right hand of the Narenta, 10 miles from the sea coast, between the foot of rugged marble hills and a marsh formed by the Norin which, after a short course, falls into the Narenta The small fortified place called *Citluc* is eight miles from Vido. The river *Narenta* rises in the interior part of the country in the marshy lake of Mostar, and, in its progress, receives the *Trebisat* and *Norin* on the right, and several streams on the left. Below its junction with the Norin, it enlarges itself in the form of a lake, and, afterwards, dividing into two branches, it incloses the inland of *Opus* which contains two considerable villages and a fort.

The province of *Herzegowina*, Ducatus S. Sabae, to the eastward of the river Narenta, contains, *Castro Nuovo*, Neocastro, a small town environed by inaccessible rocks towards the sea, and on the opposite side

defended by a citadel, a tower, and a castle. *Mercovich*, a considerable and populous village to the left of the Narenta, between Citluc and the mouth of the Norin, opposite to a plain of some extent on the right hand of that river. *Risano*, Rhizinium, a small town, defended by a strong castle on a steep rock. *Cataro*, Ascrivium, a walled town defended by a castle on an eminence environed by mountains, near the sea coast. *Budoa*, a little town, with a castle. *Pastrovichio*, a little market town and the capital of a district of the same name. This province belongs partly to the Venetians and partly to the Turks.

Ragusa is an independent state, S. E. of Venetian Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. This state, whose population does not exceed 50,000, was protected by the Turks, Venetians, and Neapolitans, on condition of paying tribute to each of these powers. *Ragusa*, the capital, is a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing, and trading city, and an archbishop's see, in a fertile tract, on the sea coast, in $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude nearly. In the Xth century it became the metropolis of Dalmatia; in the XIIIth it was conquered by the Venetians; and, afterward, it became subject to the crown of Hungary. In 1634 it was considerably injured by an earthquake; and in 1667 it was almost demolished. *Stagno*, a small but populous town, near an inlet of the sea, on the isthmus that joins the continent to the peninsule of Sabioncello. The island of *Meleda*, opposite to the south-west coast of Sabioncello, belongs to this republic, and yields wine and fruits; but is thinly peopled.

Islands on the Coast of Dalmatia.

Cherso and Osero, an island in the rocky and stormy bay anciently called Carnicus, Flanaticus, Polaticus, Liburnicus, now Quarnaro, in 45° north

north latitude, between the coast of Istria and Dalmatia, extending upwards of 50 miles from north to south, but of inconsiderable and unequal breadth. It was anciently called Absyrtides and Apsorus, and in the lower age Fianona and Flanona. That part of the island which lies on the south of the strait was called Osero about the year 1000; but since the last invasion of the Slavi both parts are so called. The small town of Cherzo, with a secure harbour, is situate at the bottom of a bay, on the N. W. coast of the island. Lossin grande, Lossin piccioli, Lubenice, and Caisole, are also inconsiderable places. Neresine, Orlez, Urana, Caciche, Bellei, Ustrine, &c. are mean villages and hamlets. *Osero*, a small town of a triangular form, conveniently situate on a point that juts into the sea, in 44° 54′ north latitude. Cherso and Osero are generally considered as one, but should rather be reckoned two islands, being separated by a narrow channel. The soil of both parts of the island is in general mountainous and stony, but covered with woods and excellent pastures. It is watered by many rivulets, and its wine, honey, and oil, are esteemed. Strata of fossil bones are found in the barren summits of a chain which runs the whole extent of the island from north to south. The lake Jesero, of an elliptical figure about five miles in circuit, is surrounded by a ridge of little hills.

Vegla, *Veglia*, or *Veggia*, anciently Curicta, Cyractica, Fulfinio, and, in the decline of the empire, *Becla*, is the most considerable of all the Quarnaro islands, for the early date of its being inhabited, the number of people it contains, the singularity of its situation, the amenity of the country, the variety and riches of its commodities, and for productions of the fossil kingdom. Divided from the coast of *Liburnia* by a channel scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, it is of an irregular figure, about 30 miles in length and 10—14 in its greatest breadth. It has several promontories which run far out into the sea. The soil is chiefly mountainous and stony, with some fertile and delicious vallies badly cultivated.

cultivated. There are many harbours and roads, but no convenient station for large vessels. *Veglia*, the present capital, and residence of the governor, is a small, ill built town, full of ruinous houses, on the spot where Curicta stood, with a commodious harbour, on the western coast. The ruins of *Fulfinio* are to be seen in a plain of small extent surrounded by high hills, in the vicinity of a port now called Mala-luca. *Castlemuschio*, a considerable village in a district of the same name of rich but ill cultivated land, on a rock at the extremity of the island, whence there is an extensive view of the sea and opposite Austrian continent. *Dobrigno*, a village, near the centre of the island, famous for the beauty and fine complexion of its women. *Verbenico*, a small place with an indifferent harbour, eight miles from Veglia, on the opposite coast. *Besca*, a large village on the eastern shore, at the lower end of a fertile valley seven miles long, watered by a small stream and flanked on the right and left by very high and steep mountains. The whole island contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

Arbe, anciently *Arba*, an island in the gulph of Quarnaro, about 30 miles in circuit, of an indifferent soil badly cultivated, thinly peopled, and in many parts barren, in 45° north latitude nearly, containing 3000 inhabitants. The appearance of this island is pleasant. On the east is a high mountain at the foot of which the rest of the island is extended westward, and diversified with little hills, fertile plains and vallies. At the north extremity is the delightful promontory Loparo, near which are two small isles, viz. Gregorio and Goli. The coast that faces the Morlacca mountains is steep and inaccessible, and the channel dangerous. The town of Arbe, situate on an eminence, contains about 1000 inhabitants; near it are several harbours; the wine of the district of Barbado is of an excellent quality.

The long and narrow island of *Dolin*, parallel to that of Arbe, extends along the coast of Barbado, and forms a dangerous canal.

Pago,

Pago, perhaps the ancient Portunata, an island about 30 miles long, irregular in its form, cold, barren, and thinly inhabited. It contains a large salt water lake which communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. *Pago*, a town of little note, on a point of land. The remains of the ancient town of Chissa, or Kessa, are still to be seen.

Selve and *Ulbo*, formerly called Alæp and Selvo, two small islands contiguous to each other, of a light, dry, stony soil, on all sides exposed to the winds, but cultivated and inhabited.

Zapuntello, also called Melada and Meada, an island about 14 miles in length, and thinly inhabited, containing three villages, many curious fossils, petrifications, &c.

Oglier, or Uglian, a tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited island, of a dry and thin soil, in the channel of Zara.

Isola Grossa, or Lentano, perhaps the ancient Scardona, one of the largest of the Illyrian islands, about 36 miles in length, to the westward of Jadera, contains several castles and small villages. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the air clear and healthy, but there is a scarcity of water. This island lies, from north-west to south-east, in 44° 18′ north latitude.

Pasman, an island traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains, lies between Isola Grossa and the continent, and is separated by a narrow channel from Uglian. The northern part of it is tolerably cultivated and inhabited. Near it are several inconsiderable isles.

S. Steffano, a little island, or rock, anciently a burying place.

Morter, or Mortara, perhaps the Colentum of Pliny, an island three miles beyond the rock Steffano, 13 miles in circuit, delightfully situate, susceptible of cultivation, thinly inhabited. It has a good harbour, and a town in an agreeable valley. Its marble is full of marine substances; the soil is various; and the strait by which it is separated from the continent is narrow and dangerous. Its inhabitants are addicted to piracy.

Not

Not far from Morter, on the continent, is *Vodizza*, a village noted for its cherries, whence a delicious liquor called Marasquin is extracted.

Parvich, *Zlarin*, and *Zuri*, are the best peopled and most considerable islands under the jurisdiction of Sebenico. Several ruins and inscriptions indicate those islands to have been occupied by the Romans. *Parvich* is small, but fruitful, and has an agreeable aspect at a distance. *Zuri*, Surium, on the coast of which coral is found. Between those islands are *Sestre*, noted for its fine quarries, *Smolan*, *Tihat*, and others of little note.

Bua, Boas, a fruitful island, 25 miles round, joined to *Trau* by a wall and bridge, with a large and safe harbour. It contains a town of the same name, a great variety of marble, a mine of Asphaltum, &c. These two islands are partially cultivated along the coasts, but inland they are hilly and rugged. Wine, oil, figs, and almonds, are articles of export.

Simoskoi, whose summit is of fine marble, is separated from the continent by a narrow canal. In the little island of *Rogosniza*, situate in a large bay, many fossil bones are found.

Solta, Olyntha, is an island about 20 miles in circuit, covered with woods, indifferently fertile, and thinly inhabited, to the westward of Brazza.

Brazza, anciently Cratis and Brectia, a large, rugged, and mountainous island, opposite to Spalatro, 32 miles long, and 6—9 miles broad. *Neresi*, the capital and residence of the governor, a small town, was formerly more considerable and populous; its environs are fertile, but a neighbouring ridge of hills is quite sterile. *Bol*, on the south-west coast, is no inconsiderable town. *Giovanni*, *S. Pietro*, and *Pucischie*, on the N. E. coast, are populous villages. This island produces good wine, and is noted for the excellence of its kids.

Lesina,

Lesina, anciently Pharos, an island between Brazza and Corzola Nigra, 44 miles in length, and 5—8 in breadth, lying from west to east in 43° 30′ north latitude. It is rocky and barren in the highest parts, and contains, notwithstanding, tracts of good land yielding abundance of fruit and corn. *Lesina*, a small, fortified town, at the bottom of a bay, near Cape Pellegrino, with a large and safe harbour. *Citta Vecchia*, a considerable village which rose out of the ruins of Faria, on the sea shore, opposite to Brazza, with pleasant fields towards the hills, and a commodious harbour before it. The ancient town was two miles inland. *Gelsa*, a large and populous village, near Citta Vecchia, with a good harbour. *S. Georgio*, an inconsiderable village at the eastern extremity of the isle, where many Roman urns are found.

Lissa, anciently Issa, once famous for the commerce, wealth, and power of its inhabitants, is a mountainous and thinly inhabited island, thirty miles round, at a considerable distance from the continent. In many parts the soil is of a good quality, but not sufficiently cultivated. It produces wine, fruits, and excellent honey. The ruins of its cognominal capital appear above the harbour, near a village of the same name. *Comisa*, a well built, populous town, near the sea, on the east side of the island, where are the ruins of the ancient city of Meo.

Pelagosa, a small volcanic island, partly covered with lava, and environed by rocks, about 20 leagues from Lissa.

Curzola, Corcyra Nigra, an island lying in 43° 15′ north latitude, south of Lesina, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsule of Hyllis. It is about 24 miles from west to east, and of unequal breadth: containing a small walled town, with a good harbour, and several villages; and abounding in woods.

Many inconsiderable islands lie among those already described. *Gutim* is a desert rock, where many fossil bones are found, about a mile to the eastward of Cherso: *Levrera*, a level and uninhabited island, west

of Cherso, and three miles from S. Martino: *Nia*, a thinly inhabited isle, west of Osero: *San Pici de Nembi*, a group of rocks which occupy five miles of the sea from north to south: *Canidol*, two islands divided by a narrow channel, to the westward of Osero, containing deposits of many fossil bones: *Sansego*, a thinly inhabited isle, seven miles west of Lossin Picciolo, 15 from Osero, 35 from Cherso, and opposite to the mouth of the river Arsia.

2. A portion of *Albania*, belonging to the Venetian republic, contains,—*Arta*, a tolerably built, trading town, and a Greek archbishop's see, on the bank of the Asdhas, near a gulph of the same name. *Voinitza*, a small fortress at the entrance into that gulph. *Prevesa*, a town on an eminence, opposite to Voinitza, at the mouth of the gulph, eight or nine leagues westward of Arta. It was a place of strength occupied by the Turks, till A. D. 1684, when the Venetians took it. By the treaty of Carlowitz, it was ordered to be demolished. *Butrinto*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, on a lake of the same name, or gulph, opposite to the island of Corfou.

3. Islands in the Mediterranean sea.—*Corfou*, anciently Corcyra, Drepane, Scheria, and Phæacia, an island in 39° 45′ north latitude, separated from ancient Epirus by a narrow channel. It is about 50 miles from north-west to south-east, and 10—15 in breadth. Some parts are mountainous and barren; but others are abundantly fertile, yielding all sorts of delicious fruits, excellent wine, oil, honey, &c. It is divided into four districts, or governments. *Alefchimo*, or Leuchin, contains 27 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants. *Potami*, a considerable town built on the ruins of Gradichi. *Mezzo*, or the middle part, contains 30 towns and villages, and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. *Corfu*, the capital, a fortified and trading town, defended by two citadels, on a peninsule, on each side of which is a harbour. Here is an academy of arts

arts and sciences. The government of *Agiru*, contains 20 towns and villages, and 8000 inhabitants. *Paleo Castrizzo*, and the castle of S. Angelo, on the north promontory called Cape Sidari, are the only places of note in this district. In *Oros*, or Leros, the north-east district, are 25 towns and villages, and about 8000 inhabitants. *Cassopo*, anciently Cassiope, once a considerable town, now a mean place. In the neighbourhood are several forts and castles.

Pachsu, or Paxu, and *Antipaxu*, are two inconsiderable islands opposite to the south-east promontory of Corfou.

S. Maura, anciently Neritis, afterwards Leucas, and Leucadia, a fruitful island, lies S. E. of Corfu, in 39° north latitude, separated by a narrow channel from the continent. It formerly contained three towns, and a magnificent temple of Venus. The town of *S. Maura*, situate in the water, and defended by walls and towers, contains about 3000 inhabitants. Beyond its works, in a morass, are two inhabited islands. Leucadia yields wine, oil, fruits, and pastures.

Curzolari, anciently the Echinades, were five small islands, but, at present, are little else than shoals, on the south coast of Livadia. *Dulichium*, once a part of Ulysses' dominions, is, by Strabo, reckoned among the Echinades.

Val di Compare, anciently Ithaca, the country of Ulysses, is a rocky island inhabited by some poor shepherds, betwen Cephalonia and the coast of Livadia.

Cephalonia, formerly Samos and Epirus Malæna, a large and fruitful island, in 38° 30′ north latitude, opposite to the north-west coast of Morea, and separated from Ithaca by a narrow channel. It produces wine, oil, fruits, and grain, in abundance. Its capital of the same name was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1766. *Asso*, a fortress on a steep rock environed by the sea. *Argostoli*, *Liscuri*, *Finea*, *Erisso*, *Pillaro*, *Samo*, and *Lucato*, small towns or villages of some note. The

harbour of Argostoli is the best in the island. *Samo*, a mean place, is built on the ruins of Samos, at the bottom of a bay on the north coast.

Zante, Zacynthe, a fruitful island opposite to the western coast of Morea, in 37° 55′ north latitude, is about 16 miles long, and 8—10 broad. It is almost environed by mountains; but its centre is a delicious plain. Near Chieri, a sea port, is a resinous spring. Though it is now almost destitute of wood, and very subject to earthquakes, yet it contains many towns and villages. *Zante*, the capital, is a large and populous town, with a castle on an eminence, and a harbour open to the north-east. In a small valley, about two miles from the town, there is a tar spring. This island produces good wine, oil, and fruits.

The *Stivali*, or Strophades, south of Zante, and opposite to the gulph of Arcadia, are small rocky islets, two of which are inhabited by a few Greek monks.

Routes

Routes, with measured distances, through the most frequented parts of Italy.

1. From Nice east to Bologna, by Genoa and Parma.

	Miles.
From Nice to Scarena	13
To Sospollo	13
— Tenda	30
— Borgo Limon	18
— Coni	19
— Savigliano	19
— Poirino	23
— Asti	22
— Alessandria	23
— Novi	15
— Valtaggio	15
— Genoa	26
— Novi	41
— Tortona	14
— Voghera	10
— Castel S. Giovanni	24
— Piacenza	14
— Fiorenzola	14
— Parma	23
— Reggio	16
— Modena	17
— Bologna	23
	372

Remarks. The road from Nice to Genoa by Tenda, lies across high mountains and along deep vallies. On either hand are extensive and finely diversified views. The distance between those two places, in a direct line along the coast, does not exceed 130 miles. From Genoa to Placentia, the country is partly mountainous and partly level. Thence to Bologna is a flat and fertile territory. From a valley several miles beyond Bologna, there is a gradual ascent to Cubillario, and hence a descent to Florence.

2. From Turin N. N. W. to Geneva.

	Miles.
From Turin to Rivoli	8
To S. Ambrose	8½
To Susa	17
— Novalese	5½
Across M. Cenis to Lanenburg	14
— Villarodin	7½
— S. Jean de Maurienne	22½
— Aiguebelle	22
— Montmeilan	14½
— Chambery	9
— Remilly	17½
— Frangy	14
— Geneva	15
	179

Remarks. From Turin to Susa the road is level, partly lying in a plain and partly in a valley. Between Novalese and Lanenburg is mount Cenis. S. Jean Maurienne is situate in a valley surrounded by the Alps. From Lanenburg to Mountmeilan, the road runs along the bank of the river Arche. The prospect from the valley of Chambery is finely diversified with plains, hills, rocks, woods, vineyards, convents, villages, and seats.

3. From Turin east to Milan and Venice.

	Miles.
From Turin to Chivasco	15
To Ziano	13
— S. Germano	14
— Vercelli	9
— Noyara	14
— S. Pietro L'Olmo	19
— Milan	9
— Colombarolo	11
— Bergamo	21
— Palazzuolo	14
— Brescia	18
— Dezenzano	16
— Castel nuovo	11½
— Verona	12
— Montebello	21
— Vicenza	11
To Padua	20½
— Fusina	22½
— Venice	5
	276½

Remarks. The country between Venice and Turin is, for the most part, level, well watered, agreeable, exceedingly fertile, and populous.

4. From Venice N. W. to Trent, by Vicenza and Verona.

	Miles.
From Venice to Verona as in No. 3.	80
To Volarni	13
— Ala	20
— Roveredo	10
— Trent	15
	138

Remarks. The distance between Venice and Trent, by Trevigio, Bassano, &c. is 106½ miles.

5. From Turin east to Tortona.

	Miles.
From Turin to Settimo	8
To Chivasco	7
— Crescentino	10½
— Trino	10½
— Casale	10
— Alessandria	20
— Tortona	15
	81

6. From Turin to Nice 17 Stages, viz.

	Miles.
From Turin to Carignan	1½
To Morelle	1½
— Saluces	1
— Busca	1½
— Coni	1½

To

Routes continued.

	Miles.
To Dalmace	1
— Limon	1
— Tende	2
— Breil	1½
— Sospel	1½
— Scarene	1½
— Nice.	1½

7. From Milan to the Boromean isles and lake Como.

	Miles.
From Milan to Serono	15
To Tradate	
— Varese	9
— Laveno	14
— L'Isola bella	5
— L'Isola Madre	1
— Laveno	5
— Varese	14
— Como	15
— Milan	25
	111

8. From Genoa to Parma, Milan, Verona, and Padua.

	Miles.
From Genoa to Campo-Marone	11
To Voltaggio	12
— Novi	11½
— Tortona	11
— Voghera	10
— Pavia	19½
— Caselpi-Stalingo	25½
— Piacenza	10
— Fiorenzuola	14½
— Borgoan S. Donino	8
— Castel-Guelfo	7½
— Parma	7½
	148
From Parma to Casal-maggiore	15
To S. Pietro Medicale	15
To la Pieve di S. Giacomo	6
— Cremona	8½
— Pizzighitone	13½
— Zerlesco	10
— Lodi	9½
— Marignano	10
— Milan	10
	97½
From Milan to Varese	32
To Lavena	14
— Como	17
— Milan	28½
	91½
From Milan to Colom-baralo	11
To Vaprio	10
— Bergamo	11
— Cavernago	8½
— Palazzuolo	6
— l'Ospitaletto	10
— Brescia	8
— Ponte di S. Marco	10
— Defenzano	6
— Castel-nuovo	11
— Verona	11½
	103
From Verona to Villa franca	10½
To Roverbella	7
— Mantua	6½
— Castellaro	10
— Sanguinnetto	9½
— Bevilaqua	15
— Este	14
— Monselice	5½
— Padua	13
	91

9. From Bologna N. E. to Venice.

	Miles.
From Bologna to Cento	17
To Ferrara	16½
To Rovigo	18
— Padua	27
— Fusino	19
— Venice	5
	102½

Remarks. The country through which this route lies, is, in general, flat and fertile, but indifferently cultivated. Some districts are marshy.

10. From Bologna to Florence.

	Miles.
From Bologna to Pianoro	10¼
To Loiano	9½
— Cubiilario	13¼
— Monte Carcli	7¼
— Caffagiolo	7
— Fonte-buona	7
— Florence	8¼
	63

11. From Florence N. W. to Genoa.

	Miles.
From Florence to Prato	9½
To Pistoia	9¼
— Borgo-bugiano	9½
— Lucca	13
— Pisa	14¾
— Livorno	14¼
— Torretta	5¾
— Viareggio	8¼
— Pietra Santa	6¾
— Massa	8
— Lavenza	4½
— Lesano	6¾
— Lerice	4½
— Specia, by water	7
— Sestri	30
— Portofino	10
— Nervi	13
— Genoa	7
	181¼

Routes Continued.

12. From Florence, by Siena, S. S. E. to Rome.

	Miles.
From Florence to San Cassiano	10
To Castiglioncello	22
— Siena	10
— Montaroni	9
— Tornieri	13
— Radicofani	19
— Ponte Centino	9
— Aquapendente	5
— Bolsena	11½
— Montefiascone	8
— Viterbo	10
— Ronciglione	12
— Monte Rosi	9
— Baccano	6½
— Rome	17½
	171½

Remarks. Between Florence and Siena, the country is diversified with hills and vallies, covered with vineyards, plantations of olive trees, &c. Thence to Aquapendente are many barren hills. The road, southward of Bolsena lake, lies across Montefiascone. From Viterbo are five miles of a gradual ascent; and from Monte Rosi there is a descent of 15 miles to Stotta.

13. From Florence to Rome, by Perugia, Foligno, &c.

	Miles.
From Florence to Pian della Fonte	14
To Arezzo	30
— Camoccia	14
— Toricella	13½
— Perugia	13
— Nocionna Degli Angeli	11
— Foligno	9½
— Spoleto	16½
— Terni	17
To Narni	8¾
— Otricoli	9
— Civita Castellana	12
— Castel-nuovo	13¼
— Rome	15½
	197

Remarks. The greater part of the road from Florence to Camoccia lies through a fertile plain. Thence to Perugia, the country is diversified with hills and vallies. The valley of Perugia is one of the most delightful in Italy. From Foligno southward to Spoleto, there is an agreeable territory, consisting of fertile plains, vallies, and hills. In the neighbourhood of Spoleto, the road lies across mount Somma one of the highest Apennines in those parts.

14. From Rome N. E. to Loretto.

	Miles.
From Rome to Prima porta	6
To Foligno, as in No. 3.	86
— Serravalle	18½
— Tolentino	22½
— Macerata	11
— Loretto	17
	161

Remarks. From Foligno the road lies across the Apennine mountains, which flatten in the neighbourhood of Valcimara, where the valley widens into an extensive plain.

15. From Loretto N. W. to Bologna.

	Miles.
From Loretto to Ancona	17½
To Sinigaglia	16½
— Fano	13½
— Pesaro	7½
— Rimini	22
— Savignano	10
— Cesena	8
— Forli	12
— Faenza	9½
— Imola	9½
— Bologna	20
	146

Remarks. Between Loretto and Ancona the country is uneven. Thence a level territory stretches along the sea coast as far as the mountain of Pesaro Five miles beyond Savignano is the Rubicon a river about 20 feet in breadth.

16. From Venice N. W. to Trent.

	Miles.
From Venice to Mestre	7
To Treviso	13
— Castel-Franco	17
— Bassano	13
— Primolano	18¾
— Borgo di Valsugaro	15½
— Pergine	14½
— Trent	7¾
	106½

17. From Rome S. S. E. to Naples and Messina.

	Miles.
From Rome to Marino	14½
To Veletri	10
— Sermoneta	15½
— Piperno	14
— Terracina	15
— Fondi	12
— Mola di Gaeta	12
— Garigliano	8
— Capua	28

To

Routes Continued.

	Miles.
To Aversa - -	12
— Naples - -	12
	152½

	Computed Miles.
From Naples to Salerno	30
To Sala - -	30
— Lauria -	29
— Castro Villari -	30
— Cosenza -	80
— Martorano -	18
— Monte Leone -	34
— Fiumara di Muro	34
— Reggio - -	22
— Messina - -	10
	420

Remarks. Between Rome and Naples the country is uneven, fertile, and ill cultivated. The territory southward to the extremity of the kingdom consists of rich plains, fertile vallies, and mountains covered with woods.

N. B. Swinburn computes the distance between Naples and Messina to be 351 miles.

18. From Naples E. N. E. to Manfredonia.

	Stages.
From Naples to Marignano	1
To Cardinale - -	1½
To Avellino - -	1
— Dlantecone - -	1
— Grotta Minarde -	1
— Ariano - -	1
— Savignano - -	1
— Ponte Borino -	1
— Lucera - -	2
— Foggia - -	2
— Manfredonia -	3
	16

From Naples east to Bari.

	Stages.
From Naples to Ponte Borino - -	10
To Ordona -	1½
— Cirignola - -	1½
— S. Cassano -	1
— Barletta - -	1
— Biseeglia - -	1
— Giovenazzo - -	1
— Bari -	1½
	18½

From Bari to Tarento.

	Stages.
From Bari to Tari -	1
To Gioja - -	1
— Fonte S. Pietro -	1
— Molola -	1
— Massasia -	1½
— Tarento - -	1½
	7

From Turin to Genoa.

	Posts.	Time. H.	M.
From Turin to			
Trufarello	1	1	40
Poirino -	1	1	45
St. Michele	1	1	30
Cabagniole	1	1	15
Asti -	1	1	30
Annone	1	1	25
Felissano	1	1	34
Alessandria	1½	1	50
Novi -	2	3	
Voltaggio	2	2	45
Campo Marone	2	3	15
Genoa -	1½	1	30
	16	22	59

After the rains the road by Poirino, &c. is impassible; it is then best to go by Casale to Alessandria; though several rivers are to be crossed.

From Genoa to Florence.

	M.	Dec.
From Genoa to		
Lerici - -	67	
Lavenza -	11	
Pietra Santa -	13	
Pisa -	20	
Leghorn -	14	2
Pisa to Lucca	14	6
Pistoa -	23	4
Prato - -	9	2
Florence - -	9	4

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND, Helvetia, is bounded on the north by Alsace and Swabia; on the east by Tyrol and Trent; on the south by the Venetian territories, the Milanese, Savoy, and the lake of Geneva; on the west by Burgundy and Franche Comté: lying between 45° 50′ and 47° 43′ north latitude, and between 5° 50′ and 10° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich: its greatest extent from north to south being 140, and from west to east 190 miles: containing about 15,000 square miles, and 1,800,000 inhabitants.

Climate, soil, and products.—The air, in general, is salubrious, except in the neighbourhood of lakes and morasses. In the elevated districts, the frost in winter is intense, and many of the mountains are covered with snow throughout the year; but the vallies are warm and fruitful. From the inequality of the soil, and its elevated situation, while, on one side of the hills, summer is mild, and the season far advanced, on the other spring has scarcely commenced. Sudden gusts of wind are frequent, and torrents of rain sometimes blast the prospects of the husband-

man. Though a great proportion of the country consists of immense rocks covered with ice and snow, yet there are many level tracts in the cantons of Basil, Bern, Zurich, &c.; but agriculture has not been carried to a great extent. Most of the higher lands are adapted to pasture only. Rye, oats, barley, and flax, are raised, but not in sufficient quantity to answer the demands of home consumption. Great numbers of horses, black cattle, and sheep, are exported. The cantons of Bern and Schaffhausen, the Velteline, and Vallais, yield the best wines. The districts on the confines of Italy abound in fruit; and the hills are skirted round with wood.

Mountains.—The grand chains of mountains are distinguished by different names. *Alpes Maritimæ* rise from the gulph of Genoa, and stretch northward to *Alpes Cottiæ*, which cover the sources of the Durance, and are succeeded by *Alpes Graiæ*, or Little St. Bernard. The chain, consisting of mount Blanc, the great St. Bernard, mount Rosa, &c. extends eastward along the southern frontier of Vallais; and the Rhætian Alps pass through the country of the Grisons and Tyrol. The Helvetian Alps are a very elevated ridge along the north border of Vallais. The Glaciers, deep fissures in the seas of ice, precipices, cataracts, torrents, and rivers, form a most astonishing and sublime scene.

Rivers.—No country in Europe is better supplied with water. No river runs into Switzerland; but innumerable streams descend from the hills in every direction.

The *Rhine* is composed of three rivers, viz. the upper, middle, and lower Rhine. The first, also called the Hinter, or near Rhine, rushes with great impetuosity from a glacier on mount Baduo, at the head of the valley of Rheinwald. The second flows from the valley of Medelo, not far from mount St. Gothard; and the third, or lower Rhine, arises from mount Crispalt, at the higher end of the valley of Disentis. The two latter streams unite near the monastery of Disentis, run eastward to join

join the upper Rhine below Ilants, and flow in a northern course to lake Constance, from whose lower extremity the Rhine bends west to Basil; beyond which it forms the ancient boundary between France and Germany.

The *Rhone*, composed of several small streams which descend from mount Furca, and the neighbouring mountains between St. Gothard and Grimsel, proceeds westward through Vallais, augmented by many rapid torrents on either hand, and loses itself in the east end of the lake of Geneva. The *Thun* rises in the south-east corner of Tokenberg, and runs north-west to the Rhine, into which it falls below Schaffhausen.

The *Rusz*, or Reuss, consists of three streams, the most considerable of which has its source in the lake of Locendro, an oblong piece of water three miles in circumference, and almost entirely supplied by the immense glaciers which crown the summit of Locendro. The stream issuing from this lake rushes down the valley of St. Gothard, and joining, in the valley of Ursero, the two branches which come from the Furca on the one side, and from the Grison mountains on the other, flows northward to the lake of Lucerne, into which it falls below Altdorff. Issuing thence, it runs north to the Aar, into which it loses itself, not far above the junction of this river with the Limmat.

The *Tesino* runs down the south declivity of St. Gothard, in three torrents or cataracts, traverses Lago Maggiore, and empties itself in the Po.

The *Limmat*, composed of the Linth, that originates near the south boundary of Glarus, and the Senez, whose source is in the country of Sargans, falls into the lake of Zurich, from the lower end of which it runs north-west to augment the Aar below Baden.

The *Aar* flows from several sources, viz. from mount Grimsel, from the Schreckhorn, and the glaciers of Finster-Aar, traverses two lakes in a north-west course to Arberg, near which it receives the Sane, turns

north-east, and, augmented by the Reuss and the Limmat, falls into the Rhine opposite to Waldshut.

Other rivers of less note will be mentioned in the description of the territories through which they flow.

Lakes.—The numerous lakes in Switzerland are peculiarly interesting. Of these the most remarkable are the following.

The lake of *Geneva* is a vast expanse of water, containing no islands: but, like all inland lakes, inclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. The northern shore is partly sandy, and partly ledges of calcareous rocks. The eastern extremity is a marsh formed by the collected mud of the Rhone. On the south coast are several villages belonging to Savoy, the prospect from which is bounded by the touring Alps covered by the ice of ages (See Geneva).

The lake of *Yverdun*, or Neufchattel, or Neuenburg, lies about 20 miles north of Lausanne. Its shores, more uniform than those of Geneva lake, are planted with country houses. There are some pleasant meadows and fertile fields along the south-west border; and towards the capital, the lower parts of the hills are covered with vines, and their summits with forests (See Bern).

Bienne, or Bieler lake, near the north-east end of the lake of Neufchatel, is about nine miles in length, and three or four in breadth. Its picturesque borders are skirted with villas. The island of St. Peter, toward its south extremity, is a delightful spot, to which Rousseau, A. D. 1765, retreated from the romantic valley of Travers (See Bern).

The lake of *Constance*, in the north-east corner of Switzerland, is divided into the inferior, or Zeller see, containing the island of Reichenau, and the Superior lake. The former consists of two branches, each of which is about five leagues in length, and both about three in breadth. The Superior lake, or Boden see, of an oval form, is 15 leagues from west to east, and six in its greatest breadth. On each side, the borders

consis$_t$

consist of gently rising hills, on whose declivities are scattered towns, villages, and seats. The surrounding landscape is beautifully varied.

Zurich lake, in the form of a crescent, is about 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. Its borders are diversified with plains, meadows, vineyards, villages, and seats. On the south it is bounded by the stupendous mountains of Schwitz and Glarus. *Ufnan*, the only island, excepting an uninhabited rock, is broken into hill and dale, and produces hemp and flax, with a few vines and rich pastures.

The lake of *Wallenstadt*, about 12 miles S. E. of Zurich lake, is bounded by high mountains, except to the east and west. On its south-west borders, the hills are chiefly cultivated, and enriched with wood and fine meadows. On the opposite side, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular, with a few cultivated spots at the bottom of the rocks, and at the verge of the lake, which is deep, clear, cold, and seldom frozen. The scenery every where is wild and romantic.

Waldstættar see, or lake of the four cantons, is remarkable for its extent and the variety of its scenery. The upper branch, or lake of Lucerne, is in the form of a cross. The second branch, called the lake of Schwitz, is bounded on the west by the canton of Underwalden, and on the east by that of Schwitz: the mountains on either hand are lofty and infinitely varied. The third branch, or lake of Uri, is about nine miles long, and very narrow, on both sides bordered with rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and for the most part perpendicular. Forests of birch and pine grow down to the very edge of the water.

The lakes of *Thun* and *Brientz* are traversed by the Aar. They are situate not in a strait line, but nearly at right angles to each other; in some parts bounded by steep mountains and rocks, and in others by fertile spots beautifully variegated.

Lugano

Lugano is a lake of a very irregular form, bending into continued sinuosities. On each side its borders are ornamented with gardens and villas. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lakes of Como and Maggiore, which are nearly on the same level, and about 240 feet higher than the city of Milan.

Mines and Minerals.—The mountains contain mines of iron, crystal, sulphur, and mineral springs. Iron abounds in the country of Sargans. In the canton of Bern are quarries of rock salt; but the grand stores of minerals are in Piedmont (see Italy). Rock crystal is one of the chief articles of export. Marble and slate are not uncommon. There is abundance of granite and porphyry, with some pit coal and other minerals. The fossil tribe is considerable. Of mineral waters, the most celebrated are those of Leuk, the warm baths of Pfeffers, and the baths of Alvenew which are sulphureous.

Population and Manners.—Although a considerable proportion of Switzerland consists of long chains of mountains piled one upon another, and tremendous rocks that are inaccessible, yet there are few countries in Europe so well stocked with inhabitants. Its towns are not so large as those in Germany, France, or Italy: but its villages are numerous and populous. Great cities rather depopulate a country than increase its numbers; for effeminacy, luxury, and vice, which prevail in large towns, produce infinite disorders, and multiply diseases so fast that the deaths greatly surpass the births. Busching and Fæsi suppose Switzerland to contain 2,000,000 of inhabitants; Zimmerman 1,800,000; Berenger 1,200,000. Including the subjects and vassals of the cantons, prior to the revolution, the population probably exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ million.

The inhabitants of this country are divided into two classes. The first is composed of citizens and gentlemen, who reside either in the towns, or in the country; and these latter enjoy the privileges of citizens in the capital of their respective cantons. The Helvetic nobility, excepting

excepting those of the city of St. Gall, are far from being numerous; for few are created, and, as they have no kind of prerogatives, the title is in little estimation. The second class consists of the inhabitants of the villages and country, one part of whom subsists by the culture of their fields and vineyards, and by the profits arising from their cattle; the other by manufactures and trade.

From the Swiss cantons every appearance of pomp, superfluity, and luxury is banished, and the strictest economy is practised. Equality, so necessary in a republic, is preserved by a custom that generally prevails, viz. of dividing estates among all the children, male and female, with this exception, that a father may bequeath one third of his property to which of his sons he pleases; so that no one is raised too much above the level of the rest of the community. A spirit of independence and freedom, tempered by decency and good order, pervades all ranks of that happy people. Jealous of their privileges, and tenacious of their liberty, they are enamoured of their country, whose mild government and sublime scenery have to them attractions irresistible. They are honest, sober, industrious, brave, and remarkable for their fidelity. Religious on principle, they are neither addicted to superstition nor fanatical enthusiasm.

Their customs and diversions are of the warlike kind. Plays, gaming, dancing, &c. are discouraged. The higher orders, in their dress and general way of life, imitate the Germans, or the French; but the dress and manners of the inferior class are plain and simple, not subject to the laws of fashion. Their houses, except in some sequestered vallies, are chiefly constructed of wood, and neatly furnished in the least expensive style. They indulge in no delicacy of fare, their ordinary food being the fruit of their labour and the product of the soil. The original simplicity of the pastoral life is every where preserved—none seem to be discontented—none are miserably poor, and scarce any beggars

beggars are to be seen. Under a mild government all live at ease, excepting in some popish cantons, where liberty is abridged, and justice partially administered.

Manufactures and Commerce. The staple commodities of Switzerland are flax and cotton, which are manufactured various ways. A considerable quantity of leather is tanned, and plenty of excellent butter and cheese is produced, in different parts of the country. Though there are many navigable rivers and lakes, yet commerce has been too much neglected. Among the articles of export are horses, cattle, butter, cheese, raw hides, silk stuffs, watches, distilled liquors, &c. Imports are corn, flax, hemp, silk, cotton, wine, salt, and variety of manufactured goods.

Religion.—The cantons are not united in religion; but commotions and dissensions on that account have greatly subsided. Zwinglius introduced protestant principles into Switzerland, and differed in some speculative points from Luther and Calvin. The Roman Catholic system is established in the cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Solothurn, part of Glarus, and the interior part of Appenzell. The Calvinistic or reformed cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basil, Schaffhausen, great part of Glarus, and the exterior communities of Appenzell. The lordship of Haldenstein, and the town of Neustadt, are Lutheran. Every town and state has its own particular constitution for the management of its churches, academies, schools, and other ecclesiastical affairs; but all live in amity without invading the rights or privileges of one another.

Literature.—Since the restoration of letters in Europe, Switzerland has produced many eminent men, who have distinguished themselves in several departments of science; viz. Bodmer styled the father of German literature—Bernoulli, John and James, two eminent mathematicians—Bonnet, a natural historian and metaphysician—Bullinger, a theologian and voluminous writer—Buxtorf, versed in Rabbinical learning—Euler,

a celebrated mathematician and voluminous writer—Fusseli, distinguished by his classical taste and scientific skill—Gesner, John, a philosopher and antiquary—Gesner, Conrad, styled the German Pliny—Haller, an eminent physician and botanist—Holbein, a celebrated painter—Hottinger, a learned orientalist—Lavater, a physiognomist—Mallet, James, versed in polite literature—Mallet, Henry, an accurate antiquary—Neckar, a statesman and financier—Ostervald, a learned theologian—Paracelsus, a physician and alchemist—Rousseau, a celebrated philosopher and elegant writer—Saussure, a philosopher and natural historian—Scheuchzer, a physician and natural historian—Turretin, several eminent theologians of this name—Wetstein, a judicious critic and divine—Zimmerman a physician—Zwinglius, a zealous reformer and controversial writer.

There are many foundations for the instruction of youth, especially among the Calvinists, who, beside public schools, have academies at Zurich, Berne, Lausanne, Geneva, and Basil. Before the suppression of the order, there was a Jesuits' college at Lausanne. The Calvinists have also literary societies in different parts of the country.

Constitution and Government.—Before the late revolution, no country in Europe contained, within the same extent of region, so many independent commonwealths and different governments as subsisted in Switzerland. Every canton was absolute in its own jurisdiction; but affairs of consequence were referred to a general diet, composed of two deputies from each canton, and one from the abbot of St. Gall, and the cities of St. Gall and Bienne. The cantons of Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, and Friburg were aristocratical; those of Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Lug, Glarus, and Appenzell, were democratical. The aristocracies were composed of a great council and a senate; the latter in some cantons enjoying exclusive authority, and in others acting under the controul of the great or supreme council that assembled at stated times, and superintended the

administration of public affairs. In the democracies the supreme power was vested in the people at large, who, in several cantons, assembled annually for the purposes of legislation, and in others to choose their magistrates and councils of regency. Notwithstanding this great variety in the forms of government, an almost uninterrupted tranquillity reigned in those small independent republics.

The constitution of the thirteen cantons was abolished by the French in 1798, and a new form of government prescribed to the nineteen cantons into which Helvetia was divided. According to the constitution now established, the legislative power in every canton is vested in a grand council, and the executive power is entrusted to a little council or senate. The number of members in each council, their times of assembling, their jurisdiction and other circumstances are specified. Thirteen of the cantons send thirteen deputies, and six of the most populous cantons send twelve deputies, to form a general assembly called a *diet*, to meet successively at Friburg, Bern, Solothurn, Basil, Zurich, and Lucerne. Contributions in men and money, for the defence of the states, are levied in proportion to the population of every canton.

Of the revenue and military force of the Swiss cantons, since the French invasion, no precise estimate can be given.

History.—The origin of the Helvetii is uncertain. Some writers have derived them from the ancient Germans, while others, with less probability, suppose them to have been of Celtic extraction. Before the commencement of the Christian æra, their territories were divided into four provinces, whose capitals were Zurich, Zug, Orbe, and Avanches. Those cantons formed one state, in which Cæsar found 12 towns and 400 villages. Reduced to the form of a Roman province, Helvetia lost its name, a part of it being united to Sequania, and the remainder to Rhætia superior. In the fifth century, this country was over-run, and almost desolated by the northern nations. Ætius, having subdued the

Burgundians

Burgundians, permitted them to settle in the provinces now called Burgundia and Franch comté. Not long after, that tribe extended the limits of its territories from mount Jura and the lake of Geneva eastward to the Rusz, calling that country Burgundia Transjurana. During the reigns of Constantius Chlorus, and Gratian, the Allemanni took possession of the territory on the left hand of the Rhine. In process of time, Helvetia became tributary to the successors of Clovis; petty states, or principalities, were formed; and every state aspired after independence. Inferior barons fortified themselves in castles and strong-holds, many of which were erected in the most advantageous situations. While the greater part of the country was rent in pieces by faction and civil discord, the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, environed by ridges of mountains, lakes, and rivers, remained in profound tranquillity. For mutual defence they united in a league in 1315, to which other cantons acceded at different periods, viz. that of Lucerne A. D. 1332; Zurich in 1351; Bern in 1353; Friburg and Solothurn in 1481; the towns of Basil and Schafhausen in 1501, and Apenzell in 1513. But this confederacy was dissolved by the French invasion A. D. 1798. The whole republic is composed of 13 cantons, 13 incorporated territories, and 21 dependent lordships. The cantons are as follows, 1. Zurich; 2. Bern; 3. Lucern; 4. Uri; 5. Schwitz; 6. Unterwalden; 7. Zug; 8. Glarus; 9. Basil; 10. Friburg; 11. Solothurn; 12. Schafhausen; 13. Appenzell. This division I have adopted in the following description of the country.

Maps.—A map of Switzerland was constructed on two sheets by Conrad Gyger A. D. 1657. That of Dr. Scheuchzer, professor of mathematics at Zurich, in four sheets, A. D. 1712, is esteemed, and has been copied by Schenk, Jaillot, Covens, and Mortier. Mayer's map, on a single sheet, was published by Homann's heirs, at Nurenberg A. D. 1751, and is reckoned the most accurate. De L'Isle's map, in one sheet,

appeared in 1715. The lake of Geneva and its environs were delineated by Buachi in 1740. Particular maps of cantons have been delineated by Bruchner, Valser, Merveilleux, &c. Weiss's atlas, 1800, is the best hitherto published.

I. ZURICH.

ZURICH is bounded on the north by Swabia and Schafhausen; on the east by Thurgau, Togenburg, and Utznach; on the south by Schwitz and Zug; on the west by Baden; lying in 47° 30′ north latitude, and 8° 35′ east longitude; being 30—40 miles from north to south, and 25—30 from west to east. This canton includes most part of *Pagus Tigurenus*, which extended from the Alps to the mouth of the Aar, and from the river Limmat to the Rhine. It has been called an epitome of Switzerland, consisting of hills, vallies, plains, corn-lands, vineyards, lakes, and rivers. Corn, wine, and pasture are the principal products of the soil. There are 217,424 acres, of 36,000 square feet each, laid out in grain; 14,466 in vines; 94,553 in meadows; 42,549 in pasturage; and 103,772 in forests. The lake of Zurich is one of the largest in Switzerland. *Griffensee and Rfeffikersee* are two considerable lakes. The Rhine, augmented by the Thur, the Thoss, and the Glatt, forms the northern boundary of this canton.

The sovereignty of Zurich is composed of 19 inward and 32 outward prefecturates, the Kelleramt, and two free towns. The number of its inhabitants has been ascertained with precision. It contains 28,000 males from 1 to 16 years of age, 46,000 from 16 to 64, 15,000 of 64 years and upwards, in all 89,000. It likewise contains 86,000 females, of

of whom 25,000 are 1 to 16 years old, 44,000 are 16 to 64 years, and 17,000 are 64 and upwards.

Towns, &c.—*Zurich*, Thuricum, in the middle age Turgau, or Durgau, is a considerable, well built, fortified, trading town, advantageously situate on the declivity of two gentle eminences, in a pleasant and fruitful territory, at the north extremity of a lake of the same name, on the Limmat, by which it is divided into two equal parts, about 10 leagues south-west of Constance, and 23 north-east of Berne. It contains an academy, four churches, an arsenal at one end of the town, several flourishing manufactures, and 11,000 inhabitants. The walls are 4,220 paces in circuit, and the fortifications are modern. The streets are mostly narrow; the houses and public buildings are commodious, not elegant. In 1798 this town was taken by the French, and retaken by the Austrians in the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it again. The Limmat, on which the town stands, flows north-west about six leagues, and falls into the Aaa. Thuricum was destroyed by the Alemanni. The adjacent country is finely cultivated, and well peopled; and the scenery on all hands is diversified and picturesque. In sixteen parishes, on the borders of the lake, the number of the inhabitants, A. D. 1784, exceeded 32,500. There were 271 marriages, and 1135 births. The proportion of the births to the deaths, is as 1000 to 882; of the males to the females, as 1000 to 1097; of the deaths to the living, as 2000 to 32,516. (*See Cox's Travels*, vol. v.)

The inward prefecturates are as follows, viz. *Wollishofen*, so called from a village on the west side of the lake: *Horgen*, between the lake and the river Sill, containing a considerable market town of the same name, with a good harbour on the west border of the lake: *Kapfnach*, or Kuffnach, *Hirzel*, *Kilchberg*, &c. villages: *Wettschwyl* and *Bonstetten*: *Birmenstorff* and *Urdorf*, on the rivulet Respich: *Wiedikon*, on the Sill: *Alstetten* on the Limmat, near the border of Baden, a few miles

miles from Zurich: *Hong*, on the Limmat: *Regenstorff*, or Old Regensberg, so called from a ruined castle, the original seat of the barons of Regensberg, N. N. W. of the capital: *New-amt*, formerly a part of the county of Kyburg, containing upper and lower Glat, on a river of the same name, with other villages and seats: *Bulach*, once belonging to the barons of Tengen, and afterwards to the margraves of Hochberg; its town of the same name on the Glat: *Rumlang*, *Schwammendingen*, and *Dubendorf*, watered by the Glat. Near the village of Dubendorf stood Dubelstein castle: *Wipkingen*, near the capital: *Kusznacht*, on the east border of the lake: *Ehrlibach*, *Meilen*, *Mannedorf*, and *Staffa*, small districts on the lake. All of these are districts and villages.

The most considerable places in the outward governments are the following, viz. *Pfeffikon*, a tolerable market town, at the issue of a lake of the same name, four or five leagues eastward of Zurich. *Kyburg*, a mean village, with a castle on an eminence, five leagues north-east of Zurich. The counts of Kyburg were formerly powerful, and had extensive territories. When this race became extinct, their estates devolved on Rodolph of Habsburg, who transmitted them to the Dukes of Austria. One of these being put under the bann of the empire, Zurich seized on the fruitful district of Kyburg, which is 10 leagues long, and almost as broad, containing 47 parishes and 27 lordships. *Embrach*, a large village in a fertile plain, about five miles from the river Tosz. *Tosz*, a village on a river of the same name, below, *i. e.* north of Pfeffikon. *Elg*, or *Helligau*, Elgovia, a small market town, with a seat on a neighbouring eminence, north-east of Tosz. *New-Regensberg*, a small town slightly fortified, and formerly defended by a strong castle, with a seat on an eminence at the foot of *Larsberg*, or Lagerberg, a mountain six or eight miles north of Zurich. The fertile district of New-Regensberg was, in the XIVth century, under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Austria. It contains Wenthal, a tolerably fertile tract, in which are found marle and various petrifications. From the summit of Lagerberg there

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is a very extensive and delightful prospect. *Lauffen*, a bailiwick, or district, and village, near Schaffhausen, 24 miles north of Zurich, where the Rhine is deep and rapid. The cataract of Lauffen, 50 feet high, exhibits a magnificence of scenery surpassing description ; but the height of this cataract is gradually diminishing by the friction of the river. *Andelfingen*, a bailiwick, abounding in wine and fruit, between the Rhine and mount Urgel ; containing a small market town of the same name, on an eminence above the Thur, and not far from the influx of this river into the Rhine. *Flaach*, a village in a pleasant valley, that reaches from Andelfingen to the Rhine. *Altiken*, a district, village, and seat, on the left hand of the Thur. *Greifensee*, a bailiwick, town, and seat, in a fertile tract, to the eastward of Zurich, in the road to Pfeffikon, and on the border of a lake 6000 paces in length, and 2000 in breadth, whose shores, on one side, are flat or gently rising, and on the other are hills richly wooded. The village is pleasantly situate on a small promontory embosomed in a wood. *Gruningen*, a small, well built town, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 miles S. E. of Zurich, in a fruitful district of the same name, formerly containing 38 castles, of which three only remain. *Wadenschweil*, a populous bailiwick, village, and seat, on the west border of Zurich lake. This village, in 1782, contained upwards of 8000 inabitants. *Knonau*, a fertile bailiwick, village, and seat, near the west border of the canton, between the river Rusz and Albis hill. *Saletz*, or Forsteck, a small district in Rheinthal, or valley of the Rhine, containing Forsteck house on a rock.

The *Kettler-amt*, watered by the Rusz, south-west of the capital, is divided into upper and lower, containing *Bremgarten*, a small town, 10 miles westward of Zurich, on the Rusz, and several villages.

The two following are free towns under the protection of Zurich, viz. *Stein*, a considerable, well built town, with a strong castle and arsenal, pleasantly situate on the right, or north bank of the Rhine, 24 miles

miles north-east of Zurich, 16 west of Constance, and five or six below the efflux of this river out of Zeller lake, or western division of lake Constance. Opposite to the town is a church on an eminence, on which stood the fort of a Celtic town, called Ganodurum. The environs of Stein are diversified with gardens, pastures, vineyards, villages, and scattered houses. *Winterthur*, a flourishing, manufacturing town, containing about 2000 inhabitants, 14 miles north-east of the capital, in a delightful and cultivated plain, on the Eulach, in the county of Kyburg. This town is famous for its earthen ware and painted stoves. A league thence is Old Winterthur, where are some vestiges of an ancient Roman town.

II. BERN.

Bern, comprehending about one third of Switzerland, is bounded on the north by the Austrian forest towns, and the cantons of Basil and Soluthurn; on the east by Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri; on the south by Vallais and Savoy; on the west by Gex, Franchcomté, and Neuenburg; lying in 46° 45′ north latitude: being 70—90 miles from north to south, and 56 from west to east, exclusive of the Argau and French part of the canton.

This province, the largest and most fertile in the confederacy, is watered by several considerable streams. The Aar, or Aren, traverses it from south-east to north-west, augmented by the Sanen, Emmat, Kandel, &c.

The most noted mountains, besides the chain of Jura, which forms the west and north-west boundary, will be mentioned in the sequel.

The

The principal lake is that of Geneva, by ancient writers called lacus Lemanus, in the itinerary of Antoninus Lausonium, and in the Peutengerian table, Losanete. In the form of a crescent, its extent along the northern shore is computed 45, and its greatest breadth 12 miles. Its depth varies considerably, being towards Savoy 200—300 fathoms, but in the little lake no where exceeding forty. Its superficial contents are estimated at 28 or 30 square leagues, and its solid content at 56,241,259,200 cubic feet. At the south-east extremity, the river Rhone enters it with great rapidity, and quits it again at Geneva. The borders of the lake are planted with towns, villages, and seats. The lake of *Neufchatel*, Neuenburg, or Yverdon, is about 22 miles long and four or five broad, but of no great depth. It appears to have been more extensive formerly than at present; but it has no communication with the lake of Geneva, from which it is about 20 miles distant. *Bieler*, or Nydau lake, lacus Biennensis, or Biellensis, is about nine miles long, and two or three broad, traversed by the river Thiele, which issues out of Neuenburg lake, and loses itself in the Aar. In this lake are two small islands. The island of St. Peter is sometimes called La Motte, and sometimes Rosseau's island. It is about two miles in circuit, and richly wooded. The only dwelling is a farm house, an apartment of which Rosseau occupied two months; and these he esteemed as the most happy period of his life. Its borders are fertile, and planted with vineyards. Other lakes of some note are those of *Morat*, *Thun*, *Brientz*, and *Halwyler*.

This fruitful and populous canton, composed of 72 districts, or bailiwicks, contains 39 towns, 1300 villages, and 415,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Bern*, Arctopolis, the capital, is a considerable, well built town, with little trade, on an elevated site, almost environed by the Aar, 90 miles north-east of Geneva, 41 south of Basil, and 60 south-west of Zurich. It contains a gymnasium academicum, founded

A. D. 1682, a large arsenal containing arms for 60,000 men, an hospital rebuilt in 1742, other spacious public buildings, and 13,000 inhabitants. On the west it is fortified by a wall, ditch, and rampart. The three principal streets are large and well paved; and the great church is a noble fabric on the top of the hill. This city was taken by the French in 1798. Its environs are richly cultivated, fertile, and agreeably diversified with hills, lawns, wood, and water.

The territory round the city consists of four districts under the superintendency of Venners, or bailiffs. *Seftingen*, a district or bailiwick, contains eight parishes. Besides its village of the same name, it contains *Gerzensee* a parochial village, with a seat, at the foot of Belp-hill. In *Sternenberg* are several castles in ruins. *Zollikofen*, so called from a village on the Aar, contains the lordship of Bremgarten and Hindelbank, noted for two magnificent sepulchral monuments. In the district of *Conolfingen*, are *Munsingen* an inconsiderable place, *Enggisten* noted for its frequented baths, and other villages.

The *German lands*, composing that part of the canton in which the German language is spoken, contain, among others, the following districts and places of note, viz.

Schenkenburg and *Wildenstein*, two lordships, in the Argau, on the north side of the Aar. *Castelen*, so called from a castle in a valley, below the foregoing lordships, and on the left hand of the Aar, containing several villages. *Biberstein*, a small town with a seat, in a district of the same name, more noted for its iron mines and marble than for its fertility, on the Aar, in the north corner of the canton. *Konigsfelden*, a bailiwick in the north-east corner of the canton, in 47° 24′ north latitude, near the conflux of the Aa and Rusz, containing a convent built on the spot where Albert Emperor of Austria was assassinated, A. D. 1308; *Windisch*, a village on the ruins of Vindonissa, which extend beyond the site of the present town; *Altenburg*, a village and ruined

ed castle on the Aar; *Habsburg*, an old castle on an eminence near the Aar, a few miles from Bruck, built A. D. 1027, and afterwards noted for its counts, one of whom, viz. Rhodolph, was elevated to the Imperial throne. This castle, now inhabited by a peasant's family, commands an extensive view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and villages. "Nearly on the same spot," says an elegant writer, "the stately Vindonissa, the castle of Habsburg, the abbey of Konigsfeld, and the town of Bruck, have successively arisen. The philosophic traveller may compare the monuments of Roman conquest, of feudal tyranny, of monkish superstition, and of industrious freedom. If he be truly a philosopher, he will applaud the merit and happiness of his own times." *Lenzburg*, an extensive district in the Argau, containing 20 parishes and six lordships; a castle of the same name on an eminence, in a fertile and pleasant country, &c. *Zoffingen*, a bailiwick formed out of the canonry in the free town of Zoffingen, containing about 2000 inhabitants, who enjoy singular immunities. *Aarburg*, lying in the Argau, between the cantons of Solothurn and Lucerne. It contains a small town of the same name, with a strong fort on a rock, 12 miles north-west of Bern, on the Aar. From the opposite, or left bank of the river, there is a fine prospect of a chain of the Alps: *Bipp*, comitatus Pippinensis, so called from a castle on a rock. *Wangen*, a district watered by the Aar, seven leagues N. N. E. of the capital, containing a small town of the same name. *Herzogenbuchsee* an ancient and tolerably built village, and *Lagenthal*, a market town advantageously situate for trade with France and Germany. *Arwangen*, a district, village, and seat, on the river Aar. *Landshut*, a fertile but indifferently cultivated district, on the Emmat, six leagues north of Bern, near Solothurn. *Buren*, a bailiwick, frequently inundated by the Aar. Its neat town of the same name is pleasantly situate on the bank of the river, above, *i. e.* S. W. of Solothurn, 16 miles northward of the capital. *Ni-*

dau, a considerable bailiwick, contains 10 parishes which yield corn, fruit, and pastures. It has a small neat town of the same name, conveniently situate 20 miles N. N. W. of Bern, at the north extremity of Bieler lake. In this district are *Gottstalt*, *Worben*, and other villages. *Erlach*, or Cerlier, a small town and district, on the S. W. border of Bieler lake, at the foot of Jolimont hill. *Johannesinsel*, or St. John's island, a bailiwick formed out of the territory of a Benedictine abbey, near Erlach, between Bieler and Neuenburg lakes. *Aarberg*, a town and district on the Aar, below, *i. e.* a few leagues N. W. of Bern: the town stands in an island. *Fraubunnen*, Fons beatæ virginis, formerly a monastery, now a village in a bailiwick of the same name, on the high road and half way between Bern and Solothurn. Here the French were defeated by the Berners in the XIVth century. At Kernenried, A. D. 1605, a vase full of Roman medals and coins was discovered.

The province of *Emmethal* is composed of the four following bailiwicks, which consist of ridges of hills whose summits are covered with snow in winter, and whose declivities are cultivated. *Burgdorf*, a small, tolerably built town, defended by a castle on a rock, in a district of the same name, about 12 miles N. E. of the capital, on the river Emmat, which runs northward to the Aar. Near the town there is a cascade, or waterfall, of considerable height. *Summiswald*, containing a large village and seat in Emmenvale, eastward of Bern. *Trachselwald*, an extensive tract in Emmenvale, containing a small village of the same name, and a seat; *Hutweil*, a little trading town in the road from Solothurn to Lucern; *Erisweil*, a village in a narrow valley, &c. *Signau*, *Rotenbach*, and *Biglen*, are villages in a fertile and cultivated district of Emmenvale.

Konitz, or *Kunitz*, is an indifferently fertile but well cultivated lordship, a few miles southward of Bern, on the left hand of the Aar. *Laupen*, a bailiwick and ancient small town, at the conflux of the Sana and Sensen, 10 miles west of the capital, on the border of Friburg. *Frenisberg*,

berg, Mons Auroræ, a village pleasantly situate on an eminence, in a district of the same name, between Arberg and Bern. *Thorberg* house, in a lordship of the same name, about five miles north of the capital, near the Aar. *Buchsee* and *Seedorf*, two small villages, the latter of which stands on the border of a little lake of the same name, between Bern and Arberg.

Thun, a small town that occupies the bottom and the brow of a hill, and stands on both sides of the Aar, containing 1200 inhabitants, who enjoy considerable immunities. The castle commands a fine view of the lake, and of Jung-frau-horn, about five leagues S. S. E. of Bern, at the north-west extremity of a deep lake of the same name. This lake is 12 miles long, and one or two broad, on both sides bordered with villages, vineyards, and seats. A fruitful plain watered by the Aar extends to lake Brientz. *Oberhofen*, a village, in a fertile and agreeable territory yielding indifferent wine, on the border of lake Thun. *Spietz* a neat market town, with a seat, noted for its fine gardens, in a lordship on the west border of Thun lake. *Unterseven*, Interlacus, a small town on the Aar, 12 miles S. E. of Thun, in a fruitful valley between the lakes of Thun and Brientz, which appear to have been once united. *Habkeren* a valley in the bailiwick of Unterseven, bounded by mountains, containing mines of silver, copper, vitriol, &c.

Interlachen is a small place between two rocks, opposite to Unterseven, on the Aar. In the district of Interlachen, lies the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by two perpendicular chains of Alps, the highest of which is called Jung-frau. The village of Lauterbrunnen consists of cottages scattered about in the valley, and on the accessible parts of the hills. Here is the celebrated fall of Staubach, which precipitates from about 900 feet perpendicular height, and resolves itself into a spray. Near the upper extremity of that valley, are glaciers, whose summits cannot be reached. Several torrents, flowing from the entervening hollows, unite

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and form the Gletcher which waters the valley of Lauterbrunnen, receives the Staubach, and falls into the Aar. The whole scenery, consisting of hanging woods, immense rocks, dreadful precipices, deep abysses and impetuous torrents, is grand and beautiful beyond description.

Grindewald valley is a fertile tract diversified with innumerable bluish ice hills and terminated by lofty glaciers. The village of that name consists of numerous cottages, dispersed over the plain and upon the rising hills, exhibiting an agreeable and picturesque scene. The valley of *Hasli* extends from the south extremity of lake Brientz to mount Grimsel, being about 35 miles in length, watered by the Aar, and bounded by the highest Alps in Switzerland. Along this valley the Aar rushes with great impetuosity over precipices, through dark forests, crevices of rocks, &c. *Meyringen*, a large and neat village, the capital of Hasli, is situate near the Aar, in a very romantic vale, surrounded by meadows of a luxuriant verdure, and sprinkled with cottages, occasionally separated from one another by huge masses of stone and deep channels. Across Grimsel hill, a road leads to upper Gestelen in Vallais, which is practicable in summer only, and even then, on account of the ice and snow, is very difficult and dangerous.

Frutiguen, or Frutingen, is a fruitful valley, 24 miles in length, reaching from mount Gemmis almost to Thun lake. The upper part of this valley, above the village of Frutingen, is divided into two branches, one of which is watered by the Kander and the other by the Engstlen. In those parts are several villages and hamlets, with medicinal springs. From the summit of mount Gemmis, or Gemmi, a chain or ridge of mountains separating Bern from Vallais, there is a fine prospect of mount Blanc. *Gasterthal*, at the source of the Kander, is about 10 miles in length, with one narrow entrance.

Simmenthal, or Siebenthal, is a narrow valley divided into upper and lower, about 36 miles in length, viz. from Wimmis southward to the border

border of Vallais, on both sides bounded by high ridges of mountains, and watered by a rivulet of the same name, whose principal source is in the glacier of Razlisberg. The entrance into this valley is dangerous especially in the spring, when vast masses of rocks are separated from the mountains by the dissolution of the ice and snow. Near the village of Wimmis, are two high mountains called Stockhorn and Niesenberg. The village of Diemptigem is noted for its impregnated spring, and that of Wiesemburg for its warm bath. To the right of the village of Zwey-Simmen, in the broadest and most delightful part of Simmenvale, a road leads to Sanen and across the hills to Vivis. In the neighbourhood of Leng, a parochial village, there are many hills covered with ice and snow. *Sanen*, or Gessenai, is a confined valley, about 28 miles in length, watered by the river Sana, westward of Simmenthal, and famous for its cheese. It contains several parochial villages.

The government of *Elen*, or Aigle, where the French is the current language, properly belongs to the German lands, and consists of fertile hills and plains, yielding rich pastures. It is divided into four mandements, containing, Elen, or Aigle, Ala, Aquilegia, Hals, Halcydes, a small market town whose houses are built of white marble, with a seat on an eminence ; *Noville*, a village noted for its salt springs in a marshy territory, upwards of 50 miles S. S. W. of Bern, above the influx of the Rhone into the lake of Geneva ; *Olon*, or Oulon, a village at the foot of a hill and termination of a plain, on the right hand of the Rhone ; *Bex*, anciently Bacca, and *Bevieux*, two villages in a fruitful plain, on the north side of the Rhone, near the border of Vallais. Between those two places there is abundance of larch. Within a league of Bevieux, there are salt springs in a mountain. The brine, deposited in reservoirs, is conveyed, by means of 2000 pipes, to Bevieux, where the salt is extracted. *Sapey* and *Chapelle* are villages in the mandement of Ormont.

The

The *Pais de Vaud*, Comitatus Veldensis, or Pagus Urbigenus, is a fertile territory of a triangular form, and of various soil, whose base extends about 40 miles along the north coast of Geneva lake. It gradually rises from the border of the lake, and is well cultivated, and planted with towns, villages, and vineyards. The best view of it is from the middle of the lake; and the mountains of Jura, yielding excellent pastures, terminate the prospect. The most considerable bailiwicks and towns in this country are as follows:

Nion, Noiodunum, a small, well built, trading town, containing about 2000 inhabitants, situate partly on a rising ground, and partly on the border of the lake, 13 miles northward of Geneva. Here some Roman inscriptions and other antiquities have been dug up. About five miles from this town are some remains of Cæsar's wall, that extended 18 miles from mount Jura to the borders of the lake. *Coppet*, a little town with a handsome seat, on the lake, between Geneva and Nion. Its environs produce excellent red wine.

Bonmont, a district westward of Nion, consists chiefly of forests and pastures. *Gingius*, *Trelez*, and *Ripe* are villages.

Aubonne, Aula bona, a barony north of the preceding and almost environed by that of Morges, abounds in forests, pastures, and vineyards. *Aubonne*, a market town, containing about 1300 inhabitants, on a rising ground, 10 miles N. N. E. of Nion, and five from the lake. From a handsome seat above the town, there is a delightful prospect of the lake and the adjacent country. Most part of the villages in this barony lie towards the foot of mount Jura.

Morsee, or Morges, Morgiacum, is a district to the east and north of Aubonne, reaching from the border of the lake to Jura. Its neat town of the same name, consisting of two streets, containing about 2500 inhabitants, is situate on the border of the lake, 29 miles N. E. of Geneva. It has a harbour and some trade. The environs are pleasant; and the banks

banks of the lake form an amphitheatre gently rising to the Jura. *St. Prex*, westward of Morges, is noted for a mineral spring. *Rolle*, a small market town consisting of one long street, environed with gardens and vineyards, near the lake, between Morges and Nion. *Cossonai*, a little, inland, decayed town, on a gentle eminence. *L'Isle*, a market town on the declivity, and *Montrichier* a considerable village at the base of mount Jura.

Romainmotier, Romani Monasterium, an extensive and mountainous district, north of Morges, contains several vallies and lakes, with many natural curiosities. The neat town of the same name, with a castle, lies in a narrow valley, on the river Diaz, about 10 miles northward of Morges. The valley of Joux contains a lake five miles long, and upwards of one in breadth. The small lake of *Lacter*, in a neighbouring valley, is supposed to have a subterranean communication with the lake of Joux. *Sarra*, a little, well built town, on a rocky eminence, near which are quarries of marble and mineral springs.

Lausanne, once a republic of itself, but now annexed to the canton of Bern, is a considerable district, lying between the border of Vevay and the Venoge, about 13 miles in length, and five in breadth. Its town of the same name is pleasantly situate on the declivities of three eminences, and in the intermediate vallies, environed by an old wall, two miles from the lake, and 37 N. E. of Geneva. Some of the streets are proper, but most of them are narrow and steep, especially on the side on which the church stands, which is a noble fabric on the most elevated part of the town. An academical gymnasium was established here A. D. 1540. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 7000. In one street of this place the inhabitants have the privilege of acquitting or condemning any of their own body, in affairs of life or death. Without the town is a terrace, whence there is a delightful prospect. Above the town, the country is hilly and barren; below it lies a plea-

sant, gently sloping tract, diversified with meadows, gardens, vineyards, and seats. *Ouchi*, the sea-port of Lausanne, *St. Saphorin*, *Cully*, *Vilette*, and *Lutry*, are places of little note, on the border of the lake. In the environs of Lutry are the ruins of ancient buildings; behind it the hills form an amphitheatre, and to the westward is an agreeable plain.

Vevay is a fruitful district near the east end of the lake. *Vevay*, Vivis, Viviacum, and Bibiscum, is an ancient, well built, trading town, containing 3000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity, near the mouth of the torrent Vevaise that falls into the lake. In that neighbourhood, along the coast, are scenes abundantly picturesque. At some distance, the Alps of Savoy form a semicircular ridge that incloses the lake, except where it is divided by the Rhone that falls into the S. E. extremity of the lake, a few leagues south of Vevay. *Clarens* near Vevay, and *Meillerie* opposite to it, are the scenes of Rosseau's Heloise. The former of these villages is built on an eminence, whose gentle declivity slopes towards the lake; and the adjacent scenery consists of groves of trees, vineyards, fields of corn, and pasture: the latter, on the opposite shore of the lake, lies in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains. *Peil*, Turris Peliana, a little town on the lake. *Chillon*, Ziluim, a strong castle, with round and square towers, on a rock environed by the lake, built A.D. 1238, to command a narrow passage between the lake and the mountains. *Chatelard*, a seat on an eminence, from which there is an extensive and varied prospect. *Blonay*, a seat on an eminence, near a sulphureous spring. *Montreux*, or Motru, a large village on a rock, near the foot of the mountains, at some distance from the lake. In its vicinity are some natural curiosities. *Ville-neuwe*, Pennilocus, a little market town, where ancient inscriptions have been found, in a marshy territory at the east end of the lake, 54 miles from Geneva, along the north shore of the lake; but a straight line through Chablais would not exceed 42 miles. *Oron* is a hilly district,

trict, north of Vevay, watered by the Broye; containing a market town of the same name, with a castle on an eminence; *Alta Crista*, an abbey; *Palaisieux* and *Chatillon*, two parochial villages. *Bre* lake, environed by mountains, is upwards of half a mile in length, and 900 feet in breadth.

Milden, or Moudon, is a district about 10 miles long, and eight broad, partly mountainous, and partly fertile. *Moudon*, Mildunum, a little town, where some ancient medals and other curiosities have been found, four leagues N. E. of Lausanne, and as far south-east of Yverdun, at the entrance into a narrow valley watered by the river Broye. *Lucens*, a village and seat among the mountains. *Montprevaire*, a village on the Jurat.

Peterlingen, or Payerne, Paterniacum, an ancient, municipal town, in a fertile but indifferently cultivated territory, on the Broye, five leagues eastward of Yverdun. Its abbey of the same name was founded A. D. 960.

Avanches, or Avenche, Aventicum, anciently a considerable, flourishing Roman town, now a mean place, agreeably situate a mile southward of lake Morat, and 18 miles west of Bern. There are some remains of ancient walls, baths, and mosaic pavements; and medals, inscriptions, &c. have been found. The greater part of the ancient site of the town, towards the lake, is now cultivated. The German name of this place is Wifflisburg. *Cudrefin*, a little town on Neuenburg lake. *Grandcourt*, a small town, with a castle on an eminence, on the left hand of the Broye, environed by a fertile and pleasant territory.

Yverdun, or Ifferten, Ebrodunum, an ancient and small town, with an old castle, containing 2,200 inhabitants, 45 miles W. S. W. of Bern, in a pleasant lawn, at the mouth of the river Orbe, or Thiele, and southern extremity of Neuenburg lake. It is a thoroughfare between Piedmont and Germany, and noted for its printing press, but has little

trade. Its environs are verdant meadows drained by canals. *Eclees*, a mean little town, near mount Jura, bathed by the Orbe, three leagues S. S. W. of Yverdun. *Champvent*, a lordship, village, and seat. *St. Croix* and *Chavorney* considerable villages. *Bavois*, a village with two seats on an eminence, whence there is a fine prospect. *Ursin*, an inconsiderable village, near which ancient medals have been found.

The four following bailiwicks, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, belong to the cantons of Fribourg and Bern.

1. *Grandson*, a district fruitful in grain and wine, on the border of Neuenburg lake, surrounded by the territories of Neuenburg and Bern. *Grandson*, or Gransee, an ancient and small town, near the south-west extremity of the lake, about six leagues northward of Lausanne, in a well cultivated, pleasant, and populous tract. This town is remarkable for the battle in which Charles duke of Burgundy was defeated by the Swiss in 1476. *Provence*, *Montagny*, *Bonvillars*, and *Yvonant*, are villages.

2. *Orbe* and *Eschalens*, a fertile but indifferently cultivated district, surrounded by the canton of Bern. *Eschalens*, or *Tscherletz*, a considerable market town, founded A. D. 1351, between Lausanne and Yverdun. *Orbe*, or Urbe, Urbigenum, an ancient and handsome town, containing 2000 inhabitants, about seven miles S. W. of Yverdun, on a gentle eminence, bathed by a river of the same name. Here many antiquities have been discovered. Behind it is a mountain, and to the north-east a fine plain extends to Neuenburg lake. This place was the capital of Pagus Urbigenus, and a residence of Frankish kings.

3. *Morat*, or Murten, a fertile district, yielding grain, wine, fruit, and pastures, near a cognominal lake five miles long and two broad, but formerly more extensive. Its thinly inhabited town of the same name, with an old castle, is situate on an eminence bathed by the lake, 14 miles west of Bern, and is a place of no trade. The pros-

pect

pect thence is finely diversified. In the year 1476, the Burgundians were defeated here with great slaughter. *Mostiers*, *Munchenweiler*, or Villars le moine, *Kerzers*, or Chietres, are villages.

4. *Schwarzenburg*, fruitful in pastures, lies between the cantons of Friburg and Berne, being bounded by the Sensen and Schwarzwasser. Within its jurisdiction lies *Schwarzenburg*, a populous market town with a seat, on the right hand of the river Sensen, four leagues S. S. W. of Bern. *Graszburg*, a ruinous castle, on a rock bathed by the Sensen. *Alblingen*, a village near the conflux of the Schwarzwasser and the Sensen.

The following free towns are situate on the Argau, viz.

Brugg, or Bruck, Pons Arulæ, a small, well built town, on the Aar, near the influx of the Rusz, about 10 miles south of the Rhine. *Lenzburg*, a small, manufacturing, and trading town, with a castle on an eminence, at the foot of a hill, and termination of a fertile plain, about 10 miles southward of Bruck. *Arau*, Aravia, a small, well built, manufacturing town, containing 1800 inhabitants, 12 miles above, *i. e.* S. S. W. of Bruck, in a fertile and pleasant tract watered by the Aar. *Zoffingen*, Tobinium, an ancient, small, flourishing, trading town, in a fruitful plain watered by the Wegger, on the right hand of the Aar, about nine miles S. W. of Arau.

II. LUCERN.

LUCERN is bounded on the west and north by Bern, on the east by Zurich and Schwitz, on the south by Unterwalden and Bern; lying in 47°

47° 10′ north latitude; being 30—50 miles from north to south, and 25—30 in breadth; containing 100,000 inhabitants.

The soil is various; the southern districts are mountainous, yielding excellent pasture. The northern parts are fruitful in corn, a large quantity of which is exported. The most considerable lake in this canton, and one of the largest in Switzerland, is *Vier-Waldstadtersee*. This lake, about eight leagues in length, consists of several branches, or gulphs, distinguished by particular names, and affording variety of fine scenery. One branch, called Lucern lake, is bounded towards the capital by cultivated hills, gradually sloping to the water, and forming a striking contrast to the enormous masses of rock on the opposite side. Mount *Pilate*, mons Pileatus, a single insulated mountain, with two rugged summits, rises boldly from the lake above 6000 feet. The mountains, which bound lake Schwitz, another branch, are lofty and infinitely varied. The surface of Waldstadtersee is about 1408 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. *Sempachersee* and *Baldeckersee*, otherwise called Heydecker or Reichensee, belong both to this canton and Freyen Æmtern. The principal river is the Rusz, which originates in mount St. Gothard, traverses Waldstadtersee, runs northward, and falls into the Aar.

Towns, &c.—*Lucern*, Lucerna, or Luceria, the capital, is a small, tolerably built, walled, trading town, containing 3,300 inhabitants, agreeably situate in a plain almost environed by hills, at the efflux of the Rusz, and north-west extremity of the lake, 30 miles S. S. W. of Zurich, and 40 eastward of Bern. The principal building is the cathedral, loaded with ornaments, the central pipe of whose organ is 40 feet long, and near three in diameter. In the Wasserthurm tower, the treasure of the republic is deposited. The arsenal is well furnished with arms. This place is a thoroughfare from Italy by mount St. Gothard, but has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. Near

Lucerne

Lucerne is mount Pilate, formerly mentioned; its summit is generally covered with a cloud, or cap. At the elevation of 5000 feet, and in the most perpendicular part of the mountain, there is a colossal statue of white stone, in the middle of a cavern hollowed in a black rock. It is the figure of a man in drapery standing, leaning one elbow on a pedestal, with one leg crossed over the other. The situation of this statue has hitherto proved inaccessible to all who have endeavoured to approach it.

The territory belonging to Lucern, is divided into 15 bailiwicks, or districts, as follows, viz. *Willisau*, a hilly but tolerably fertile district, six leagues in length and three in breadth. The south part is flat and open; but the north is covered with hills separated by narrow vallies. Within the limits of this district, the ruins of 70 old castles have been traced. *Willisau*, a small and tolerably built town with a seat, in a pleasant valley watered by the Wigger, five leagues westward of the capital. *Luthern*, a manufacturing village, in a valley, noted for its baths. *Ettisweil*, containing a chapel frequented by pilgrims.

In the castellany *Wyckon* is a village of the same name, with a castle on a rock containing vast quantities of petrified shells.

Sempach, a district with a neat town of the same name, six miles N. N. W. of Lucern, on the border of a cognominal lake, about three miles long and one broad, out of which issues the river Suren. The town is noted for the battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, July 9th, A. D. 1386.

Rotenburg is a considerable bailiwick, watered by the Roth and Eschenbach. It contains two small lakes, the ruins of many castles, and the following places of note, viz. *Rotenburg*, a market town, containing two churches and a castle, on the Roth, between Sempach and the capital. *Emmen*, a village near the conflux of the little Emmen and the Rusz. *Rothausen*, a Bernardine convent. *Eschenbach*, a village on a small

small lake of the same name. *Baldeck*, a village and seat near the south end of a small cognominal lake, about 10 miles northward of the capital.

St. Michael, or Munster, a fruitful district, about four leagues long and three broad, is watered by the Wina, the Suren or Sur, and the lake of Sempach. *Munster*, a considerable, well built town, with a handsome church rebuilt in 1776, few miles westward of Baldeck, in a plain encircled by hills. *Ermensee*, *Oberkirch* on Sempach lake, *Schongaw*, &c. are villages.

Merischwand is a fertile tract four miles long and two broad, separated from the rest of the canton. In it is a parochial village near the Rusz.

The small but abundantly fertile district of *Buren*, contains *Buren*, *Triengen*, and other villages of little note.

Knatweil is a small tract, containing a village of the same name, noted for its baths. *Mauensee*, a village, with a castle in a lake of the same name.

Ruszweil, a hilly but tolerably fertile district, is watered by the Emmen, two little lakes and several rivulets. About eight miles in length, it contains the ruins of several castles which announce the tyranny of its former lords, a market town of the same name, noted for its baths, westward of Lucern, and several villages.

Entlibuch consists of two long vallies, watered by the Emmen, Entlen, and many torrents. It is divided into three districts, containing at least 11,000 inhabitants, who chiefly follow agriculture, and enjoy considerable immunities. A ridge of hills that extends from Emmen to mount Pilate, separates this district from Unterwalden, and another ridge called Nesselberg divides it from Bern. Of those mountains Rothorn is the highest, and from Bramegg there is a very extensive prospect. The principal villages in this district are, *Schupfen* at the junction of two vallies,

vallies, and at the conflux of the Weissemen and Emmen; *Wholhausen im Markt; Ramoos; Hasli; Marbach, &c.*

Malters, a hilly tract, between Entlibuch and Lucern, watered by the Rumlig and Emmen, abounds in fruit and pastures. About six miles long and four broad, it contains a borough of the same name, together with the villages of Littau and St. Joost.

The bailiwick of *Kriens*, or Horw, is composed of hills and tolerably fertile vallies and plains, producing excellent pastures. *Kriens* and *Horw* are two villages. *Herrgotswald*, is a chapel frequented by pilgrims. The valley of *Eigenthal* lies a few miles southward of the capital, at the foot of mount Pilate.

Ebiken, a small and tolerably fruitful district, between Lucern and Rotenburg, contains the lake of Rathausen, or Rotsee, about four miles long, on the borders of which are several handsome seats. The village of Ebiken is inconsiderable.

The district of *Habsburg*, seven miles long and four broad, eastward of the capital, consists of hills and pleasant plains. The ruins of its castle, of the same name, lie on the Ramefluh hill, 50 paces from Lucern lake. Near the village of *Meggen* is a mineral spring.

Weggis, a small, but fertile, populous and delightful tract, on the border of Lucern lake, yields excellent fruit and pastures. The village of Meggis is pleasantly situate near the lake; and that of Lutzlatt is noted for its mineral springs.

Sursee is a free town, under the protection and sovereignty of the canton of Lucern, in a fruitful tract watered by the Suren, at the north extremity of Sempach lake. It is a well built, walled little town. Here was printed the first work relating to the history of Switzerland, A. D. 1500.

IV. URI.

Uri, formerly called vallis Urania, and vallis in Urah, lies near the centre of Switzerland, in 46° 30′ north latitude, 8° 35′ east longitude from Greenwich; on the west bounded by the Vallais, Bern, and Unterwalden, on the north by Schwitz, on the east by Glarus and the Grisons, on the south by the seven Italian districts; being 30 miles from north to south, and 16—20 from west to east.

It consists principally of high mountains and deep vallies. The most elevated of the former is St. Gothard, which begins at the valley of Stoeg, and rises gradually, during the space of seven leagues, to the height of 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Many rapid torrents descend from this mountain, forming the most beautiful cascades. About six leagues above Gestinen is a tremendous water fall together with a vast circular arch, called the Devil's bridge, over the river Rusz between two mountains. The road across St. Gothard, leading from Switzerland to Italy, is safe and frequented, and the scenery on all hands is inexpressibly grand and beautiful. The river Rusz, augmented by many torrents, traverses the country from south to north, and falls into the southern extremity of Waldstadtersee below Altorf.

This canton, divided into 10 communities, or Genozame, contains several market towns with many villages and hamlets, occupied by 25,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Altorf*, or Altdorf, the capital, is a small, well built town and a thoroughfare to Italy, situate in a narrow valley almost entirely surrounded by stupendous mountains shaded with trees, on the right

right hand of the Rusz near its influx into Waldstadtersee, 24 miles S. E. of Lucern. *Fluelen* and *Sosikon*, two villages on the border of the lake. *Beroldingen*, a castle near a small lake among the mountains. *Aettinghausen* and *Seedorf*, two parochial villages. *Burglen*, the birth place of Tell, whence extends the valley of Schoechen. *Erstfelden*, a village on the Rusz above Altorf. In the valley of Schoellenen are the villages of *Spuringen* and *Unterschoellenen*. The parish of *Silenen* lies on the right hand of the Rusz, in the valley of Maderane. *Wassen*, a village on an eminence bathed by the Rusz, whence a road leads into the canton of Bern. The community of Wassen contains the valley of Mayen, the village of Gestinen, the Devil's Bridge, &c. This bridge is thrown across a deep chasm, where the Rusz forms a considerable cataract down the side of a mountain. On every hand the scenery is wild and majestic.

Livinethal, vallis Leopontina, is a valley which extends from mount St. Gothard eight leagues southward, among high and rugged mountains, to the dutchy of Milan, of which it formed a part till the year 1466. It was anciently the residence of the Leopontii, a Rhætian tribe. It is watered by the Tesin, and a considerable number of small lakes. Divided into eight districts, it contains 12,000 inhabitants. *Airolo* is a small district and village at the foot of mount St. Gothard. *Faido*, a little market town. *Giornico*, or Irnis, a large market town on the Tesin. In the year 1478, 15000 Milanese were defeated here by 600 Swiss.

Under the protection of this canton is *Urserenthal*, vallis Ursella, an elevated valley on mount St. Gothard, surrounded by high and barren rocks, some of whose summits are perpetually covered with snow. Watered by the Rusz, it is eight miles long and two broad. It abounds in excellent pastures, and contains four villages and 1,300 inhabitants, who form a small republic. *Urseren*, or an der Matt, the largest and best

built, is situate at the foot of the mountains, and near the entrance into the valley of Oberalp, whence a road leads to the Grisons. Mount *Oberalp* is noted for its rich pastures, and there excellent cheese is made. Behind this mountain is a lake. From the west side of Oberalp, a small stream descends, which is one of the sources of the Rusz; and on the opposite side is a source of the Rhine. *Hospital*, a village on a rugged site, in the road that leads across mount St. Gothard. *Zumdorf* consists of a few scattered houses, on the rivulet Sidelenbach, which falls into the Rusz. *Realp*, an inconsiderable village, lies at the foot of Furca hill, on a brook which is reckoned one of the sources of the Rusz. The mountains round this valley are covered with ice and snow.

V. SCHWITZ, OR SCHWEIZ.

SCHWITZ is bounded on the north by Zurich lake, on the east by Utznach and Glarus, on the south by Uri, on the west by Lucern and Zurich; lying in 47° N. latitude, and 8° 35′ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 30 miles from north to south, and 18—22 from west to east. Every where mountainous, it greatly resembles the canton of Uri; but the borders of its lakes are fertile. The view of it from Lucern lake is uncommonly delightful. From that lake the country rises gradually, and at a greater distance are pyramidal mountains covered with snow.—*Haggein*, or Haken, the highest mountain in the canton, is noted for its triple summit and its horrid aspect. Thence a ridge extends along the south and east borders of the canton, from which many streams descend to water and fertilize the intermediate vallies.

This

This canton is divided into six communities, containing 22,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—Schwitz, the capital, is a small, well built town, containing an arsenal, a large church, a convent, an hospital, and about 3000 inhabitants, &c. situate on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high, sharp and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer-Haken, in the view of a gulph of Waldstadtersee, called Schwitz lake, 10 miles north of Altorf, 35 S. S. E. of Zurich, and 22 S. E. of Lucern. Its position is extremely agreeable. The church, which is a large magnificent building, stands in the centre of the place: near it the houses are contiguous to one another; but in the other part they are dispersed along the gentle acclivities, amidst lawns, meadows, and groves of trees. *Brunnen*, a village and the port of the capital, is pleasantly situate on the border of the lake. Here the treaty of perpetual alliance between Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, was signed A. D. 1315. *Morsach*, a parochial village on the lake, S. W. of Schwitz. *Muethenthal* is a small valley watered by the river Mueta. The village of *Iberg* lies north east of the capital among the mountains. At *Morgarten* hill, on the confines of Zug, the three united cantons defeated Leopold duke of Austria. *Sattel*, *Steinerberg*, and *Sternen*, are inconsiderable villages, northward of the capital. *Lauwertz*, a village in a valley of the same name, surrounded by Riggi, Haggein, and the mountains of Zug. *Art*, or *Unterart*, a small market town at the south extremity of Arter lake.

The following places are subject to this canton. *Pfaffikon*, a village with a seat in Vorder-hof, on the south border of Zurich-lake. *Freyenbach*, a parish and village, noted for good wine. *Bach*, a village on Zurich lake, in the north corner of the canton. The pleasant island of Ufnau, Hulteni insula, or Augia lacus Tigurini, situate in the lake of Zurich. *Kusznacht*, a large, tolerably built, trading village, containing about 1700 inhabitants, between the lakes of Lucern and Zug, at the foot

foot of mount Riggi. The territory of *March*, or Mettelmark, Terminus Helvetiorum, anciently the boundary of Helvetia, lies on Zurich lake and the mountains of Glarus; containing *Lachen*, ad lacum, a small town on that lake, near which is a mineral spring, with petrifications; *Altendorf*, a village near Lachen, at the foot of an impending mountain. *Galgenen*, *Waggithal*, *Grinau*, *Tuggen*, are parochial villages.

Waldstadt-Einsidlen is a district bounded by the cantons of Zug and Schwitz and the mountains of Glarus. Mountainous, but rich in pastures, it is watered by the Sill, the Alp, and the Biber. Its magnificent abbey of the Benedictine order was founded in the Xth century, and rebuilt in 1735, on the Sill, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, near a large market town of the same name. Ten or twelve thousand pilgrims were wont to resort annually to this abbey. *Grosz*, *Weilerzell*, *Etzell*, *Bennau*, &c. are villages in this district.

VI. UNTERWALDEN.

Unterwalden, or Underwalden, in the centre of Switzerland, is bounded on the west and north by Lucern, on the east by Schwitz and Uri, on the south by Bern; lying in 46° 50′ N. latitude, and 8° 15′ E. longitude; being 22—25 miles from north to south, and 15—18 from west to east.

Near the south boundary, a ridge of mountains called Brunig, contains immense glaciers. Another ridge separates Entlibuch from upper Unterwalden, and terminates at mount Pilate. In this ridge are rugged rocks, steep cliffs, and tremendous precipices. A chain of mountains divides upper from lower Unterwalden; and a branch extends from Brunig to Saxlen. Between those ridges are deep and fertile vallies watered by lakes and rivers. The declivities of the mountains

tains are covered with forests and pastures. The river Aa flows from Lungern lake, and loses itself in that of Alpnach a gulph of Waldstadtersee.

This canton, almost as populous as that of Schwitz, contains several market towns, with many villages and hamlets. The chief articles of trade are cattle, cheese, and butter.

The two principal vallies, viz. *Thal-ob-dem-Walde* and *Thal-unter-dem-Walde*, form two separate republics.

Thal-ob-dem-Walde, Sylvania superior, *i. e.* the valley above the forest, contains six communities. *Sarnen* is a small town, containing a gymnasium, a church, two convents, and a tower in which the public records are deposited, near a small lake of the same name, 12 miles south of Lucern, and 16 N. W. of Altorf. *Alpnach*, or Altnacht, a small market town, north of Sarnen, near the foot of mount Pilate, on the boarder of a gulph of Waldstadtersee. *Melch* is a narrow valley, formed by two ridges of mountains, and watered by a stream of the same name, which originates in the Glaciers. *Gyswyl*, a village on the border of a lake, between the lakes of Lungern and Sarnen, all of which are traversed by the Aa. *Lungern*, a village on a deep lake of the same name, at the foot of mount Brunig; thence a roads leads to the district of Hazli.

Thal-unter-dem-Walde, Sylvania inferior, *i. e.* the valley below the forest, is populous, but of less extent than the preceding. *Stanz*, Statio, is a considerable, well built town, at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful plain of pasture three miles in breadth, near two gulphs of Waldstadtersee. The town, and environs sprinkled with numerous cottages, are, for so small a place, extremely populous, comprising about 5000 inhabitants. During a part of winter, the solar rays, obstructed by the mountains, do not reach this place. *Stansted* on the border of the lake, *Buchs* and *Beggenried*, are villages.

VII. ZUG.

ZUG, a small canton and the territory of the ancient Tugeni, is bounded on the north and east by Zurich, on the east and south by Schwitz, on the south and west by Lucern, and the Freyen aemter; lying in 47° 10′ N. latitude, and 8° 10′ E. longitude; being 10 miles from north to south, and 8—11 from west to east.

Some tracts in this canton are fertile, producing little wine, but abundance of fruit and excellent pastures. *Zug* lake is about 10 miles long but narrow. Its banks are shaded with beech and chesnut trees. The Loretz, a small stream flows from this lake north-west to augment the Rusz. Above the lake of Zug is that of Ægeri, at the foot of *mount-am-dem-Morgarten*. This lake, traversed by the Rusz, is small but very deep, and abounding in fish.

In this canton, divided into seven communities, there is one town, a considerable number of villages, and about 20,000 inhabitants.

Zug, Tugium, the capital, is an ancient, regular, tolerably built town, containing two churches, and two convents, near the centre of the canton, in a fertile plain at the foot of a hill, on the N. E. border of a lake of the same name, 16 miles south of Zurich, and 15 N. E. of Lucern, *Aegeri*, Aquæ regiæ, a village on a small lake of the same name. *Menzingen*, a village eastward of Zug, on a mountain, near the border of Zurich. In its vicinity the inhabitants of Zurich, A. D. 1531, were defeated by the Popish cantons. *Bar*, a small, tolerably built, populous village, in a fruitful tract, a few miles N. E. of the capital. *Deinicken*, or Teinicken, a village on the Loretz, near which, in a meadow called Bunni,

Bunni, a treaty was concluded, A. D. 1531, between the five Popish cantons and the city of Zurich.

The subjects of Zug are divided into five præfecturates, or bailiwicks. *Kahm*, or Cham, is a small borough with an old castle, agreeably situate on the N. W. border of Zug lake, at the efflux of the river Loretz. *Frauenthal*, Vallis Mariæ, an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded A. D. 1231, on the Loretz. *Rysch*, a bailiwick and village, near the lake of Zug. *Hunenburg*, a bailiwick, with a castle of the same name, on the border of the Rusz. *Walchwyl* and *Steinhausen*, are two bailiwicks containing small villages.

VIII. GLARUS.

GLARUS, Pagus, Glaronensis, Glanerland, is bounded on the north by the March and Gaster, on the east by Sargans and the Grisons, on the south by the Grisons and Uri, on the west by Uri and Schwitz; lying in 46° 55′ N. latitude, and 9° E. longitude; being 25—32 miles from north to south, and 18—22 from west to east.

It is completely environed by the Alps, except towards the north; and the sole entrance is through an opening between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains which separate Glarus from Schwitz. At this entrance from the banks of the Linth, the canton reaches to the farthest extremity of its Alps, about 32 miles, forming at first a very narrow valley, which yields grain and pastures; afterwards it opens gradually from Glarus, and, about a league southward, is divided by the Freyberg mountains, at the point of which division the two rivers Linth and Sernft unite. Several of the Alps, viz. Glarnisch, Blattenberg,

Freyberg, Todiberg one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, are always covered with ice and snow. The largest river is the Lintz, or Linth, which traverses the canton from south to north. *Wallenstadtersee*, lacus rivanus or ripensis, is about 10 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Towards the north and south, it is confined by steep rocks, but on the west and east sides it is open.

Towards the conclusion of the 13th century, it fell under the jurisdiction of the dukes of Austria, by whom it was governed with an absolute sway. In 1350, the Austrians were expelled, and the canton was soon after received into the Helvetic confederacy. The people enjoyed their liberties unmolested until 1388, when an Austrian army invaded the canton, but were defeated by 380 troops, and forced to retire with precipitation. In the 16th century, the reformation was introduced, but not exclusively; for both religions are tolerated, and the two sects live together in the greatest harmony.

Cattle, cheese, and butter constitute the principal commerce of the canton; and the inhabitants manufacture linen and muslins.

This canton was divided into the upper and lower districts, containing 15 communities, and 15,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Glarus*, Glarona, the capital, is an indifferently built, walled town, between the river Lintz, and mount Glarnisch whose summit is always covered with snow, 36 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 37 eastward of Lucern. One of its churches stands on an eminence, below which is a deep cavern. *Enneda*, a village almost opposite to Glarus, on the right hand of the Lintz, at the foot of mount Schint. *Schwanden*, a considerable, well built country town, below the conflux of the Lintz and Sernft, near mount Gouppen. *Eschen*, *Luchsingen* noted for its mineral spring near the Lintz, *Laugelbach* at no great distance from Oberlegi lake, &c. are small villages. *Bettschanden*, a village on the right hand of

of the Lintz, above Diesbach, at the foot of mount Freyberg. *Linthal*, a large village on the left hand of the Lintz, in the south part of the great valley, near mount Todiberg. To the northward of this mountain, near *Oehl-Blanken*, is a crystal mine. In those parts are *Limmeren* and *Sand-alp*, two high mountains, in the latter of which the Sandbach originates. *Elm*, a village in the valley of Sernft, among high mountains. *Matt*, a considerable village in Sernft valley. *Neustad*, a large village north of Glarus, between mount Wiggis and the Lintz. Near *Mullis*, a large village on the right hand of the Lintz, are the ruins of a wall extending across the valley from one mountain to the other. *Naffels*, a considerable maket town, on the left bank of the Lintz. In its neighbourhood, the Austrians, A. D. 1388, were defeated by the militia of Glarus. Near upper *Urnen* once stood a castle called Vorburg; and at lower *Urnen* is a mineral spring. *Bilten* and *Kerenzen*, two villages in the north corner of the canton.

The populous district of *Werdenberg* is subject to this canton, from which it is separated by the county of Sargans. *Werdenberg* is a small town in a confined plain, between a hill and the left bank of the Rhine. A castle, containing an arsenal, stands on the hill; and the parish church is at *Grabs*, a large village formerly called Quadratis. *Buchs*, formerly Buogo, and *Sevelen*, are parochial villages. Near the latter are the ruins of the ancient castle of *Herrenberg*.

IX. BASIL.

Basil, the north-west corner of Switzerland, is bounded on the north by the circle of Swabia, on the east by the Frickthall, on the

south by Solothurn, on the west by the diocese of Basil and the Sundgau; lying in 47° 30′ N. latitude, and 7° 40′ E. longitude; being upwards of 20 miles from north to south, and 13—16 from west to east.

The north and north-east districts are level and fertile, producing grain, wine, and fruit; but the southern parts are mountainous and barren, being a continuation of mount Jura. The little vallies among the mountains are covered with excellent pastures.

This canton contains 27 parishes, 3 towns, and 37000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—Basil, Basilia, in the middle age Basula, Basle, or Bale, Fr. the capital, is a large, indifferently built, walled, manufacturing, trading town, and bishop's see, in a fruitful and agreeable territory, on both sides of the Rhine, near the confines of France and Germany, in the N. W. corner of Switzerland, 41 miles north of Bern. The great town is 7500 paces in circuit, and the small town 3000; both containing 220 streets, 8 parishes, a palace, a Gothic cathedral containing the tomb of Erasmus, an university founded A. D. 1459, a wooden bridge 600 feet in length, 46 fountains, and many flourishing manufactures. In the French church there is a painting of Holbein's called Death's Dance. The public library is the best in Switzerland. Several councils were held here, viz. A. D. 1061, 1063, 1431, and 1448. The computation of time at Basil is one hour earlier than in other parts of the country. This anticipation is said to have originated from the council which sat so long in this place, and which ordered their clocks to be set forward an hour, to the advancing of business, and shortening their sessions. At present there are scarcely 11,000 inhabitants in this city; but formerly it was more considerable. The Rhine, after flowing many miles from east to west, here suddenly changes the direction of its course to the north. The road along the Rhine to Schaffhausen is delightful.

Munchenstein,

Munchenstein, is a village in a district of the same name, on the Birs, near Basil, at the foot of mount Jura, with a castle on a rock, which defends the passage into Switzerland. *Muttens*, a village in a fertile plain, at the foot of Wartenberg, on which are the ruins of three castles. *Battelen*, a village and seat, near a fruitful plain, where a desperate battle was fought, A. D. 1444, between the Swiss and the dauphin of France. This battle gave rise to the first treaty formed between Switzerland and France. The ruins of *Schauenburg* castle are still to be seen on the Adler or eagle hill. *Bottmingen* and *Binnengen*, two villages in Leithmenthal, on the Birsig. *Holee*, Olino, anciently a Roman fortress, where several antiquities have been found, upwards of a mile from the capital. *Biel* and *Benken*, two villages in Leithmenthal, on opposite sides of the Birsig.

Little *Huningen* is a tolerably fertile district on the right hand of the Rhine, containing a village of the same name, about 4 miles north of the capital, at the influx of the Wiesen into the Rhine, opposite to great Huningen, a fortress belonging to France.

Riechen, a small district, also lies on the German side, or right hand of the Rhine, containing a cognominal village, near which is a seat with elegant gardens, at the entrance into a valley watered by the Wiesen.

Liechstel, or Liestal, a tolerably fruitful district, contains a small, regularly built, populous town of the same name, consisting of three parallel streets, two leagues and a half S. E. of the capital, on the river Ergetz which forms a cascade below it. *Fulinsdorf*, *Munzach*, *Frekendorf* and *Lausen*, are villages. In this district are the remains of a large Roman aqueduct.

The territory of *Farnspurg* consists of eleven parishes, abounding in grain, wine, and pastures. The most remarkable places in it are, *Wiesenthal*, a delightful valley; *Sissack*, a market town, which gives name to a tract extending southward among the mountains, from Liechstel as far

far as the canton of Solothurn. *Eptingen*, a village in a valley between Upper and Lower Havenstein. *Augst*, or Basil Augst, Augusta Rauracorum, anciently a considerable Roman town, now a mean village, at the influx of the Ergetz into the Rhine, about 5 miles above the capital. In its environs are some remains of antiquity.

Wallenburg, or Waldenburg, a district and small town, 4 leagues southward of Basil, in a narrow valley at the foot of Ober-Havenstein, which forms a part of the Jura chain. *Wildenstein* a castle on a high rock, *Zyffen*, *Bretzweil*, *Langenbruck*, *Benweil*, &c. are villages in Waldenburg.

Homburg, a small district, contains a castle of the same name, on a rock, at the foot of a mountain, near which is a mineral spring called Ramser-Bad. *Rumlingen* and *Leufelsingen*, two villages among the mountains. N. B. A high road leads from Germany through Lower Havenstein to Lucern, and thence across Mount St. Gothard into Italy.

X. FRIBURG.

THE canton of *Friburg*, in 46° 35′ N. latitude, and 7° E. longitude, almost environed by that of Bern, extends 30—36 miles from north to south, and 15—25 from west to east. The north-west parts are tolerably level and fertile; yielding grain and pastures: the other districts are mountainous and less fruitful. It is watered by the Sanen, the Sansen, and the Broye or Bruw. The first originates in the glaciers of Bern, and in a rocky channel runs northward to the Aar. The last has its source in

Pais

Pais de Vaud, and its termination in Lake Murat, near Wiflisburg, or Avenche.

This canton contains 103 parishes, 7 towns, and 62,800 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Friburg*, or Freyburg, Friburgum Nuithonum, in Uchland, the capital, is an irregular, but tolerably built town, containing a cathedral, several churches, and convents, and 5000 inhabitants, situate partly on rocky acclivities, and partly in a deep valley, half encircled by the winding Sanen, whose banks consist of naked and perpendicular rocks, 24 miles S. W. of Bern, and 33 from the Lake of Geneva. It is environed by a stone wall and towers and rocks 4 miles in circuit. The area within is a mixture of houses, rocks, thickets, and meadows. On all sides the descent to the town is steep, and in one place the streets pass over the roofs of the houses. The adjacent country exhibits a beautiful and variegated scene of rising grounds, rich meadows, and fine forests. A league from the town, on the right bank of the Sanen, the rocks rise almost perpendicular about 300 feet. The hermitage of a celebrated hermit lies 3 miles from the town. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church, a steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, several rooms, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high; the steeple is 70 feet high above the rock; and the vent of the kitchen chimney 90 feet in height.

The names of the *Landvogteys*, or districts, into which this canton is divided, are as follows, viz. *Illengen*, or Illens; *Plaffeyen*, S. E. of the capital, and watered by the Sansen; *Bellegarde* and *Juan; Favernach* or Pont, containing 5 parishes, south of Friburg; *Weppengen*, or Wuipens, on the Sanen; *Montenach*, or Montagny, which separates Pais de Vaud from the rest of the canton of Bern; *Staffis*, or Estavayer, on the east border of Neuenburg lake; *St. Albin*, between the lakes of Neuenburg and Murat; *Cheire*, near Neuenburg lake; *Font* and *Wuissens*, near the last mentioned lake; *Uberstein*, or Surpierre; *Romont* valley, containing

containing a small fortified town, S. S. W. of the capital; *Ruw*, or Rue, watered by the Broye, about 7 leagues S. S. W. of Friburg; *Thalbach*, or Vauruz, an inconsiderable district; *Boll*, or Bullæ, once a portion of the county of Gruyeres, 6 leagues south of the capital, on the left hand of the Sanen; *Corberz*, or Corbieres, containing a small market town distinguished by peculiar privileges, below Boll; *Griers*, or Gruyeres, a district of the ancient and extensive county of that name, which reached from the border of Vallais, near the source of the Sanen, along the banks of that river till within 6 miles of Friburg; *Chatel St. Denis*, a parish, village, and castle; *Attalens* and *Bossonens*, composed of two lordships, in the south corner of the canton. N. B. The name of every district above-mentioned, is, for most part, derived from some village, seat, or castle; and when two names are stated as alternatives, the first is German and the second French.

XI. SOLOTHURN.

SOLOTHURN, or Soleurre, is bounded on the west and north by the diocese and canton of Basil, on the east and south by Bern; lying in 47° 20′ N. latitude, and 7° 30′ E. longitude from Greenwich, being 30—36 miles from north-east to south-west, and 14—20 from west to east. The level tracts, especially those along the banks of the Aar, are fertile, but not sufficiently cultivated. That part which extends along the ridges of mount Jura is covered with forests and pastures. The river Aar traverses the southern districts.

This canton consists of 11 bailiwicks, or districts, containing 2 boroughs, 4 market towns, and 45,000 inhabitants.

Towns,

Towns, &c.—Solothurn, Soleurre, Solodurum, the capital, is an ancient, handsomely-built town, surrounded by regular stone fortifications erected in the beginning of last century, containing about 5000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity bathed by the Aar, 20 miles north of Bern, and 41 southward of Basil. Many inscriptions, medals, and other antiquities have been found in that neighbourhood. The circumjacent country is finely diversified. The road to Basil lies across the ridge of Jura, and along the fertile valley of Balstal.

Of the eleven districts belonging to Jura, eight lie on this side, and three on the other side of Mount Jura. The names, &c. of these districts are as follows: viz. *Buchenburg*, on the south corner of the canton, containing the villages of Aettingen, Lesslingen, Messen, and Schnotweil. *Kregstetten*, containing 4 parishes, near the influx of the Emmet into the Aar. *Flumenthal*, composed of two lordships, in which are a cognominal village near the conflux of the Siggeren and Aar; *Balm*, a village and ruined castle; *Attiswald*, a forest of pines; *Oberdorf*, a village whose church is frequented by pilgrims; *Bellach*, anciently Bellæ Aquæ; and *Waldeck*, noted for its quarries and antiquities. *Laberen*, lying on a part of the Jura chain, called Laberberg, the most elevated summits of which are *Iten* and *Hassenmatt*, near whose base is *Sebzach*, a village anciently named Salis Aquæ: *Altrêu*, a village on the Aar, where once stood a small town with a castle; *Bettlach* and *Grenchen* two villages. *Falkenstein*, a district rich in pastures, north-east of the capital, on the left hand of the Aar, containing Balstal, formerly Pfalsthal, a market town with 3 churches, in a fertile and well cultivated valley; Clus, a market town near a pass between two promontories of mount Jura, where once stood Alt-Falkenstein, the residence of the ancient barons, near the road which leads from Basil to the plain of Buchsgaves; *Matzendorf*, a market town.

Bechburg, a district in Burgaw, abounding in fruits and pastures, divided into 8 parishes, containing *Vensingen*, *Heggendorf*, &c. villages. *Olten*, a bailiwick, and a small well built town on an eminence bathed by the Aar, at the influx of the Dinnere, in a fertile tract of the same name. In the fruitful district of *Gosgen* are 7 parishes, containing *Ober-Gosgen*, a village with a seat on a high rock; *Lostrof*, noted for its baths; *Aerlisbach*, a large village, partly in the canton of Bern. *Thierstein*, near the north-west extremity of the canton, in which is a cognominal seat among the mountains; *Bienweil*, ossa villa, a village on an eminence in a narrow valley of Jura; *Busserach*, near which is a mineral spring. *Gilgenberg*, a district near that of Thierstein, containing a castle on a rock, whose walls are 14 feet thick; and Meltingen noted for its mineral spring. *Dorneck*, a fertile territory, composed of several lordships, partly lying along a mountain on the east side of the Birs, and partly in a fruitful plain called Liementhal, between Sundgau and the bishopric of Basil; the most considerable places in it being a village of the same name, with a fort on a rock, St. Pantaleon, Buren, Seewen, Roderstorf, and Mezerlin, villages. In this district is a famous mineral spring called *Flyher-bad.*

XII. SCHAFHAUSEN.

This canton, the twelfth in rank, lies on the north side of the Rhine, in 47° 40′ N. latitude, and 8° 35′ E. longitude, of a very irregular figure, and almost environed by Swabia, 8—12 miles from north to south, and 10—18 from west to east. It is hilly and tolerably fertile, containing 10 bailiwicks, 19 parishes, 2 towns, and about 30,000 inhabitants.

inhabitants. It produces some corn, abounds in fruit, hay, and pasture, and exports red wine. The Rhine is the only river of note by which it is watered.

Towns, &c.—*Schafhausen*, or Schaffhausen, Scaphusium and Probatopolis, the capital, is a regular, indifferently built, walled, trading town, containing 2 handsome churches, other public edifices, and 6000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a fertile and well cultivated territory bathed by the Rhine, one league above the cataract of Lauffen, which is about 50 feet in height. A fine wooden bridge across the Rhine consisted of a single arch, though the river be upwards of 300 feet wide, but this arch in the middle was supported by a pier (see Zurich.) It was destroyed by the French in 1799. There is another bridge of the same construction over this river at Reichnau in the country of the Grisons.

The territory belonging to the town is divided into 10 bailiwicks and 19 parishes.

1. The bailiwick or district of *Buch* lies in Hegau, containing Buchthalen, Wodlen, &c. villages. 2. *Tayingen*, or Thaingen, in Hegau, north-east of the capital. 3. *Herblingen* and *Reyet*, northward of the capital, contains Herblingen, with a castle, Stetten, Lohn, &c. villages. 4. *Merizhausen* lies in the north part of the canton. A village of the same name is situate on Randen hill, a part of the black forest, full of petrifications. 5. *Schleitheim*, also lying on Randen hill, contains the villages of Schleitheim and Beggingen. 6. *Beringen* in Kletgau has several villages. 7. *Lohingen*, in Kletgau, contains a market town with a village. 8. *Rudlingen*, a district in Kletgau, near the border of the Rhine, with 3 villages. 9. *Neuhausen*, in Kletgau, near the Rhine, has two villages and a castle. About two miles hence is a cataract of the Rhine, below which this river is navigable. 10. *Neukirch*, in Kletgau, contains a small, regularly built village of the same name, consist-

ing of three parallel streets; *Welchingen* and *Unter-Hallau*, market towns; *Upper-Hallau*, *Siblingen*, *Osterfingen*, &c. villages.

XIII. APPENZEL.

APPENZEL is bounded on the north by St. Gall, on the east by Rheinthal, on the south and west by Toggenburg; lying in 47° 20′ N. latitude, and 9° 35′ E. longitude; being 18—20 miles from north to south, and 15 from west to east. This canton is singularly wild and romantic, consisting of a continued series of hills and dales, vallies and mountains, the summits of which are crowned with luxuriant pastures. In the southern part of the country three ridges of rugged hills lie behind one another; but the tract along the Rhine is tolerably fertile. The population is numerous, the hills and vales being strewed with hamlets at a small distance from one another. The river Sitter, Sintria, issues out of the Alpersee a considerable lake about six miles southward of the capital, runs through the middle of the country, and loses itself in the Thur which waters the territories of St. Gall.

This canton, at one period, belonged to the abbot of St. Gall; but, A. D. 1452, entering into an alliance with some of the neighbouring republics, it was admitted, A. D. 1513, into the Helvetian confederacy, and allowed to hold the last rank among the 13 cantons. In the year 1597, it was divided into two portions, called the outer and inner Roods, the former of which is the residence of the Protestants, and the latter of the Catholics. In consequence of this division, the two parties separated, and formed two distinct and independent republics. The outer rood, or exterior part of the canton, is larger and more populous than

than the inner, this containing 13,100, and that 38,000 inhabitants. In both are three open market towns and five villages.

Towns, &c.—Appenzel, Abbatis cella, the capital, is a tolerably built, trading, flourishing town, containing 8000 inhabitants, situate in a pleasant valley at the foot of mount Alpstein, on the Sitter, 15 miles south of lake Constance, and 45 eastward of Zurich. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of *Claux*, a castle once remarkable for its strength. *Hatzlein*, a village in a valley bathed by the Sitter, below the capital. The parish of Gonten is seated in a narrow valley among high mountains. About four miles southward, on Cronberg hill, is St. Jacob's chapel, to which, on that saint's day, there is a great resort of pilgrims.

Urnasch, Urnacum, is a considerable village south-west of the capital, near the border of Toggenburg, in a charming valley watered by a rivulet of the same name. *Herrisau*, formerly Herren-Au, Domini Augia, a considerable, handsome, manufacturing town, several leagues N. W. of the capital, on the river Brulbach. *Hundweil*, Caniwilla, a village near Herrisau. Here the reformation of this canton took its rise. *Schwelbrun*, a parochial village southward of Herrisau. *Schonengrund* and *Waldstadt*, villages near Hohen-ham hill. *Teufen*, a large and populous village, in a pleasant valley, at the conflux of the Roth and Sitter. Near Speicher is *Vogelinseck* hill, on which, A. D. 1403, the inhabitants of this canton were defeated by the troops of S. Gall.

Trogen is a considerable, well built, manufacturing village, and the capital of the outer Rood, few miles north of Appenzel. About a mile thence is a noted mineral spring. The district and parish of Grub lie on the confines of the territories of St. Gall. *Wolfhalden*, Lupiclivium, lies in the vicinity of Vogelinseck hill. *Gaisz*, Casa, a village on the border of Rheinthal, near which the Appenzelers, A. D. 1405, defeated

defeated the Austrians. *Ruthi*, to the eastward of Trogen, near the confines of Rheinthal.

N. B.—The number of inhabitants in the 13 cantons does not exceed 953,000.

The following Landvogteys, bailiwicks, districts, and towns, belong as joint property to certain cantons.

SUBJECTS OF THE CANTONS.

1. *Thurgau.*

Thurgau, a bailiwick in the north-east corner of Switzerland, is bounded on the north and east by Swabia and lake Constance, on the south by St. Gall, on the west by Zurich; lying in 47° 35′ north latitude; being about 20 miles from north to south, and 16—20 from west to east. The southern districts are mountainous, and fit for pasture only; the rest of the country consists of hills and fertile plains watered by the rapid Thur. One half of lake Constance belongs to this province, and the other to the circle of Swabia.

Thurgau, for most part under the jurisdiction of the eight old cantons, is a populous and well cultivated territory, containing five towns, several castles, upwards of 170 villages, many seats, and 60,000 inhabitants.

Frauenfeld, Gynopedium, the capital, is a small town, or village, containing scarcely 1000 inhabitants, with a castle on an eminence bathed by the Murk, about two miles above its influx into the Thur, seven leagues north-east of Zurich. Here the Swiss cantons assemble

at

at the general diet. *Arbon*, Arbor infelix of Antoninus, a small town and seat, on the border of Bodensee, in the south-east corner of Thurgau. *Bischofzell*, Episcopi cella, a neat town on an eminence, at the foot of which the Sitter falls into the Thur. *Gottlieben*, a market town, with a mansion house, pleasantly situate about four miles below Constance, at the influx of the Rhine into the Unter see, or lower lake. *Guttingen*, a parochial village and seat on the lake of Constance.

Some jurisdictions on the lower lake, as those of Ermattingen, Steckboren, &c. belong to the bishop of Constance; some belong to the chapter of the cathedral, as Liebburg; some to the Dean of Constance, as Pfyn; others to the abbot of St. Gall, as Sommers, Sitterdorf, &c.; some to the abbot of Einsidlen, as Sonnenburg, Gachnang, and Freudenfels. Other abbies and convents are likewise possessed of particular jurisdictions; but these jurisdictions were unnecesary to enumerate. The most remarkable places over which they are exercised are as follows. *Rheinau*, Augia Rheni, a small town, situate between Schafhausen and Eglisau, on the Rhine, where the ruins of some Roman fortifications are still to be seen. *Fischingen*, Piscina, a Benedictine convent on the river Murk, at the foot of Hornlein hill, and reputed the most ancient monastic foundation in all the cantons. *Ittingen*, a Carthusian monastery on the Thur, founded A. D. 1128. *Danniken*, vallis liliorum, a Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1257, near the small lake of Bichelsee. *Feldbach*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded A. D. 1253, on a point of land projecting into the Unter see. *Huttlingen*, *Wellenberg*, *Pfyn*, *Weinfelden*, *Steineg*, and *Neuforn*, are small districts with villages of the same names, under the jurisdiction of Zurich. *Dissenkofen*, Darnasia, a considerable, well built town, on an eminence bathed by the Rhine. *Burglen*, a village and seat, formerly a small town, but almost demolished in the year 1458.

2. *Rheinthal.*

Rheinthal, a fertile valley watered by the Rhine, and yielding flax, fruit, and pastures, is bounded on the east by that river, on the south by the lordship of Sax, on the west by Appenzel, on the north by the lake of Constance; lying in 47° 25′ north latitude; being 20 miles from north to south, and 2—6 from west to east.

This territory, belonging to Appenzel, and the eight ancient cantons, is divided into five hofes, or jurisdictions, containing two towns, and 12,800 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Rheineck*, the capital, is a small, well built, trading town, pleasantly situate on the Rhine, near its influx into lake Constance, 15 miles north-east of Appenzel. *Stad*, *Buchen*, and *Thall*, are villages. From Thall there is an extensive view of the Rhine, of lake Constance, Swabia, and many districts of Switzerland. *Altsetten*, a small town advantageously situate for trade, near the centre of the country. *Oberried*, a large village composed of scattered houses. *Blatten*, a mansion house on the Rhine, over which is a ferry to Feldkirch. *Marbach* and *Balgach*, two villages. *Bernang*, or Berneck, a considerable and populous market town, near the north boundary. The neighbouring district yields good wine.

3. *Sargans.*

The county of *Sargans* lies on the left bank of the Rhine, in 47° 10′ north latitude, six leagues in extent; on the north bounded by Toggenburg and Werdenberg, on the east, south, and west by the Rhine and the

the canton of Glarus. Its mountains contain iron mines and minerals, and are covered with good pastures; and the vallies yield little grain but plenty of fruit. Divided into *Upper* and *Lower* by the river Sar, it contains 11 parishes, two towns, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

Sargans, formerly Sarunegans, the capital, is a small village, with a castle on a rock, 19 miles south of Appenzel, 54 east of Lucerne, 48 S. E. of Zurich, on the left hand of the Rhine, near the foot of a mountain which is a branch of Scholberg. On each side of the Rhine the hills are covered with trees and houses. *Ragatz*, a considerable market town, about four miles southward of Sargans, on the Tammin, near its influx into the Rhine. *Pfeffers*, or Faviere, ad Favarias, a village with a Benedictine abbey founded A. D. 720, in the south east corner of the county, on an eminence near the Rhine. About three miles from this convent lies the famous hot bath called Pfeffersbad, Thermæ Favarienses, Piperinæ, &c. efficacious in curing the gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders. Its source is in a deep bottom between some lofty mountains. *Valenz*, a village at some distance from the bath. *Vattis*, another village situate in a pleasant valley, to the westward of which are *Simmelberg* and *Calveiszen* two ice mountains that cover the source of the river Tammin. *Wallenstadt*, Riva Villa, or Statio Rhætorum, a small trading town or village, originally situate on the border of a lake of the same name, but now at a little distance from it, westward of the capital, a great thoroughfare from Germany to Italy. That lake is four leagues from west to east, and half a league in breadth. Environed on the north side by steep rocks and hills, the navigation of it is sometimes dangerous. It has a communication with Zurich lake by the river Limmat. Its borders exhibit a wild and picturesque scene; on the one hand consisting of woods, meadows, and cultivated tracts studded with cottages, churches, and villages; and on the other, rocks, precipices, torrents, and cascades, diversify the prospect. This district belongs to three sovereignties, viz.

Sargans, Glarus, and Gaster. *Bertschis*, formerly Borsis, Persinio, an ancient village. *Greplang*, Crappalonga, or Burg Flumbs, an ancient castle with a chapel, built by the Rhetians. In one of its towers are preserved some of the original MSS. of Egidius Tchudi. *Flumbs*, Fluminis, a small market town on the Seetz, near its influx into Wallenstadt lake. *Wartau*, a little market town in the N. E. corner of the county, not far from the Rhine. *Atsmaas*, or Asmatz, a village on mount Scholberg, near Wartau.

4. *Gaster.*

Gaster, or Gastal, anciently Gastrach, Castra Rhætica, a bailiwick, is bounded on the west by Glarus, on the north by Utznach and Toggenburg, on the east and south by Toggenburg and Sargans; lying in 47° 10′ north latitude. This territory, in some parts mountainous and in others fertile, watered by the Linth, formerly belonged to the lords of Windeck, and now to the cantons of Schwitz and Glarus. A great proportion of the inhabitants subsist by the spinning of cotton.

Schanis is a large market town, with a rich Augustine abbey founded A. D. 806, near the middle of the district, on the river Linth. *Wesen* was formerly a town of some importance, but on account of the treason of its inhabitants was razed in 1388. It is now a small market town, situate in an unhealthy tract and exposed to inundations, at the north-west extremity of Wallenstadt lake, at the foot of the mountains, seven miles S. S. E. of Utznach and 18 west of Sargans. Its ancient name was Portus Rivanus, or Guesche. *Ammon*, or Ambden, Ad Montem, a parish with a village on a hill, lying on the north side of the lake. The small district of *Gambs*, abounding in pastures, contains a considerable village of the same name, and several scattered hamlets. Near Gampeler

Gampeler is a bath of sulphureous water. The *Gamserberg*, a mountain, extends from the border of Sax to Toggenburg.

5. *Utznach.*

Utznach, belonging to the cantons of Schwitz and Glarus, is bounded on the west by Schwitz, on the north by Zurich, on the east by Toggenburg, on the south by Gaster; lying in 47° 14′ north latitude; being about 10 miles in length and the same number in breadth. It consists of pasture lands diversified with forests and vineyards.

Utznach is a small, regular, well built town, not far from the south-east extremity of Zurich lake, and 24 miles S. E. of Zurich. It was almost entirely consumed by fire A. D. 1762, but rebuilt on a more regular plan. *Schmericken*, or Schemiker, a village northwest of Utznach, near the lake. *Utznaberg*, a parish composed of scattered hamlets among the mountains. At *Ermenschweil* is a frequented sulphureous spring. *Goldenenthal*, or Golding Vale, is a parish consisting of several dispersed hamlets. A cavern called Cham is reputed to be the entrance to a gold mine. *Grynaw*, an old mansion house, at the influx of the Linth into Zurich lake.

6. *Rapperschweil.*

This territory, under the protection of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, is bounded on the south and west by Zurich lake, on the north by Zurich, on the east by Utznach; lying in 47° 15′ north latitude; being a league in circumference, indifferently fertile and thinly peopled. *Rapperschweil*, Ruperti villa, is a small, tolerably built, and slightly fortified town,

founded A. D. 1091, with a castle originally built in 1358, pleasantly situate on a neck of land that juts out into the lake of Zurich, across which is a wooden bridge 1850 feet in length and 12 in breadth, and reaching to a point of land on the opposite coast, 20 miles S. S. E. of Zurich. The town contains 200 burghers, and about a thousand inhabitants. *Buszkirch* a village on the rivulet Jonen. *Wurmsbach*, a Cistercian nunnery near the upper part of the lake. *Lutzelau*, a small island in the lake. At *Gubel* were found many Roman medals, A. D. 1689 and 1690. The district of Rapperschweil contains about 5000 inhabitants.

7. *Baden.*

Baden, lying in Argau, 47° 35′ north latitude, is bounded on the north by the Rhine, on the east and south by Zurich and the Rusz, on the west by the Aar; being 21 miles from north to south, and 8—10 from west to east; containing 24,000 inhabitants. This country is traversed from south-east to north-west by the Limmat, and is tolerably fertile in grain and fruit. In several places are found iron, marble, and precious stones. It belongs to the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, and contains about 24,000 inhabitants.

Baden, the capital, anciently called Vicus Thermarum, Aquæ Helveticæ, Thermopolis, Thermæ Helveticæ, and afterwards Bada, Badenia, is an ancient, small, handsome town, containing two churches and a convent, situate in a plain diversified with gentle eminences, near the middle of the district, nine miles N. W. of Zurich. Here peace was concluded, A. D. 1714, between the Emperor and French king. Below the town, near a bridge across the Limmat, is the castle and residence of the Bailiff. About a mile below the town, on both sides of the river, are frequented warm baths and several monuments of antiquity. *Gebistorf*, a district and village, near

near the confluence of the Aar and Rusz, *Birmenstorf*, a village near the Rusz above Gebistorf. *Rordorf*, on the right hand of the Rusz, in the south corner of the district. *Wettingen*, Martis Stella, a village with a Bernardine abbey, founded A. D. 1227, situate above Baden, at the extremity of a plain, in a peninsule formed by the Limmat. The bridge of Wettingen, a mile from Baden, is an excellent piece of mechanism, 240 in length, and suspended above 20 feet from the surface of the river. The Benedictine abbey of Fahr, founded in 1130, lies in the lordship of Weiningen. *Erendingen*, a district in the north corner of the country. *Siggenthal*, a district containing four parochial villages, on the left hand of the Rhine. *Lutgeren*, on the west side of the Aar, near its influx into the Rhine. N. B. These eight districts and villages are immediately subject to the three cantons.

The following *Amts*, stiled *outward*, belong to the see of Constance, viz. *Klingnau*, *Zurzach*, and *Kaiserstuhl*, containing *Klingnau*, a small town on the Aar, not far from its influx into the Rhine, and 12 miles N. N. W. of Baden. *Coblentz*, Confluentia, a village in an angle at the confluence of the Aar and the Rhine. Here the Romans had a garrison. *Zurzach*, by some writers supposed to be the Roman Forum Tiberii, and by others Certiaticum, is a considerable, tolerably built, market town, noted for two great annual fairs, on the Rhine, a few miles eastward of Coblentz. *Kaiserstuhl*, an ancient and small town on the Rhine, in the north-east corner of Baden, and 12 miles north of the capital.

FREE AMTS.

THIS territory, called the county of Rohr or Rori, and Waggenthal, is bounded on the east by Baden and Zurich, from which it is separated by

by the Rusz, on the south by Lucern, on the west by Lucern and Bern; lying in 47° 20′ north latitude; being 20 miles in length and eight in breadth; containing 20,000 inhabitants. The upper district belongs to the eight cantons, and the lower to Bern, Zurich, and Glarus. The common boundary of these two divisions is an imaginary line between Lunkhofen and Farwangen.

The southern division, called the Upper Free Amts, contains, *Meyenberg*, a market town; *Dietweil*, *Ruti*, and *Sins*, villages, near the Rusz. *Muri*, a village and rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 1027, near the rivulet of Bunz. The acta *Murensia*, published at Paris A. D. 1618, contain the most approved genealogy of the House of Habsburg, or Austria. In the environs of this place many Roman antiquities have been found. *Hitzkirch*, a parochial village, having a commandery of the Teutonic order belonging to it. *Bettweil*, a village in an Amt of the same name. *Reichensee*, a considerable burgh belonging to Lucern, and lying on the Baldeck, also called the Reichen lake, 14 miles north of Lucern. This place, formerly a town of some note, was destroyed A. D. 1386 by the Austrians.

The *Lower*, or northern territory, consists of nine Amts, containing *Villmergen*, a village, where two battles were fought by the Berners and Popish cantons, A. D. 1657 and 1712. *Sarmenstorf*, a parochial village. *Boszweil*, a village on the common boundary. *Eggenweil*, a village on the high road leading to Baden. *Dottiken*, a village on the Limmat, westward of Zurich. *Hagligen*, a village on the Otmaro, where peace was concluded, A. D. 1531, between Bern and the first five Catholic cantons. *Bublikon*, a village of little note. *Gnadenthal*, vallis Gratiarum, a Cistercian nunnery on the river Rusz. *Hermanschweil*, a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the Xth century, on the Rusz. *Bremgarten*, an ancient, well built, trading town, on three sides environed by the Rusz, 12 miles west of Zurich. *Mellingen*, a small town, pleasantly situate

situate in the middle of a fruitful tract watered by the Rusz, about seven miles from Baden. *Schwarzenburg*, between the cantons of Bern and Friburg; *Morat*, on a lake of the same name; *Grandson*, near Neuenburg lake; *Eschalens*, in the canton of Bern, are inconsiderable places.

ITALIAN TERRITORIES.

THESE territories lie beyond mount St. Gothard in Italy; bounded by the canton of Uri, the Grisons, and the dutchy of Milan. The three first belong to Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden; the other four to the cantons in general, except Appenzel, which, at the time of their acquisition, was not a member of the confederacy.

Bellinzona, or Bellenz, a plain or valley watered by the Tesin, five leagues in length, and two in breadth, yielding little grain, but abundance of pastures, and containing 33,000 inhabitants, in 46° 10′ north latitude; bounded on the east and south by the dutchy of Milan, and on other sides by several Italian states, and the Grisons.

Bellenz, Bilitio, Belleni-zona, is a town situate in a plain, encircled with ancient walls and battlements in good repair; to the right are the ruins of an ancient castle; to the left, separately embosomed in trees, are the castles of the bailifs of the three regent cantons, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden; near the conflux of the Tesin and Mœsa; 18 miles west of lake Como, 50 south of Altorf, and 75 S. S. E. of Lucern. At *St. Paul*, near Bellenz, an action happened, A. D. 1422, between the Switzers and inhabitants of the dutchy of Milan.

Riviera, or Polese, is a tract abounding in pastures, 12 miles long and four broad, containing nine parishes, watered by the Tesin and the Blegno, above, *i. e.* northward of Bellenz. Its market town of the same

same name lies near the confluence of the Polese and the Tesin. *Abiasco*, a village on the Blegno, and the border of Livinen vale.

Valle di Blegno, or Val-Brenna, or Palenzerthal, is a tolerably fertile valley, bounded on the south by Riviera, on the west by Livinenthal, and on the other sides by the Grisons. It is environed by lofty mountains, and watered by the river Blegno, that originates at the foot of Vogelberg. Divided into three parts called Facciæ, it contains 14 parishes, with a considerable number of villages.

Lauis, or Lugano, ceded to the cantons in 1513, is environed by the territories of Mendris, Lugarus, Bellinzona, and the dutchy of Milan. This fertile and populous district, 8 leagues in length, and five in breadth, in 46° north latitude, is divided into quarters, containing 106 market towns and villages, and 53,000 inhabitants. *Lugano*, or Lauis, the capital, is a small, tolerably built, trading town, and a thoroughfare from Switzerland to Italy, containing a mansion house, with several churches and convents, and 8000 inhabitants; 12 miles S. S. E. of Bellinzona, at the northern extremity of a winding lake of the same name, about 25 miles in length, and 1—3 in breadth. This lake discharges itself by the river Trisa, that runs westward to Lago Maggiore. A greater variety of beauties than the lake of Lugano affords it is scarcely possible to imagine. *Agno*, near the north-west end of lake Lugano, and *Codelago*, or Capo di Lago, on a small gulph opposite to the capital, are villages; the former of which gives its name to a rivulet and a portion of the lake; and near the latter are some deep caverns in a mountain.

Luggarus, or Locarno, in 46° 6′ north latitude, is a territory six leagues long and five broad, bounded by the dutchy of Milan and the districts already mentioned, and including a portion of Laggo Maggiore. Fertile in grain and fruits, it contains 49 parishes, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Luggarus*, or Locarno, is a small, open, well built, market town, containing 1,800 inhabitants, agreeably situate in a fertile plain, where five

vallies

vallies meet, near the north-west border of Locarno, or Maggiore lake, lacus Verbanus, 12 miles south-west of Bellinzona. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in form of a crescent with two wings; the old part of the town is dirty, and the streets narrow. To the north and south-west of the town, the country is mountainous, but is open to the west and east. The environs of the town abound in wine, fruit, and pastures. *Asconia*, a market town, with a college founded in the XVIth century, on the border of the lake, a few miles S. W. of Locarno. *Cento Valli*, *Onsernone*, and *Verzasca*, are three vallies, each of which contains several parishes, and abounds in pastures. *Brisago* is a large and populous village, on the west border of the lake, near the confines of the dutchy of Milan. *La Riviera di Cambarogna* is a territory lying along the eastern border of the lake, and containing many villages.

Meynthal, or Val Maggia, environed by the dutchy of Milan, the vale of Livinen, and the territory of Luggarus, is about 28 miles in length, but of inconsiderable breadth, containing 22 parishes, and 24,000 inhabitants. Bounded by high mountains, it is watered by the river Maggia, or Meyn, and yields a little grain, with plenty of pasture. *Cevio* and *Maggia*, are two inconsiderable places. *Brontallo*, *Broglio*, &c. are villages in the valley of Lavizzara.

Mendris is a small district between the lakes of Como and Lugano, and abundantly fertile, containing 19 parishes, and about 16,000 inhabitants. *Mendris*, or Mendrisio, is a small, well built, market town, about 26 miles N. N. W. of Milan, and almost as far southward of Bellenzona. *Balerna*, *Vacallo*, *Morbio*, &c. are villages. These districts are not so fertile as the dutchy of Milan, but are more populous. The abbey of *Engelberg*, founded in the XIIth century, is situate between the cantons of Uri and Unterwalden, in a valley about 12 miles long, on all sides environed with lofty mountains and fertile hills, except where the Souren opens a passage to the canton of Unterwalden, and containing 15,000 inhabi-

tants. The abbey is situate on the most elevated part of the valley. The adjacent mountains and rocks contain marble, a vitriolic earth, crystals, a periodical spring called Kaltbrunn, and other natural curiosities. *Titlisberg*, at the foot of which the valley lies, is one of the highest mountains in Switzerland. The following account of the extensive prospect from the summit of mount Titlis, is given by a native of Engelberg. "The first objects which caught our attention were the Alps of the Vallais, Berne, and Savoy, with their glaciers and vallies of ice,—a majestic and tremendous scene. Among numerous mountains which rose before us, Mont-Blanc, though at some distance, reared its head above the rest; near us towered the Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, and Jungfrauhorn, but less elevated in appearance than the point on which we stood. Below us we observed a valley of ice about two miles in breadth, and of such immense length, that one extremity seemed to join Mont-Blanc, and the other to be closed by the Titlis. To the east the Rothstock, the Plangen, and the mountains of Uri, neither so wild nor so elevated as those to the south; and toward the north-west, the eye reposed itself over the less dreary and more cultivated parts of Switzerland, as far as the borders of Alsace and Suabia."

ALLIES OF SWITZERLAND.

Gersaw, or Gerisau, a small burgh and independent republic, lies between Lucern, Schwitz, and Waldstaettersee, or lake of the four forest towns, at the foot of Rigisberg, and on the border of lake Lucern. The territory of this state, two leagues in length, and one in breadth, abounds in excellent pastures, and contains 1200 inhabitants. The town, or village,

village, situate at the foot of the Rigi, is entirely composed of scattered houses and cottages, each of which is provided with a small garden. The only way of arriving at this place is by water, excepting a narrow and almost impassable path down the steep sides of the mountain.

The Benedictine abbey of St. Gall, adjoining to the town of the same name, was founded about the year 720, on the north-west border of Appenzel, about 18 miles southward of Constance, and eight from the west border of the lake. In the library of that abbey are many valuable manuscripts. The territories belonging to it beyond the limits of Switzerland, lie in Brisgau, Swabia, and Austria, containing 91,800 inhabitants. Those in Switzerland, beside certain districts in Thurgau and Rheinthal, are the two following, viz. the *Old Territory*, and the county of *Toggenburg*. The former lying between Toggenburg and lake Constance, is nine leagues in length and five in breadth, divided into two Amts, and peopled with 45,000 inhabitants. *Roschach* is a small, well built, manufacturing, and trading town, delightfully situate at the bottom of a rising hill, not far from the border of the lake, and eight leagues south-east of Constance. Its environs are agreeable and fruitful. *Goldach*, a village on a river of the same name, and near its influx into lake Constance, a few miles north-west of Roschach. *Gossau*, a well built, populous, market town, with a church more ancient than the abbey of St. Gall, on the frontier of Appenzel. *Wyll*, an ancient, small, indifferently built town, with an abbot's palace, and endowed with considerable privileges.

The county of *Toggenburg* is environed by Zurich, Thurgau, the old territory, Appenzel, Sargans, &c. ; being upwards of 46 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, on the east separated from Appenzel by lofty and almost inaccessible mountains, and containing 46,000 inhabitants. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The latter, resolved into 14 communities, abounds in grain and fruit : the former, containing 10 communi-

ties, is hilly and rich in pastures. *Lichtensteig*, the capital of Toggenburg, is a small, trading town, on the Thur, almost in the centre of the county, 25 miles E. S. E. of Zurich, and 12 S. W. of St. Gall. *Wattweil*, a parochial village on the river Thur, in Thurthal: and at no great distance is *Yberg*, a mansion house, formerly a fortress, built A. D. 1262. Several villages lie on the Thur southward of the capital. *Lutisburg*, a place of some importance, defended by a castle, in a defile watered by the Thur. Other villages in this county contain nothing worthy of observation.

The city of *St. Gall* is a well built, populous, manufacturing, trading place, between two mountains, in a narrow and barren valley, open to the east and west, near the river Steinach, and border of Appenzel, within a few leagues of lake Constance. It contains a church, an academy, a town house, and, including the whole territory, 8300 inhabitants. Its linen manufactures are flourishing, and its trade considerable. The precinct dependent upon the town is of small extent, being on all sides surrounded by the territories of the abbey. About two miles from the town, in a narrow valley, there is a bridge of admirable workmanship across the Goldach, upwards of 110 feet long, 14 broad, and 96 in height.

The ancient town of *Biel*, or *Bienne*, Bienna, Biellum, or Bipennium, is commodiously situate on the Schusz, near the influx of this river into the eastern extremity of a lake of the same name, in a plain terminated on the west by mount Jura. The number of inhabitants in the town and five adjacent villages may amount to 5,500. The wine produced by the district of Biel is indifferent.

The three united districts of the Grisons, *i. e.* Grey Confederates, are a portion of ancient Rhætia, bounded on the west by Bellenz, Bellenzerthal, and Uri; on the north by Glarus, Sargans, Lichtenstein, &c.; on the east and south by the territories of Venice and Milan; lying in

in 46½° north latitude; its greatest extent from Munster to mount Crispalt being 80, and from mount Morbegno to the county of Bludenz 70 miles. The plains and vallies yield some grain, fruits, and roots; the hills are clothed with pastures, and the southern part of the country terminates in barren rocks and inaccessible glaciers. The western districts are watered by the Rhine, and the eastern by the Inn. The source of the latter is in mount Bernina. At first called Aqua di Pila, it forms several small lakes in its N. E. progress through the valley of Engadine, assumes the name of Inn below lake Lungni, and at length passes into Tyrol. The *Adda* flows from mount Braulis in the territory of Worms, runs westward through the Valteline, traverses lake Como, and loses itself in the Po.

The free communities in this country are composed of three bodies, called Bunds, or leagues, viz. the Grey or upper league, the league of God's house, and the leagues of the 10 jurisdictions; all of which were united A. D. 1471, and now form one republic consisting of 135 parishes and 98,000 inhabitants. It may be proper to describe, 1. The three Bunds; 2. Their common vassals; 3. The barony of *Haldenstein*.

I. The *Three Bunds*. 1. The Grey, or upper *Bund*, comprehends the western part of the country, and contains several high mountains. To the Aduta chain belong Crispalt, Lucmanier, and St. Bernardine, out of which issue three branches of the Rhine.

In this *Bund* are eight high jurisdictions, viz. Grub, Dissentis, Waltenspurg, Flims, Heinzenberg, Schamserthal, Lugnetz, and Misax, subdivided into 27 communities; containing, *Ilanz*, Ilantium, or Antium, a small, walled town, consisting of about 60 houses, in the angle formed by the conflux of the Glenner and lower Rhine, not far from the confines of Glarus, at the foot of the Mundaun hill, 11 leagues southward of Zurich see. In this place the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. The adjacent country is fertile in every species of grain

grain and pasture. *Valendas* an inconsiderable place, near which is a bituminous spring. *Castris*, a village near a mountain of the same name. *Dissentis*, Dissertinum, a village with a Benedictine monastery founded in the VIIth century and richly endued, near the conflux of the lower and the middle Rhine. The straggling village lies upon a gentle declivity, which slopes gradually from the foot of the mountains to the banks of the river. The abbey overlooks the village; and the sides of the hills are clothed with firs and small birch trees. *Tavetsch*, a village in a pleasant valley watered by the winding stream of the lower Rhine. The numerous villages in this valley consist of scattered cottages chiefly constructed of wood, and resembling the Swiss hamlets in the small cantons. The products of the valley are barley, rye, flax, hemp, and pasture. *Sunwix*, a village in the neighbourhood of which is a ridge of hills over-run with woods, and abounding in metallic ores. In the village of *Truns* the diet of the Grisons is annually held, and there the independence of the league was first ratified. The district of *Waltenspurg*, lying along the lower Rhine, contains an old castle and a village of the same name, *Laax*, *Ubersax*, *&c.* *Flims* is a village near Flimserberg remarkable for its natural productions. On the most elevated peak of that mountain is a perforated rock called St. Martin's hole, through which the inhabitants of the village of Elm in the county of Glarus have a view of the sun on the third day of March, and on Michaelmas day. *Rhetzuns*, Rhetium, a village situate at the termination of a vale, and one of the most ancient places belonging to the Grisons. *Bonaduz*, Bonædulcium, a village and community near the confluence of the two branches of the Rhine. *Heinzenberg* is a district composed of the four following jurisdictions; 1. *Heinzenberg*, Montagnia, Mons Heinsilianus the most fertile mountain in the whole country, extending from Domlesch vale eight miles, and diversified with plains, lakes, and forests; 2. *Tusis*, Tuscia, containing a handsome market town built

built by the Tuscans, and a great thoroughfare at the influx of the Rolla into the Rhine; 3. *Tschaffien*, Stussavia, whose inhabitants are protestants; 4. *Tchapina*, Cepina, a jurisdiction composed of scattered hamlets in a savage and solitary valley among the mountains.

Schamserthal is a long, fertile, and agreeable valley, watered by several rivulets which fall into the Rhine. It contains eight or nine villages, with mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead. The road thence to Tusis runs through a dark and uninhabited valley, overspread in many parts with thick forests, and so narrow that the steep rocks, which inclose it, seem almost to meet towards their summits, while the Rhine foams at the bottom.

Rhinewald is a valley eight leagues in length, and watered by the upper Rhine. Wild, rugged, and mountainous, it contains *Splungen*, Speluga, or Splugen, a small, well built, market town consisting of about 200 houses, on the rise of a hill, at the bottom of a rugged chain of alps. In its environs there is no soil, except a little meadow ground; but the inhabitants are in easy circumstances, being carriers between Italy and Germany. The road thence to Coire lies through Via Mala, a bottom between two rocks, and watered by the Rhine, about five hours journey from Splugen. A part of that road is cut out in the middle of the rock. In passing from Splugen into Italy, there is an ascent of three hours, then tolerable road two hours, afterwards a steep descent of two hours to Campdolein, and lastly three hours of a slow descent to Chiavenna. The rude district of *Lugnetz*, Vallis Leguntina, contains Villa and seven other villages.

Misox, or Valle di Misocco, Vallis Mesaucina, comprehends the south part of the graven Bund, and is divided into the upper and lower Vicariat, yielding good pastures. *Creme*, containing the ruins of Misox' castle with walls 10 feet thick and flanked with towers, on an eminence almost inaccessible; *Lostalla*, *Grou*, *St. Maria*, in which formerly stood the castle of Calancha, are villages situate in the vallies of Misox and Calancha

lancha watered by two streams of the same name which unite near the south border of the Bund, and proceed S. W. to Lago Maggiore.

2. The *Gotteshausbund* league, Ligue de la Caddee, or Maison-Dieu, Feodus Cathedrale, or Fœdus Domus Dei, is bounded on the west by the Graven Bund and the county of Sargans, on the north by the Zehngerichte Bund, or Bund of 10 jurisdictions and Tyrol, on the east by Tyrol, on the south by the county or lordship of Worms and the Valteline; lying in 46° 35′ north latitude; being in some places 40 miles from north to south, and 30—40 from west to east. Among the high mountains the most noted are *Julierberg* or mons Julius, alpes Juliæ, of which *Melogen* and *Septmerberg* are portions. That mountain is reckoned 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Berlinger*, Bernina, Pyrenæus mons, is a glacier of great height, across which is a frequented road from Engadine to Valteline.

This mountainous territory is divided into 11 jurisdictions, comprehending 21 communities; containing the following places of some note. *Chur*, Coire, Curia, Rhœtorum, the capital, is an ancient, tolerably built, trading city, containing an arsenal, collegium philosophicum, and other public buildings, and 2,500 inhabitants, in a fertile bottom between two hills, on the Plessur a small brook $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its influx into the Rhine, 60 miles S. E. of Zurich and 20 E. S. E. of Glarus. The town, partly in the plain, and partly upon the steep side of a rock, is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers; and the streets are narrow and dirty. On a rising ground at the east end of the town, are situate the cathedral and bishop's palace. To the north and south are plains, gardens, and vineyards. This place was taken by the French, A. D. 1798, and has been frequently damaged by fire. The Rhine that flows rapidly through the plain, about a mile from the town, begins to be navigable by rafts, and merchandise is conveyed toward Lindau and Zurich.

Zizers,

Zizers, Ciceres, is a considerable, well built market town, pleasantly situate in a fertile tract; and near it, on mount *Mastrils*, are the baths of *Friewis-bad*. *Igis*, a village in a wild territory fit only for pasturage. *Trimmis*, Trimontium, a village in a bottom environed by three mountains. This and the two preceding places lie on the right hand of the Rhine. *Ortenstein*, an old castle, north of Coire, in the fertile valley of Domleschg, vallis Domestica. *Furstenau* house and several villages also lie in that valley. *Bergun*, or Brugun, a village situate in a solitary valley watered by the Albula, in upper Vatz or Greiffenstein, a mountainous tract. Near the old castle of Greiffenstein are neglected mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron. *Reambs* and *Tiefenkasten*, in upper Hallestein, are seated on the little Rhine near its influx into the Albula. *Remus*, a considerable village in lower Engadine, not far from the Inn and the confines of Tyrol. *Casatch*, a village in a valley lying from west to east, at the foot of *Septimer* and *Melojen* hills. In this valley the roads over those hills separate; and here two branches of the river Mera unite. *Vespran*, Vicosopranum, a village of great antiquity. *Pusclav*, or Puschiavo, a considerable, well built, populous market town, in a fruitful plain watered by a river of the same name, between high mountains. This place is a thoroughfare betwixt Engadine and the Valteline. About two miles hence lies a lake of the same name. The valley of Pusclav is six leagues long, and tolerably fertile and populous. *Upper Engadine*, separated from the district of Pusclav by mount *Bernina*, is a well inhabited valley abounding in pastures, extending from the source of the Inn 40 miles along the banks of that river. It contains *St. Moritzo*, noted for its mineral spring; *Samaden*, bathed by one of the original streams of the Inn; the place where criminal trials are held; and other well built villages. *Lower Engadine* is an extensive tract reaching from *Pont-alt*, or high bridge, along the Inn, to the confines of Tyrol. In this district are, *Cernetz*, a large, well

built, market town, near which is a mineral spring with iron mines; *Schuls*, the largest and neatest village in the country, noted for 14 mineral springs of different qualities in its environs. *Munster* abbey, of the Benedictine order, is situate in a valley called *Munsterthal*, or Mystair, near the confines of Tyrol. Two roads lead into this district from Engadine, one through the Scarl vale and over the Astas hill, the other from Cernetz over Fuldera. It contains several villages.

3. The *Zehngerichte* Bund, or Ligue des dix Jurisdictions, Fœdus decem jurisdictionum, is bounded on the east and south by Gotteshausbund, on the west by the same Bund and the county of Sargans, on the north by new Lichtenstein and Tyrol; lying in 46° 45′ north latitude; being about 24 miles from north to south, and 28 from west to east. It consists of seven Hochgerichts, or great communities, viz. *Davos*, *Kloster*, *Castelf*, *Schiersch*, *Mayenfeld*, *Bellfort*, *Schanfigg*; containing the following towns and villages of some note. *Davos*, a neat village, in a solitary and elevated valley divided into five parishes, and almost inaccessible during winter. This long plain, or valley, about a quarter of a mile broad, gradually rises into hills which terminate in high mountains. It produces oats, rye, and rich pasture. The bordering mountains are covered with forests of fir and larch, intermixed with meadows. *Kloster*, a scattered village in a territory of the same name, yielding pastures, and forming a part of Prettigau valley, vallis Rhætia, watered by the river Languart, whose source is in mons Rhæticus on the confines of Tyrol. *Fidris*, a village in the valley of Prettigau, near which is an excellent mineral spring. *Grusch*, Crucium, a village in a plain, not far from which towards Mayenfeld is the *Klaus*, a narrow pass into Prettigau vale. The celebrated baths of *Ganey* lie in the district of Schiersch. *Mayenfeld*, Maja villa, or Val Maggia, Maji campus, Lupinum, is a trading town and a thoroughfare to Italy, on the border of the Rhine, in a plain bounded by an amphitheatre of mountains,

tains, 54 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 15 N. N. E. of Coire. *Luciensteig*, Clivus St. Lucius, a narrow pass from the country of Grisons into Germany, and defended by a fort. *Guscha*, a mean village composed of scattered hamlets, on the declivity of a steep mountain beyond Luciensteig. *Alvenau*, Alvum novum, a village in the community of Bellfort, on the torrent Albula, near which is a sulphureous bath, resembling both in smell and taste the Harrow-gate water. *Vatzerol*, where A. D. 1471 the three Bunds formed their perpetual alliance. *Kloster-Churwalden*, Monasterium Corvatiense, a parochial village in a territory of a wild and dreary aspect, few miles S. E. of Coire. *Malix*, Umbilicum, a large parochial village, near a mountain where the territories of the three Bunds meet. *Schalfik*, or Schanfigg, a small village on a rock below an impending precipice, in a territory of savage aspect but tolerably fertile soil watered by the Plessur.

VASSALS OF THE GRISONS.

THE territories occupied by those Vassals compose a valley upwards of 50 miles from west to east, watered by the Adda, at the foot of Alpes Rhætiæ, containing three counties and 87,000 inhabitants.

When Barnabas was expelled from the Dutchy of Milan, Mastinas, one of his sons who possessed those three districts of that Dutchy, retired to Coire. Being hospitably received and entertained by the bishop, at his death he bequeathed those territories to the cathedral of Coire. During the subsequent wars that raged in Italy, the bishop's right to those portions of the Dutchy was transferred to the three leagues, and confirmed by the Spaniards.

1. The county of *Bormio*, or Worms, is the eastern part of the valley, in 46½° north latitude; bounded by the Gotteshausbund, Tyrol, the territories of Venice and the Valteline; being about 24 miles in length, and almost of equal breadth. A mountainous territory, and environed by two lofty ridges covered with snow, it produces little corn, but in the lower parts abundance of pasture. It is divided into five communities, containing about 14,000 inhabitants.

Worms, Bormium, the capital, is a small, tolerably built, populous town, in a deep valley, at the foot of mount Brallio, near the influx of the rivulet Fradolf into the Adda, 100 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Two miles hence are famous hot baths in the valley of Premaglia. *Forbenthall*, watered by the Fradolf, is the most populous valley in the country. Out of it there are four rugged passes leading into the neighbouring territories. The *Inner-vale* contains St. Martin's bath, near which the Imperialists, A. D. 1635, were defeated by the French; *Campe di Luco*, where a battle was anciently fought; *Pedena*, Peonucis, a village, &c. In the *Lower vale* lies the village of *Brittio*, near which is a narrow defile called *Seraglio*, between two steep mountains of a great height, through which the river *Adda* flows into the Valteline. There are about 200 scattered houses in the Luvinenthal; and here the French, A. D. 1635, obtained an advantage over the Imperialists.

2. The *Valteline*, or Veltlin, Vallis Tellina, lies in 46° 15′ north latitude, between the Gotteshausbund, Worms, the Venetian territories, the Dutchy of Milan, and county of Claven; being 10—18 miles from north to south, and 85—40 from west to east. Watered by the Adda, it is exceeding fruitful, and beautifully diversified with forests, vineyards, cornfields, and rich pastures. It is divided into three large districts; the upper containing 11 communities; the middle 18; and the lower 23; the whole containing upwards of 60,000 inhabitants.

Tirano,

Tirano, the capital of the upper part of the country, is a considerable, well built, populous, trading town, formerly walled and defended by a citadel, agreeably situate on the left bank of the Adda, 36 miles east of the north extremity of lake Como. On the opposite bank of the river stands the magnificent church of Al-la-Madona, built of white marble, and visited by pilgrims, near the site of *Villaria*, or Vellaccia. *Sondal*, near the confines of Bormio; *Grossut*, on the Adda; *Mazzo*, formerly walled and defended by towers, are villages. *Tell*, or Teglio, an ancient, small, market town, a few leagues south-west of Tirano, on a delightful eminence in a plain, near the Adda, in a tract between the upper and middle parts of the valley.

Sonders, or Sondrio, the capital of the Valteline, is a well built town, pleasantly situate in a delightful territory, at the foot of mount Masegrio, on the torrent Maler, not far from its influx into the Adda. Near Sondrio, the valley is about two miles in breadth, and remarkable in vines and all kinds of grain. The right hand chain of mountains is clothed almost from the bottom to its summit with a continued vineyard, which is esteemed to yield the best wine in the Valteline. The plain, without interruption, extends from Sondrio to the lake of Como. *Chiesa*, a village in the valley of *Malenga*, or Malenkerthal, watered by a rivulet of the same name, that falls into the Maler. *Chiuro*, a parochial village near the Adda. *Ponte*, one of the largest and neatest market towns in the country, situate in the middle of the valley, on the right bank of the Adda. *Castio*, noted for its good wine, westward of Sonders, on the right hand of the Adda. *Berbenno*, a small market-town.

Morben, or Morbegno, is a considerable, well built, market town, in the lower district, near the foot of a chain of mountains, on an eminence bathed by the Bitto, near its influx into the Adda, 10 miles east of lake Como. The walls and fort of this town, A. D. 1521, were demolished.

molished. Its environs are fertile. *Cosio*, an ancient, small town, and formerly the capital of the lower Valteline. *Delebio*, Dalebium, a small town consisting of scattered houses, between Morbegno and lake Como. In its neighbourhood is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the field of battle where the Duke of Milan defeated the Venetians, A. D. 1434. Considerable quantities of silk are exported from Delebio, through Chiavenna, into Germany. *Trahona*, a small, tolerably built, market town, near the right bank of the Adda, northward of Morben. *Clivio*, built by the Greeks in the time of the exarchate. Near the village of *Remeno* are the warm baths of *Madeno*, in a deep valley, not far from the source of the Masino. On all hands, the scene there, consisting of rugged rocks, impending precipices, and immense cascades, is wild and terrific. *Campovico*, a parochial village, formerly more considerable. Near the village of *Mantello* is an important passage over the Adda, which was defended by a fort till the year 1639.

3. The county of *Cleven*, or Chiavenna, forms the western part of the valley; and, being environed by the Grauenbund, the Gotteshausbund, the Valteline, and the territory of Como, is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The vallies in this mountainous district, watered by the Maira, Lira, &c. are populous and tolerably fertile. *Cleven*, or Chiavenna, the capital, in 46° 15′ north latitude, is a considerable, well built, populous town, containing six churches, an elegant mansion house, a castle, with other public buildings, and 3000 inhabitants; situate on the river Maira, where three vallies unite, at the foot of some mountains by which it is almost surrounded, 10 miles north of lake Como, and 22 E. N. E. of Bellenzona. Its environs produce a very strong wine. A fortress in ruins, seated on the summit of a rock which overlooks the town, was deemed impregnable, but was taken at different periods, and finally demolished by the Grisons. In the vicinity of the town, there is a rock of asbestos; and several mountains in these parts yield

yield the same substance. *St. Giacomo*, or Jacobsthal, is a narrow valley watered by the Lira, and enjoying several privileges peculiar to itself. The lower part of the valley produces vines and corn; the upper part, rye, barley, and pasture, mixed with groves of fir and pine. *Campodolcino* lies at the foot of mount Splugen, over which a serpentine road is hewn out among rocks and precipices, about a league northward of Cleven. *Piuro*, or Plurs, a town that once contained the country seat, or palace, of Francken, several elegant houses, and 2000 inhabitants, situate in a very narrow valley, on both sides of the Maira, about four miles above Cleven, but was entirely demolished by the fall of an immense mass of mount Conto, August 25. A. D. 1618; and the spot is now covered with vineyards, chesnut trees, and houses.

3. The barony of *Haldenstein* lies about four miles below Chur, on the opposite side of the Rhine, at the foot of Calanda-hill, in 46° 50′ north latitude. It consists of a semicircular plain, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth. It occupies also part of the mountain, which is so steep as not to be inhabited. The whole population does not exceed 400. The village whence it receives its name is small, containing about 60 houses, and a seminary established A. D. 1761, with a castle in ruins on a neighbouring rock. Free and independent, this barony belongs to none of these Bunds, being only under their protection.

THE VALLAIS.

The *Vallais* is bounded on the north by the canton of Bern, on the west by Uri and Mayenthal, on the south by the Milanese and Piedmont,

mont, on the west by Savoy; lying in 46° 10′ north latitude; being about 30 miles from north to south, and 120 from west to east. The whole country is one large valley, in some parts barren, and in others fertile, containing upwards of 90,000 inhabitants, all of whom profess the Roman Catholic religion.

From mount *Furca*, the eastern boundary, two ranges or chains of Alps inclose the Vallais. The south range separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and part of Savoy; the north divides it from the canton of Bern; and both in their progress form several vallies through which a great number of torrents hasten to augment the Rhone as it traverses the country from east to west, viz. from Furca to St. Maurice. In the southern chain, the most remarkable mountain is great *St. Bernard*, anciently called mons Penninus, across which is a frequented road to Piedmont, but dangerous to travellers in spring and winter. The principal hill on the north side is *Gemmi*, over which there is a road to Bern. *St. Anthony's* hill, or Antonienberg, is a lofty mountain. Over Grimsell hill a road leads into the valley of Hasli. On the highest summit of *Furca*, or Gabelberg, across which in summer there is a road to the valley of Urseren, a cross is placed as a boundary between the Vallais and the canton of Uri. Between the valley of Bagne and that of Visp, there is a glacier 14 leagues in length.

In the whole country there is but one town; and the inhabitants, in general, are affected with a disorder called the Goiters, which are excrescences of flesh that grow from the throat, and many of them with idiotism.

The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lepontii, Seduni, and Veragri. In the middle age, it was called Valesia; and, A. D. 1032, under Conrad II. it devolved to the German empire, as a part of the second Burgundian kingdom. In the year 1035, that prince made over the lower Vallais to the counts of Savoy. The inhabitants of the upper

upper Vallais maintained their liberties A. D. 1475, subdued the lower Vallais, and, in the same year, formed a perpetual alliance with the four first cantons.

The republic of the upper Vallais consists of seven parts, called *Zehnden*, *Centenæ*, *Dixains*, or tythings, viz. *Grumbs*, or Conches, *Brug*, *Visp*, or Fischbach, *Raren*, *Leuck*, *Siders*, or Sierre, and *Sion*, or Sitten ; containing the following places of some note.

Munster, Monasterium, the capital, a small town in the north-east corner of the country, on the right hand of the Rhone, in a valley near mount Furca, about 60 miles south of Lucern. Upper *Gestelen*, Castelio Superior, a large village at the foot of mount Grimsel. *Ulricken*, a village above Munster, noted for two battles in 1211 and 1419. *Ageren*, Agerana vallis, a pleasant village through which the river Elen flows to augment the Rhone. *Ærnen*, Aragnum, a small, well built town, south-west of Munster, in a spacious meadow on the left hand of the Rhone. *Brugg*, or Broug, a regular and well built town, destroyed by an earthquake A. D. 1754, and since rebuilt, at the foot of Brugg-hill, and termination of a fertile valley, in the frequented pass of Simplon, on the river Saltana, and near its influx into the Rhone. About five miles below Brugg, near the neat village of Glus, is a warm bath called Gliserbad. *Visp*, formerly Hubschburg, a little market town near the influx of a stream of the same name into the Rhone, in a narrow valley 10 leagues in length, watered by the Vispa, and fruitful in pastures. In that valley a battle was fought between the Savoyards and Valesians, A. D. 1388. Behind Visp the two vallies of Mattin and Sass extend to the border of the Milanese. *Raron*, a small town environed by agreeable eminences, meadows, and vineyards, on the right hand of the Rhone, north-west of Visp. Behind mount *Gestelen*, is the fertile and populous valley of *Letschthal*, six leagues in length, and watered by the river Lonza. *Leuck*, a small town, on a rising ground in the

middle of a valley, between the Rhone, which is here very rapid, and a mountain, about 10 miles west of Visp, and 30 E. N. E. of Martinach. About six miles northward, in a deep valley watered by the Dala, are hot baths at the foot of mount Gemmi. *Siders*, a small, irregular, and indifferently built town, eight miles westward of Leuch, and 10 of Sitten, in a large and pleasant valley bounded by high mountains, on a rivulet of the same name, at some distance from the right bank of the Rhone. *Gradetz*, a small town, formerly walled and defended by three forts on a rock, 4 miles west of Siders, near the Rhone. Its walls were demolished A. D. 1375. *Sitten*, or Sion, Sedunum, the capital of the Vallais, is an ancient and tolerably built town, containing several churches and convents, a handsome town house, a large hospital, &c. at the foot of three insulated rocks that rise immediately from the plain. The highest, called *Tourbillon*, supports the ruins of an old Episcopal palace. On the second, denominated *Valeria*, are the remains of a cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. On *Mayoria*, the third rock, stands the Episcopal palace, built in 1547, in a fertile tract three leagues long and two broad, watered by a rivulet of the same name, on the right hand of the Rhone. The see of this place is reckoned the most ancient in Switzerland, and was originally founded at Octodurum, Martigny. To the northward of Sitten lies mount *Sanetsch*, over which a road lies into the canton of Bern. On the left hand of the Rhone, and S. E. of Sitten, the valley of *Ursense*, or Eringerthal, extends about 25 miles southward, and contains eight populous parishes, the principal villages of which are seated on the banks of the Bornio.

Lower Vallais is divided into seven governments, viz. *Nenda*, *Ardon*, *Martigny*, *St. Moritzen*, *Montey*, *Bouveret*, and *Val di Bagne*; containing *Nenda*, a parochial village, in a tolerably fertile district, yielding fruits and pastures. *Martinach*, Martigny, an ancient and small town frequented by travellers, in a bottom environed by mountains, eight leagues

leagues south of the east end of the lake of Geneva, on the river Dranse, that issues from mount St. Bernard, runs northward, and, two miles below the town, falls into the Rhone, where this river suddenly changes the direction of its course from south-west to north-west. This place was, perhaps, the Octodurum of Antonínus, and the Vicus Veragrorum of Cæsar, and, somewhere in its neighbourhood, Galba, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, encamped when he went to subdue the Seduni, Pentuates, &c. Roman inscriptions have been found in its environs; and at no great distance are iron mines. This place, situate at the junction of three vallies, is a great thoroughfare for goods passing from the lake of Geneva and St. Moritzen, to the upper Vallais, or across St. Bernard. *St. Moritzen*, or St. Maurice, Tarnadæ, Agaunum, Fanum S. Mauritii, is a small, well built town, on a rock near the Rhone, between two steep mountains, nine miles north of Martinach, and 15 south of Geneva lake. Here the Theban legion is supposed to have been massacred, towards the conclusion of the IIId century; and here some Roman antiquities have been found. *Yenne*, Juviana, a village above St. Moritzen, on the Rhone. In its neighbourhood stood *Epaona*, or Epaunium, famous for a council of 25 bishops held there towards the end of the Vth century. *Gundis*, Gontey, Contegium, a parochial village on a fertile hill covered with pastures, northward of Sitten. *Branchier*, a small burgh on the Dranse, at the termination of three vallies, one of which leads to Martinach, another to St. Bernard, and a third to the vale of Bagne. *Orsiere*, an inconsiderable town pleasantly situate above Branchier, on the Dranse, at the entrance into two pleasant vallies; and higher on the same river is *Petersburg*, a little town on a declivity at the foot of Great St. Bernard. *Montey*, Monteolum, a place of little note at the foot of the mountains, in the north-west corner of the Vallais, a few leagues north-west of St. Moritzen. *Bouveret*, a village near the south-east extremity of Geneva lake. *Banienthal*, or Val de

Bagne, Bania vallis, is a large, fertile, and populous valley, containing several villages, along the Dranse. The village of the same name was destroyed by an inundation, A. D. 1545.

Mulhausen is a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing, and trading town, containing a mansion house, hospital, arsenal, other public buildings, and 5000 inhabitants, situate in a fertile and agreeable valley watered by the Ill, in upper Alsace, about five leagues N. N. W. of Basil, and inclosed within the dominions of France. The walls of the town inclose a circuit of two miles, and its whole territory is comprised within a precinct of eight miles. This little republic was united to the Helvetic body in 1515, but sends no representative to the general diet. Above the town the Ill divides into three streams, which reunite below it.

NEUENBURG, OR NEUFCHATEL.

The principality of Neuenburg and Vallengin is bounded on the east and south by the bishopric of Basil and canton of Bern, on the west and north by Franche Comté; lying in 47° north latitude; being 10 leagues from north to south, and four or five from west to east.

The territory of Neuenburg, indifferently fertile, occupies all the plain, together with the lower parts of the adjacent mountains; while that of Vallengin is inclosed within mount Jura. Parallel chains, or rather branches of Jura, lie from west to east, in the most elevated parts, forming several vallies. The lower grounds are arable, yielding some grain, fruit, and wine; and the higher tracts are clothed with forests and

and pastures. The population of this district is considerable; and the inhabitants are industrious and happy.

The Neuenburg, or Neufchatel lake, is about 20 miles in length, and three or four in breadth, but not of considerable depth. The river Orbe falls into its south, and the Broye into its north-east extremity. Several torrents descend with rapidity from mount Jura, and lose themselves in this lake not many miles below their sources. The origin of the Serriere is about 500 toises distant from its termination. By the river Zill this lake communicates with that of Biel, which lies a few miles from its northern extremity.

The whole principality contains three boroughs, one market town, 32 parishes, 64 villages, many scattered hamlets, and 36,300 inhabitants.

This country belonged to the last kingdom of Burgundy, together with which, A. D. 1034, it was annexed to the German empire. Ulrick I. held it as a fief from Rodolphus III. and his male descendants continued in the possession of it till the year 1373, when it devolved to Conrad count of Fribourg, who, in the year 1395, entered into a community of rights with the city of Bern. Several families having put in their claims, the three states of Neufchatel, A. D. 1707, determined in favour of Frederick I. king of Prussia, whose right was acknowledged at the peace of Utrecht.

The sovereignty of Neuenburg comprehends 10 mayories, four chattellanies, two baronies, and one lordship.

Neufchatel, Neuenburg, Neocomum, novum Castrum, the capital, is a town consisting of four principal streets, containing several elegant edifices, and 3000 inhabitants, situate partly on two eminences, and partly in a little plain, between the north border of the lake of the same name and mount Jura, at the influx of the rivulet Seyon, about seven leagues westward of Bern. This town is tolerably built, defended by a large castle, where the governor resides, and is a place of some trade. It sustained

sustained great injury, A. D. 1750, by an inundation of the Seyon. The palace of the family of Peyrou, in the suburb, is a handsome building. The environs are diversified with delightful vineyards, gardens, and villas. Between Neufchatel and Yverdun, the country consists of rude and elegant scenery, contrasted with well cultivated hills, vineyards, and meadows. *Landeron*, a small town, built A. D. 1324, between two arms of the Zill, or Thiele, near the influx of this river into the lake, in a district three or four leagues in circuit, peopled with about 800 inhabitants. The south part of that district is level, and tolerably fertile: but towards the north it is hilly, and covered with woods and pastures. *Thiele*, Fontaine André, *Cornaux*, *St. Blaise*, &c. are flourishing villages, near the north extremity of the lake, in a district yielding grain, pastures, wine, and fruits. *Lignieres*, a village in the north part of the country. *Colombier*, containing a seat, and *Biez*, are two handsome villages, near the border of the lake, in the district of Colombier watered by a rivulet, and diversified with meadows, plains, and fruitful eminences. *Chaux du Milieux*, a village or community, composed of many scattered houses near the mountains of Tourne and Joux, in the district of Rochefort, that yields good pastures. *Boudry*, a small town, partly on an eminence, and partly in a plain, S. S. W. of the capital, on the river Reuss, at some distance from the west border of the lake. *Bevaix*, a well built village, in a little but fruitful valley, a few miles from Boudry. *Cortaillod*, a neat village, containing 550 inhabitants, on an eminence near the lake, in a district abounding in grain and wine. *St. Aubin*, a considerable village in the barony of Gorgier, south of the Reuss, near the border of the lake. *Travers*, a large and populous village, containing many artists, in a district of the same name, consisting of hills and vallies, yielding wood and pasture, watered by the Reuss. *Couvet* and *Motiers*, considerable and well built villages, inhabited by many ingenious artists, in the pleasant valley of Travers,

Travers, about six leagues in circuit. The adjacent hills abound in curious natural productions. *Fleurier* in a plain, *Butte* in a bottom environed by mountains, and *St. Sulpice* not far from the source of the Reuss, three villages in the Castellany of Travers. *Buyard* and *la Cote aux Fees*, two villages among the mountains, near which are the highest summits of the Jura chain. In one of those summits is a spacious grotto called the temple of Mercury. *Brevine*, a village inhabited by artists, in the midst of a valley, eastward of lake Etabliers. *Boudevillers*, a village in a small district at the same extremity of Val de Ruz, on the border of the county of Vallengin. *Auvernier*, *Peseux*, *Corcelles*, &c. villages in the district of la Cote bounded by that of Neufchatel and by the lake.

The county of *Vallengin*, containing 12,000 inhabitants, is bounded by the bishopric of Basil, the territories of Neufchatel and France. *Vallengin*, the capital, is a town consisting of a modern castle, about 40 houses and 200 inhabitants, situate in a bottom watered by the Seyon and the Sauge, and environed by mountains, few miles from Neufchatel. The *Val de Ruz* is one of the most populous vallies in Switzerland. *Coffrane*, a village near which a battle was fought, A. D. 1295. *Locle*, an ancient village noted for its large temple, in a valley two leagues long and one broad, watered by the Bieds and environed by eminences, N. W. of Neufchatel, near the confines of Franche Comté. The road thence to Chaux de Fond lies through a continued range of pleasant cottages, which skirt both sides of the road, and are scattered likewise over the country. These two villages, together with their districts, may contain 6000 inhabitants, distinguished by their genius and industry. The indifferently fertile valley of *Sagne*, about 10 miles in circuit and formed by two ridges of mountains, contains 1300 inhabitants in scattered hamlets. *Brenets*, a parochial village, few miles from Locle, near the river Doux. *Chaux de Fond*, a valley adjacent to that of Locle,

contains

contains 2900 inhabitants, many of whom are excellent artists and mechanics. The soil of that valley produces barley and excellent pastures.

GENEVA.

GENEVA, or Genf, formerly Gebenna, Janoba, or Janua, the capital of a free republic, and a thoroughfare for goods passing from France to Germany and Italy, is an ancient, irregular, well built, tolerably fortified, opulent, manufacturing and trading town, situate on several eminences, at the extremity of the lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues out in two copious and rapid streams, dividing the town into three unequal parts which are connected by several bridges, 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, and 80 S. W. of Bern. It contains a cathedral, five churches, three hospitals, a large town house, a university founded in 1368, and improved in 1558, other public buildings, and upwards of 24,000 inhabitants. Great quantities of beautiful manufactures and fabrics are made here, exclusive of works of great ingenuity. Formerly this town had six suburbs; but of these four were pulled down in 1534. The trade of this place, though declined, is still considerable. The adjacent territory is uncommonly picturesque, and diversified with handsome seats, pleasant walks, and delightful gardens. This republic, formerly a portion of the German empire, entered into a treaty of alliance with Zurich and Bern, A. D. 1584; and its independence was acknowledged by a public act of the king of Sardinia, in the year 1754. Violent commotions and dissentions having arisen, in 1781, between the magistrates and citizens, it was taken possession of by the troops of France, Sardinia,

Sardinia, and Bern; but matters were afterwards adjusted, a new constitution was framed in 1782, and the foreign troops withdrawn in 1784. At the beginning of the year 1789, a fresh tumult commenced, which was terminated by the abolition of the new constitution, the re-establishment of former privileges, the recall of the emigrants, and several new regulations for the prevention of similar disorders.

Within the territories of this city, which contain 7000 inhabitants, are the following places of note, viz. *Cologny* a delightful valley, on the summit of a hill covered with seats and vineyards, near the border of the lake. *Vandœuvre*, a village at the foot of a hill, and termination of a plain. *Chesne*, a considerable village on a rivulet which is the common boundary of Geneva and Savoy. Thence to the Arva and the Rhone are fertile and well cultivated plains. *Sacconex* is an handsome village pleasantly situate on the opposite side of the Rhone.

The following districts are detached from the territory already described.

1. The *Mandement de Jussy*, environed by Savoy, containing three villages and several hamlets. *Jussy*, a large village, agreeably situate in a soil indifferently fertile.

2. The *Mandement de Dardagny*, watered by the London, and partly environed by the Pays de Gex and the Rhone; containing *Dardagny* and *Satigny* two villages; *Gentow*, a neat village on an eminence near the lake; *Seligny*, a village in a small district environed by the canton of Bern and the lake, northward of Geneva.

A small part of the bishopric of *Basil* belongs to Switzerland, containing, *Neuenstadt*, Bonneville, or Neuveville, Nova villa, a small town founded A. D. 1312, and well built, between a mountain and Biel lake.

The lordship of *Erguel*, formerly called Susinge valley and Immersthal, is a mountainous tract, about 25 miles in length and 3—10 in breadth, abounding in fruits and pastures, and containing 7000 inhabitants. *St.*

Immer, *Sonviller*, *Renen* near the springs of the Suss, *Convers*, *Bieterlen*, *Courlary* well built, *Courgemont* in the broadest part of the valley, *Upper Tramlingen*, *Suceboz* in a tract distinguished by its natural curious productions; are places of some note. The mineral springs of Souviller were weakened by an earthquake A. D. 1755; and near the same place is a cavern full of lac lunæ.

The lordship of *Ilifingen*, on mount Jura, is about five miles from Biel, containing a parochial village of the same name.

The district of *Diessen*, or Thesen, on the border of Biel lake, contains several villages belonging to the bishop of Basil and the city of Bern.

THE GLACIERS OF SWITZERLAND.

THE *Glaciers*, or icy mountains of Switzerland, merit a more particular description than has been attempted in the foregoing account of that country. A concise detail of the various chains of which they are composed will not violate the plan of this work, and may gratify every reader. In what follows, I rely on the authority of M. Grouner who has published an ingenious performance on this subject.

Of the Glaciers in the canton of Bern.—The mountainous part of this canton extends from Thun lake 30 miles southward to the confines of Vallais, and about 60 miles from east to west. Thun lake is 16 miles in length, partly bordered with villages, vineyards, &c. and on all sides environed by steep rocks and mountains. To the eastward lies the narrow valley of *In-Habkhern*, watered by the Lombakh, covered with forests, and abounding in mines of silver, copper, vitriol, and other minerals.

minerals. From the bottom of this valley the Emmestrom flows to traverse the vale of Emen, whose direction is toward the north. The bed of this river contains jasper and various kinds of marble.

Between Thun lake and Bruntersee, are situate the little towns of Unterseen and Interlaken. At the latter of these places three vallies meet, one of which leads southward to Lauterbrunnen; another, viz. Grindewald, extends to the south east; and the third through the territory of Hasli to mount Grimsel.

Brientersee, or Brientz lake, lies in the same direction nearly with Thun lake, viz. from west to east nearly; about 10 miles long, two or three broad, and in some places of great depth. It is bounded by high mountains partly cultivated and partly covered with woods. In the little valley of Isetwald and other places adjoining to this lake, several kinds of marble and of minerals are found.

A few miles to the eastward, the pleasant and fruitful valley of Ober Hasli begins, in the Veisland, or white country, so called from the calcareous rocks with which it is bounded; and it stretches 30 miles south-east to mount Grimsel, being watered by the Aar. *Meyringhen*, formerly mentioned, is the principal village in this valley. *Muhli* and *Ghentel*, two small vallies, lie east and north-east towards Engstlen. In the environs of mount *Soust*, are mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. In *Gadmenwald*, a neighbouring valley, is a singular species of slate. At the extremity of Oberhasli, between the mountains of Engstlen, is a celebrated periodical fountain, which flows from the middle of May to the middle of August, and from four o'clock in the evening to eight in the morning. The valley of Oberhasli is noted for its fine cascades, some of which fall from a great height. From the eastern extremity of this valley, a vast chain reaches eastward to the frontier of Tyrol, and sends off branches to the north, some of which are upwards of 100 miles in length.

To the eastward of Brienzer see and north of Grimsel, on the borders of Unterwalden and Uri, many ranges of mountains are disposed one behind another, the summits of which are covered with snow. In the intermediate vallies are extensive fields of ice. In descending from Engstlenberg towards the valley of Ghentel, there is a prospect of a long chain of glaciers, which extend 18 miles southward to mount Furca. This chain consists of several ranges, bounded on the east by the canton of Uri. In one of the intermediate vales, is a field or mass of ice more elevated than Grimsel.

From mount *Grimsel*, a chain of icy mountains, composed at first of five or six ranges, and afterwards of two, extends westward, separating the cantons of Bern and Vallais. After a course of 78 miles, it terminates in the county of Vallais, near the Rhone. These mountains are rugged, and covered with snow.

Grimsel, a mountain consisting of several summits, forms the eastern part of this chain, being bounded on the one side by Uri, and on the other by Vallais. Its principal summits are distinguished by proper names. The most elevated is about 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The road thither, through the district of Hasli, is a gradual ascent from the village of Im-grund, between high mountains, along a very narrow valley watered by the Aar, which, in some places, can scarcely find a passage for its rapid stream. On all hands the scene is bleak and horrible—deep snows, dreary wastes, frightful chasms, tremendous precipices, lofty cascades, &c. The road across Grimsel to Italy and the Grisons, is accessible only in summer. Two hours below the summit of the mountain, there is an hospital for the accommodation of travellers, not a house existing between Guttannen and Oberghestilen in Vallais. From the summit is a prospect, on the one hand, of the country of Hasli and Unterwald; and on the other, of Valais, Milanese, and the Grisons; but to the east and west are seen only immense masses

ses of ice and snow. The Grimsel mountains, terminating in pointed rocks, produce no trees, and scarcely a single plant.

To the westward of Grimsel, the several ridges and intermediate vallies are covered with snow, and stupendous fields of ice, forming a desolate region, almost unknown and impenetrable. In those parts are the three sources of the Aar. Some of the vallies, now buried to a great depth under snow and ice, were formerly cultivated and fruitful.

An icy ridge traverses Hasliland. The most remarkable mountain in that ridge is *Branderlammerhorn*, a glacier of great extent, to the westward of Grimsel, and at the foot of which is a mass of ice, below which the river Aar flows. On the opposite side of that field lies *Schrekhorn*. In the neighbourhood, are many fine pyramids of pure ice, of a bluish tint. Lead mines, minerals, and crystals, are found in the surrounding mountains.

The country of *Gauli*, to the westward of Branderlammerhorn, was long ago fertile, but is now covered with masses of ice.

Rocks and hills, invested with snow and ice, bound the valley in which the villages of Onderstoken and Grond are situate.

A great and elevated glacier extends from Stok to Schwartzwald — The *Scheidek*, a vast ridge, occupies the space of 18 miles between the vallies of Hasli and Grindewald: and six miles from Scheidek, almost due south of Meyringen, lies mount Bourg, whose summits are composed of ice.—Between Scheidek and Mittelberg, a road leads from Meyringen to Grindewald.

Behind *Enghel*, to the southward of Meyringen, is Kamlihorn, an high and rugged mountain, covered with snow: and between those mountains, there is a mass of ice, whence flows the stream of Reikhenbakh, which, augmented by many rivulets, runs north to Meyringen, and falls into the Aar.

2. *The*

2. *The Glaciers of Grindewald.*—These are immense masses of ice and snow on both sides of the valley; but they are more accessible and better known than the preceding. Among other remarkable glaciers, to the southward of the valley, in the great chain, is *Vetterhorn*, sometimes called *Joungfrauenhorn*, i. e. Virgin's Peak, an elevated mountain, whose summit is always covered with clouds. Beyond it stands *Schrekhorn*, of a pyramidal form, 2724 toises above the level of the sea. Between these mountains is a dreadful abyss full of ice and snow. At the foot of Tsesenberg, to the westward of Schrekhorn, there is a considerable number of beautiful pyramidal glaciers, frequently described by naturalists and travellers. A path of difficult access leads across the mountains from Grindewald to Lauterbrunnen; but the proper road lies by the village called twe Lutchines, situate at the conflux of two rivulets, whose united streams run northward to the Brientser see. To the south of that village is *Mittelberg*, or Middle mount, so called from its situation between two masses, which are bounded on the one hand by Wetterhorn, and on the other by Eigher and other mountains. At the foot of *Mittelberg* lies the village of *Grindewald.* Behind that mountain is *Boenisek*, the snowy summit of which is called *Gletcherberg.* The inhabitants of Grindewald were wont to pass through a narrow icy valley to the baths of *Fich* in Vallais.

The western division of the Grindewald range is called *Eigher*, a large mountain, four leagues in extent, with several summits, reaching wetsward to Virgin's Horn in Lauterbrunnen. In Eighersbreithorn, above a valley of ice, there is a hole pierced in the rock, from N. E. to S. W. through which one may observe the sun at mid-day in December and February. The valley of Grindewald, notwithstanding its glaciers, is abundantly fruitful. The road from this valley to that of Lauterbrunnen, lies N. W. along the valley of Lutchinen, which is watered by a cognominal torrent. On the left hand, among other mountains, is that

of

of Wintereggbirren always covered with snow. On the right is a long ridge, some parts of which are fertile. Mount *Grindel* is the first mountain that occurs, on the north-east side of the vale, in passing from Grindewald to Lauterbrunnen.

From the village of Lutchine, the valley of Lauterbrunnen opens to the southward; lying from north-east to south-west. The south, or upper part of it, is bounded by the great chain. On the left hand is mount Vengher, which separates the vales of Lauterbrunnen, Lutchinen, and Grindewald. *Chilt*, a part of Vengher, lies opposite to the village of Lauterbrunnen, and reaches to the Virgin. On the right hand of the valley, the mountains are less elevated, but more fertile. In the neighbourhood of the village are several fine cascades. To the south of the valley stands the *Virgin*, a high, steep, and rugged rock, covered with snow during the winter. *Rotheflouk* and *Red mount* are environed with masses of ice. Between the hither and farther *Virgin*, there is a horrible desert, composed of rocks, precipices, chasms, &c. covered with snow and ice: and to the westward, in the middle of the great range, is the most savage tract in Europe, which few have ventured to explore. Two mountains called *Gross* and *Breit-horn*, are composed of vast masses of rock, near which is *Steinberg*, the western boundary of the valley of Ammerten. *Tschingelhorn*, a round and elevated mountain, lies S. W. of Steinberg; and westward is *Gespaltenhorn*, remarkable for its deep cliffs, and vast perpendicular chasms. All the mountains south of the valley of Lauterbrunnen are continually covered with snow. There is no passage from the upper part of this valley westward to that of Kandel.

The valley of *Kandel* opens to the left, southward from the village of *Frutigen*, being about three leagues long from north to south, and traversed in all its extent by an impetuous torrent, which originates in the little vale of In-Gastern at the foot of Litchberg. To the eastward of this

this river, two parallel ridges separate the vallies of Kandel and Lauterbrunnen. To the west, between the streams of Kandel and Engstlen, the mountains called Esslingen are covered with wood and herbage. In the great chain, opposite to the south extremity of Kandel vale, are several remarkable mountains and glaciers. Among the former are *Letch*, *Leugschinnen*, and the great *Stroubel*, with its several elevated summits. Behind and southward of Stroubel is *Ghemmisberg*, near which are vast masses and pyramids of ice. Along this mountain, a road, formed with great labour, leads to the baths of Leuker in Vallais. To the westward of Ghemmisberg and the valley of Kandel, is mount *Ouchenen*, an immense mass of ferruginous, sulphureous, and vitriolic earth.

The valley of *Frutigen* is traversed longitudinally by the torrent of *Engstlen*, which originates in a mountain of the same name behind *Geishorn*, and loses itself in the Kandel, near Frutigen. In this valley are mines of copper and lead, with mineral springs. In the great chain, opposite to *Frutigenthal*, are *Bey-der-Thur*, *Amertenhorn*, and *Gieshorn*. *Brumliberg*, also called Whitehorn, is one of the highest mountains in this district.

Between Frutigenthal and Simmenthal lies a ridge of mountains, in some parts tolerably fertile. The upper part of Simmenthal is diversified with high rocks, level masses and pyramids of ice. The valley of lower Simmen reaches almost to Thur lake. From Nieshorn and Stokhorn two ranges of high rocks proceed, one of which traverses the vales Simmen and Frutigen, and the other passes westward, through the canton of Friberg, to Ghenfer lake. The summits of these rocks, for the most part, are covered with snow; but the cavities afford good pastures. The celebrated baths of Weissenburg or Bontchi lie about a mile from the border of Friberg. To the southward of upper Simmenthal are Laufbodenhorn, an high round mountain, covered with snow, and Schwartzhorn,

Schwarzhorn, behind which mount Dollen lies in the county of Vallais. Near Schwarzhorn, a road leads to Vallais by Raffin, or Rablin, an elevated mountain with two summits.

The Glaciers of Saanen and Ælen.—The former of these districts is separated from Simmenthal by a ridge of mountains which run from north to south. *Lavinenthal*, which is a continuation of the valley of Saanen, is bounded on the south by Dunghel, whose sides are clothed with wood and pastures. Behind this mountain are *Nildhorn* and *Nasenhorn*, in the neighbourhood of which is a lake called *Durensee*, composed of the waters which descend from the ice. To the westward are several elevated mountains, viz. *Volhorn*, *Hanenscrithorn*, *Wildhorn*, *Spitzhorn*, and *Gheltenberg*, south of which large masses and fields of ice extend towards Vallais. From the glaciers of Gheltenberg several streams flow which compose the Lavinen. Along the base of *Sanetsch*, a rocky mountain in the Ghelten range, a road leads southward, three leagues on ice and snow, to Sitten in Vallais. Westward of Sanetsch, towards *Mettaghorn*, there is a vast bed of ice, whence the Saanen flows to water a district or vale of the same name. Behind Sanetsch, are *Verlohrenberg* anciently covered with pastures, *Redhorn*, *Stellihorn*, and *Mumeronshorn*. *Oldenhorn*, one of the highest mountains in those parts, is the common boundary of Bern and Vallais. It lies west of Schluchhorn. Its summit is always covered with snow; towards the middle it is bare and rocky; and near its base are forests and dreadful precipices. From a lower mountain in the neighbourhood, the rivulet *Reusch* descends, and, after many windings, arrives at the village of *G'steig*, whence it runs northward to the Saanen. The chain of glaciers, which we have traced from Grimsel, terminates at Oldenhorn; the ridges of mountains, however, extend south-west to the Rhone; and between some of the intermediate villages are beds of snow and ice. *Dent-de-Morkles*, near the Rhone, forms the extremity of the whole chain, and is about 78 miles distant from Grimsel.

The south side of this chain is not so steep towards Vallais, nor so deeply covered with snow and ice as the northern parts already described. Many small branches extend southward to the Rhone, and gradually diminish as they approach it.

In a survey of the ridge, along the confines of Vallais, beginning at Dent-de-Morkles, and proceeding eastward, the four *Diablerets* first present themselves to view. These lie towards the middle of the curvature of the great chain, at some distance from the western extremity. A part of this mountain, Sept. 23. 1714, fell into the plain below, covering a league of fertile soil, and burying under it 18 persons, together with a great number of cattle and sheep.

From the foot of mount *Raffin*, the Lina flows southward to the Rhone. On the north side of Raffin, there is a large valley of ice.

From mount Bouquetin, the small torrent of Sider descends to the Rhone.

From the village of Leuck, noted for its mineral springs and hot baths, *Badner* valley extends northward, and is watered by the Dala, a considerable stream which, perhaps, issues by subterranean canals from Dauben lake in the great chain.

Two leagues N. E. of Leuck, lies a valley watered by the *Lontz*, which descends from Letchberg.

To the eastward are other vallies, above the villages of *Raron*, *Gherma*, *Gleis*, &c. traversed by torrents proceeding from the great chain. *Gleis*, or Glis, is noted for its excellent hot baths.

The valley of *Kletch* is terminated by *Antonienberg*. The rapid torrent of *Massa* originates in some large masses of ice at the upper end of that valley. One of these masses or icy fields extends almost to mount Gemmi.

The torrent of *Fich*, which waters a vale of the same name, a few miles to the eastward of Kletch, has its sources in *Ficherhorn* and *Bellalp*. The baths of Fich were buried by the fall of a rock.

At

At the eastern extremity of the great chain lies *Furca*, called Bicornis on account of its two summits, and, by the ancients, Coaticus, Juberus, Viberus, and Ursellus. This mountain, situate near St. Gothard, is 2669 toises above the level of the sea. A torrent, which is the principal source of the Rhone, descends from it, and is soon augmented by another stream that flows from mount Grimsel.

The *Appennines*, to the south of Vallais, form a chain of icy mountains, about 27 leagues in length, viz. from Dent-de-Midi, opposite to Dent-de-Morkles, almost to the eastern extremity of the mountains of Bern. That part of the chain which lies north-west of mount St. Bernard, is called the *Glaciers of Savoy*, or *Faucigny*. From the top of Montavert there is an extensive prospect of these glaciers.

Between Juviane and Servant, above St. Maurice, near the Rhone, is a fall of water 800 feet almost perpendicular.

The great St. Bernard is a high mountain, whose several summits are always covered with snow. Thence the great chain extends eastward along the border of Vallais, separating that canton from the Milanese.

A spacious valley, lying south of Martinach, and watered by the Dranse, divides itself into two branches, one of which, called the valley of Bagne, reaches to St. Bernard. A little above Sitten, on the opposite side of the Rhone, a valley, in the form of the preceding, is watered by the Vesonsa and the Brone, two streams which descend from mount Neinda, and unite near Massa.

Opposite to Sider, a valley, traversed by the Ousents, is bounded on the south by Mattenburg.

The river *Visp* takes its rise in the icy mountains of Matten and Sass, and runs northward through the valley of Muota to the Rhone.

To the eastward are other vallies watered by torrents which originate in the great chain. The glaciers in this chain consist of elevated fields and deep vallies of ice, whose general direction is from west to east. In

many parts, they resemble an immense lake suddenly congealed after a storm ; and the irregularity of their surface is increased by rocks, masses and pyramids of ice, &c. They gradually diminish towards the eastern extremity, and at last disappear.

The canton of *Vallais* is remarkable on account of its situation, being a long and deep valley, extending from east to west, watered by the Rhone, and environed with ramparts of ice. It is the warmest and most fertile territory in Switzerland, except Valteline or Veltlin, in the country of Grisons.

Icy Mountains in the Italian Districts of Switzerland, or the great Lepontine Alps.—A chain of those mountains, about 40 miles in length, extends from mount Furca southward, in a curved direction, to lake Locarno ; separating Vallais and a portion of Milanese from Meyenthal and Livinerthal in the canton of Uri. From Locarno northward, they become gradually more elevated and more covered with snow ; but the glaciers in the intermediate vallies are inconsiderable. In the eastern parts are fields of ice and snow diversified with barren rocks and fertile hills. Many streams descend from the mountains to augment the Maggia.

The Glaciers in Uri, or the Little Lepontine Alps.—Livinerthal, Vallis Lepontina, or the valley of Livinen, lies to the south of mount St. Gothard, and is watered by the Tessin, whose principal sources are two considerable lakes in mount Prosa. This river, in its progress to Locarno lake, is augmented by many streams on either hand. From the village of Airol, on the Tessin, a road ascends to St. Gothard, along a narrow valley, between two ridges of mountains, for the most part covered with snow. *St. Gothard* is the most elevated mountain, or rather group of mountains, in Switzerland, and of great extent, reaching from Airol in Livinerthal to Steg in the valley of Reuss, and from mount Grimsel to the Alps of Claris and Foghelberg ; comprehending *Furca*, *Montbleu*, *Petina*, *Cospis*,

Cospis, *Platta*, *Prosa*, *Stella*, *Loukmanier*, *Moughel*, *Crispalt*, &c. The highest point is near the Capuchins' convent. The rocks which environ this part of the mountain are about 300 feet higher. From St. Gothard four great rivers descend in different directions, viz. the *Rhine*, *Rhone*, *Tessin*, and *Reuss*. To the north is a spacious valley, and southward are fields of ice.

At some distance from the Hospital lies Urserenthal, containing a village greatly exposed to the fall of masses of snow, or Lavanges, but, in some measure, defended by a plantation of trees.

In the valley of Schollenen, watered by the Reuss, north of St. Gothard, there is a rock called the Devil's Bridge across a deep gulph; and on both sides of the valley are immense glaciers. The village of Ghestinen is situate in this valley, 420 feet below the level of the bridge. From Ghestinen to St. Gothard, nothing is to be seen but naked rocks and masses of ice.

From the summit of St. Gothard to the village of Amsteg, there is a descent of eight hours, along the Reuss which forms many cascades in its rapid course. Amsteg is computed to be about 1800 feet above the level of the sea.

The vallies of *Maderan* and *Ruppleten*, watered by a rapid torrent, lie south-east of Amsteg, and, on either hand, are bounded by icy mountains.

Near Erfeld, and south-east of Altdorf, lies the spacious and fertile valley of *Schekhen*, 16 miles in length, and environed with glaciers. In mount Wepka, at the bottom of this valley, is the source of the rivulet Schekhen.

Altdorf, the principal town in this canton, is about four miles from Erfeld, north-east of a large mass of ice between two rocks. This mass is 1054 toises above Waldstetter lake, 1154 above the lake of Zurich, and 1624 above the sea.

The

The *Glaciers* of *Bundnerland*, or of the Grisons, are elevated and of great extent. The upper part of Rheinwald is bounded on both sides by masses of ice. On the south side of that valley, among the mountains, there are several large icy fields, with pyramids 100 feet in height. Tambohorn is one of the highest mountains in this canton. The glaciers on mount Splugher are of a strange form, and have a singular appearance.

From the upper part of Rheinwald, chains of mountains extend north-east, forming several vallies watered by the branches of the Rhine, and other streams which augment that river. The most considerable of these vallies are *St. Petersthall*, *Lugnizerthal*, *Medelsthal*, through which the middle Rhine flows, and a valley traversed by the Vorder Rhine.

Opposite to mount Splugher, on the north side of the valley of Schamser, watered by the Hinter Rhine, stands *Beverin* peak, according to Cassini 12,186 feet in height, but not covered with snow. To the westward is the famous lake Calendari on mount Arose. The glaciers north of Beverin are little known.

The most considerable glacier in this canton lies near the sources of the Hinter Rhine, between St. Gothard and mount Bedous. It consists of an elevated ridge of solid ice, five miles long, two broad, and 1200 toises high, *i. e.* half the height of the neighbouring mountains.

From the sources of the Hinter Rhine, the chain of icy mountains proceeds eastward, in a curved direction, along the south side of the valley, with little interruption, almost to the village of Thusis. Beyond this village, in Gottshausbund, the Julian Alps, Alpes Juliæ, a group of high mountains partly covered with snow and ice, commence. At the foot, or eastern base, of these mountains, is the famous mineral spring of St. Maurice, above which lie two lakes, viz. *Silser* see, and *Lago di Silva Piana*, traversed by the Inn, whose source is in mount Septimer,

Septimer, near the western extremity of the former lake. To the southward of the lakes are vast ranges of inaccessible glaciers. The valley of Bergeller, south-west of Silsersee, is watered by the Maira, which bathes Cleven, and falls into Lago di Como. The mountains of Cleven abound in mines, minerals, caves, springs, &c. From the village of Pontresina, below Lago di Silva Piana, there is a passage southward, by mount Bernina, to Poussiavo ; but this road is dangerous during a great part of the year.

From the vicinity of the Rhine, below Sargans, a chain of mountains, containing many masses of ice and snow, extends eastward 60 miles, separating the country of Grisons from the Austrian territories. From the summit of Tsimperspits, towards the middle of this chain, there is a prospect of a great part of Switzerland, also of Augsburg and Culm.

In the valley of *Schalfik*, near *Chur* the capital of Bundner, there is a little village called *Schalfik* on a high rock at the foot of impending precipices.

The mountains of *Glarus*, containing glaciers and other natural curiosities, consist of three ridges forming two vallies watered by streams of the same name, viz. the *Lin* and the *Sernft*, which unite at Schwanden, and run northward by Glarus to the Zurich see. *Todliberg*, near the south border of those ridges, and at no great distance from Disentis and the valley of the Vorder Rhine, is a very high mountain and almost entirely covered with snow and ice. On the summit of mount Kisten, near Todliberg, there is a lake upwards of two miles in circuit. The whole chain, including the two narrow vallies already mentioned, is about 11 leagues in length, and nine in breadth. The greater part of the mountains affords pasture, but the summits of them are covered with snow.

To the eastward of that chain, in the district of Sargans, there are high mountains and considerable glaciers. The territories of Sargans and

and Glarus extend northward to Wallenstatter see which is environed by mountains of a singular construction.

In the canton of *Appenzel*, near the district of *Toggenberg*, are several icy mountains; the highest of which are Santis and Ghyrenspits. The mountains in this canton contain several curious caverns, minerals, fossils, crystals, &c.

The glaciers in *Schwitz* form a chain about five leagues in length, and abound in minerals. In the valley of *Vegghi* are fine crystals, shells, &c. Near the west border of this canton is a famous cold bath called *Righibad*, on a mountain of the same name.

Unterwald contains mountains, vallies, and plains, covered with ice. The highest of these is Tetlisberg, to the westward of the valley of Reus. The valley of Enghelberg, and the adjacent mountains, abound in minerals.

Routes

Routes through Switzerland.

1. From Geneva N. E. to Constance.

	Leagues.
From Geneva to Bonneville, by Contamine, S. S. E.	5
To Salenche, by Cluse, Magland, &c. - S. S. E.	6
— Chamount, by Pelissier and Ouches - S. E.	6
— Trient, by Montanvert, Bossons, Argentiere, Tour, Mont Blanc, Valorsine, Buet - N. E.	19
— Martinach - E.	3
— Sion - N. E.	4
— Leuck - E. N. E.	6½
— Lax - E. N. E.	4½
— Spital, by Munster and Grimsel - N. E.	10
— the sources of the Rhone - - S.	3
— summit of mount St. Gothard, by Oberried, Obergestlin, Fontana, Airolo - - E.	14
— Urseren by Zunsdorf N. N. E.	3
— Bellinzona by Livinenthal - S. S. E.	10
— Locarno - S. W.	3
— Lugano, by the Borromean Isles S. S. E.	18
— Como, by Mendrisio S. S. E.	8
— Chiavenna, by Riva N. N. E.	15
— Morbegno, by Pleurs and Trahona S. S. E.	7
— Bormio, by Sondrio and Tyranno N. E.	12
— Coire, by Silva plana, Benio, Alvenen N. W.	24
— the sources of the Rhine, by Reichenau, Tusis, Mt. Stella - S. W.	21
— Urseren, by Disentis and Chiamut N. W.	8
To Gestinen, by Urner-loch, N.	4
— Altorf, by Amsteig and Silenen - N.	9
— Zug, by Schwitz, Gersau - N.	16
— Lucern - S. W.	6
— Grindewalde, by mount Pilate, Stantz, Engelberg, Bruning, Meirengen S. S. W,	22½
— Brientz, by Lauterbrunn and Interlaken W. and N. N. E.	8
— Unterseven N. W.	5
— Thun, by Merlingen and St. Beat - N. W.	8
— Bern - N.	4
— Friburg - S. S. W.	4
— Corbeires S. S. W.	3
— Vevay - S. S. W.	5
— Payerne, by Moudon N.	11
— Morat, by Avenche, N. N. E.	4
— Bern - E.	6
— Murgenthal, by Hindelbanck and St. Nicolas N. N. E.	10
— Lentzburg N. E.	6
— Baden - N. E.	3
— Zurich - S. E.	4
— Raperschweil S. E.	10
— Glarus, by Einsidlen and Schwanden S. S. E,	14
— Wallenstadt, by Wesen E. N. E.	9
— Mayenfeld, by Pfeffers, E.	9
— Appenzel, by Sargans, Trivabach, and Oberried, N.	13
— St. Gall N. N. E.	6
— Rheineck N. N. E.	5
— Bregentz N. E.	5
— Constance, by Lindau and Roschac W. and N. W.	19

2. From Constance S. W. to Geneva.

	Leagues.
From Constance to Stein N. W.	5
To Schaffhausen N. W.	5
— Waldshut, by Laukengen S. W.	8
— Rheinfeld, by Togger and Lauffenburg W. S. W.	7
— Basil - W.	4
— Lauffen - S. S. W.	4
— Bienne, by Porentrui and Bellelay S. S. W.	18½
— Soleure - N. E.	4
— Erlach - S. W.	5½
— Wallengin, by Neuveville, St. Immer, and Locle - S. W.	12
— Yverdon, by Neufchatel, Motiers, and Grandson S. S. W.	10
— Lausanne, by Orbe S. S. W.	9
— Nion - S. W.	8
— Geneva - S. S. W.	4½

3. From Geneva N. E. to Schaffhausen.

	Leagues.
From Geneva to Nion N. N. E.	4½
— Morges - N. E.	5½
— Lausanne E. N. E.	2½
— Moudon - N. E.	5
— Payerne N. N. E.	4
— Avenche - N. E.	2
— Morat - N. N. E.	2
— Bern - E.	6
— Soleure - N.	7
— Lanbrugh - N.	7
— Basil - N.	7
— Rheinfeld - E.	4
— Lawenburg - E.	6
— Schaffhausen N. E.	13

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, equal in extent to all the other European kingdoms, comprehends the north-east part of Europe, and the northern part of Asia; on the west bounded by Poland, Sweden, and the Baltic, on the north by the frozen sea, or the east by the Pacific ocean, on the south by the Chinese empire, Tartary, Persia, and Turkey; lying between 44° and 71° north latitude, and between 21° and 186° east longitude from Greenwich; being, in round numbers, 5000 miles in length, and 2000 in breadth.

It is commonly divided into European and Asiatic Russia.

European Russia extends from the Dniester to the Uralian mountains, *i. e.* from 21° to 60° east longitude, and from the Euxine sea to the northern ocean; containing 30,000 inhabitants.

Climate.—This division of the empire, with respect to climate, includes three regions. 1. The cold region, between 60° and 71° north latitude, where the winter is so severe as almost to render abortive all the

the arts of agriculture. The summits of some mountains are covered with perpetual ice and snow. In spring there is much frost, snow, and rain. Summer, in general, is free from boisterous and intemperate weather. Autumn is cloudy, moist, and inclement. At Petersburgh, the progress of the seasons is described by Hanway as follows: February generally begins with a bright sun and a clear sky; but the frost is not much abated, nor the snow dissolved. March is frequently attended with showers, which, assisted by the solar heat, softens the snow, and at length breaks up the ice. Though April is of a mild temperature, yet little verdure appears before the month of June, when the intense heat renders vegetation rapid and vigorous. Till the middle of July, it is almost one continued day; but this heat of the season is abated by southerly and westerly winds, which often bring gentle and refreshing showers. August closes the scene, so that there are scarcely three months of summer.

Rain and frost prevail in September and October; and in the following months the country is covered with snow. The Neva is annually frozen from November to March, or April. 2. The region between 50° and 60° may be called temperate; though, in some provinces, summer is short, and winter long and rigorous. 3. The third region, between 44° and 50° is the hot climate, where wine, silk, and excellent fruits in abundance are produced. But, in this region, many swampy tracts and saline steppes render the air unhealthy. In Taurida, during nine months annually, the inhabitants enjoy warm and genial weather; between May and August the heat is intense, but somewhat mitigated by a wind that blows from ten in the morning till six in the evening. In December and January, frost is seldom of three days duration. Every where in this province the air is salubrious.

Soil.—The quality of the soil in European Russia is as various as the climate. The northern parts are woody and marshy, sensibly declining towards the white sea and frozen ocean. On the border of the Baltic are

many fertile districts. Near the Ural mountains there are extensive forests. Several governments are flat and fertile, but uncultivated. The meadows afford excellent pasturage; but little artificial grass is produced, owing to the laziness of the people. In the southern parts of the empire there are many steppes, or deserts. These are elevated plains; some of which consist of soil proper for agriculture; some are barren and saline wastes; others are thinly strewed with shrubs, and in summer occupied by tribes that wander about in quest of pasturage for their flocks and herds. The most considerable steppes are the following: 1. The sandy and marshy desert of Petshora, interspersed with small lakes and forests, lying between the rivers Dwina and Petshora, in 63° north latitude, and extending to the white sea and frozen ocean. It is almost uninhabited, except in the vicinity of Archangel, Mesen, &c. 2. The steppe of the Dnieper in little Tartary, including the Crimean desert, and the whole space reaching over the Donetz to the Don and the sea of Azoph. The soil is dry and sandy, abounding in salt pits or lakes. 3. The steppe of the Don and Volga, comprising the tract between the rivers Don, Volga, and Kuban, in 46° north latitude. It includes the Cumanean steppe, which is a salt plain consisting chiefly of sand and clay, anciently covered with the sea. 4. The steppe between the Volga and the Ural, in 48° north latitude, for the most part sandy, with lakes interspersed, extends southward to the Caspian sea.

Mountains.—These may be divided into 11 distinct heads, of which five only belong to Europe; 1. The northern mountains; 2. The Valday mountains; 3. The mountains of Taurida; 4. The Caucasian mountains; 5. The Ural mountains; 6. The Altay mountains; 7. The Sayane mountains; 8. The Baikal mountains; 9. The Nerchinskaia mountains; 10. The Okhoskoy, and 11. the Kamtshatskoy chains.—1. The northern mountains beyond 60° between the Baltic and white sea, and reaching from east to west more than 15 degrees, are little known. 2. The Valday mountains,

mountains, whose ridges are traversed in travelling from Petersburg to Moscow, were anciently called Mons Alannus. They are of moderate height, and the Volga, Duna, Dnieper, Oka, &c. take their origin from them, or from lakes at their bases. They are thinly clothed with woods, and the soil in the vallies is fertile. 3. Along the south coast of Taurida, from Theodosia to Balbeck, there is a ridge of hills that connects the Carpathian and Caucasian mountains. On those hills are no forests, but the vallies produce variety of fine herbs. 4. The Caucasian chain extends from the Euxine to the Caspian sea, from west to east about 350 miles, where the mountains are most elevated the breadth is about five miles, but elsewhere it is greater. From the Russian side of this chain, the Kuban, Terek, and many other streams descend. 5. The Ural, or Oural, mountains, form the natural boundary between Europe and Asia. Of various height and breadth, they extend from south to north above 1500 miles, viz. from the elevated tract between the Caspian sea and lake Aral to Nova Zembla, wooded in many parts, abounding in minerals, and covering the sources of many rivers. The southern division of this chain was anciently called montes Rhymnici, and the northern part montes Hyperboræi. The great Altaian chain, bordering Siberia, from the Irtish to the eastern ocean, is one of the grandest system of mountains on the globe. Its outlines will be traced in a subsequent part of this work.

Rivers.—The *Volga*, or Wolga, by ancient geographers called Rha, by Syrians Atel, and by Arabs Etel, flows from several lakes in the Valday mountains, and government of Twer. Thence it runs eastward by Twer, Saratof, and Tzaritzin, across a plain of great extent. About 90 miles below its source, at Twer, it is navigable. Near the middle of its course, it takes a southern direction, bathes many towns in its progress, and falls into the Caspian sea below Astracan. This river forms a great number of islands, the largest of which is Sarpi, Tschiltscherinskoi,

skoi, and Arbusnoi; and divides itself into more arms than any known river in the world. One of these arms, called Achtuba, stretches from the left bank 10 versts above Tzaritzin. After watering the country on the left of the lower Volga, it falls into the Busan near Krasnoi-yar, and thence into the Caspian. Another arm, called Busan, separates from the river 40 versts above Astracan. Arms of less note are Bolda, Kutum, Tzarief-Protak, Baschmakowka, Tschagan, Ivantschouk, and Baschdennier; and these are subdivided into smaller branches; so that the Volga discharges itself into the sea by almost 70 mouths, two of which are navigable by vessels of 150 tons. Its breadth at Astracan is 2200 feet, and the whole length of its course about 2600 miles. It is gradually growing shallower, so that in process of time it may not be navigable.

The *Kuban* is formed by the confluence of many small streams which descend from the Caucasian mountains. Not far from fort Kopil it is divided into two branches; the left, which is the largest, proceeds W. S. W. to the Euxine; the other to lake Mœotis, and is now frequently dry. Between these branches are several islands, the most considerable of which is Taman. There is no vestige of the ancient Phanagoria, that stood on the bank of the right branch. It was, perhaps, a collection of mud huts only.

The *Terek* originates in mount Caucasus, at first runs north-west, and then, changing the direction of its course, it flows east to the Caspian sea. Its mouths form several bays, and have thrown up a promontory of sand and soil. The low country westward is overflown in the spring.

The *Don* has its source in the government of Rezan. From a lake it flows gently S. E. in a winding course through a flat country covered with forests. Changing its direction in 49° 15′ north latitude, it runs S. W. and falls into the N. E. extremity of the sea of Azoph. It is augmented on the left by several considerable streams, and on the right by the Donetz, whose source is in the government of Kursk.

The

The *Dnieper*, Neiper, Danapris, and Borysthenes, rises in a morass, in the government of Smolensk, about 50 leagues south of the source of the Volga, runs southward along the frontier of Poland, forms many islands in its progress, and loses itself in the Black sea between Oczakow and Kinburn, after a course of 1000 miles.

The *Bog*, Hypanis, originates in Poland, runs south south-east, and falls into the estuary of Dnieper at Otchakof.

The *Duna* issues out of a lake in the government of Twer, not far from the springs of the Volga, runs at first south-west, above Polotzk turns north-east, receives many small streams, and loses itself in the gulph of Riga. It is navigable a great part of its course, but the navigation is difficult on account of many rapids and shoals.

The *Neva*, a river 40 miles in length and of considerable breadth, joins the lake of Ladoga to the gulph of Finland.

The *Dwina*, formed by the junction of the Suksona and the Jug below Ustiug, runs north-west through a swampy and wooded territory, divides into two branches, and falls into the white sea at Archangel. It is navigable upward to Ustiug.

The *Petshora* descends from the Uralian mountains, runs northward, and loses itself in the frozen sea, after a course of more than 400 miles.

Lakes.—The lake of *Ladoga*, between Onega lake and the gulph of Finland, is about 118 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It has few islands, with many shoals, and is liable to violent tempests. Augmented by many streams, the Neva alone flows from it. A canal extends along its banks.

Onega lake is 126 by 30 miles. Its islands and shores contain marble that is much used in Petersburgh. It receives several rivers, and discharges itself by the Suir into the lake of Ladoga.

Peipus lake, between the government of Petersburgh and those of Revel and Riga, is connected by a strait with Pescove lake. It has a few

few islands, one of which, called *Porka*, is shaded with forests and inhabited. The river Nerva flows from it to the gulph of Finland.

Ilmen lake, in the government of Novogorod, is about 25 miles long and 18 broad. It receives several rivers, and gives origin to the Volhhof only.

Bielo-ozero, or white lake, in the same government, about 30 by 18 miles, receives a number of small streams; and the Sheksna flows from it southward to the Volga.

Canals.—Peter the Great formed the plan of an inland navigation for conveying the rich commodities of Persia and India to his new capital Petersburgh. From the Caspian sea they were to be conveyed by the Volga and by canals into the river Mesta and the Novogorod—thence into lake Ladoga—and by the river Neva to Petersburg. He likewise projected a communication between the rivers Don and Volga, which were to join the Oka by another canal, and thus a navigation to Moscow was to be effected. From Archangel a communication was to be opened through the river Onega into the lake of that name by a canal; and thence by Ladoga lake and the river Neva to the capital. These plans, left unfinished by Peter, have been partly executed by his successors; so that a communication is now effected between the Baltic and the Caspian sea; and a new communication with the Volga is undertaken. Several other works for the benefit of commerce are carrying on in different parts of the empire. The navigation between Astracan and Petersburgh is now performed in autumn in the space of a month; in summer in three weeks; and in spring in a fortnight. A part of the navigation from the capital to Archangel is completed.

Population.—Russia is thinly inhabited in proportion to its extent. The most populous government is that of Moscow, containing 1,139,000 inhabitants: the least is the province of Taurida, the number of whose inhabitants does not exceed 150,000. Mr Coxe supposes the population

tion of the Russian empire, in 1764, to have been 22,028,510; by Malthus, in 1783, it was estimated at 25,677,000. The judicious Mr Tooke, to whose excellent account of the empire I have been much indebted, makes the population, in 1799, to be 36,152,000; of which about six millions may be assigned to Asiatic Russia. Out of 36 millions, there are annually 1,385,000 births, and 623,000 deaths; so that in 49 years the population may be doubled. The number of clergy is computed at 68,000; and some authors have stated that, in the whole empire, there are 480 monasteries containing about 7000 monks, and 74 nunneries containing 1300 nuns. According to lists published in 1793, the proportion of births to burials was as 225 to 100. The number of births to the whole population is about one to 26; and the proportion of marriages to the population is about 1 to 100 in towns, and 1 in 70 or 80 in provinces.

Manners, &c.—As there are many different races of men in Russia, their manners and characters must be various. In general, the European Russians are robust, healthy, brave, patient of hardships, and remarkably submissive to discipline. Without much genius or invention, they have good natural parts, and have a peculiar turn for imitation. The higher ranks dress after the German, or French manner, except wearing a full great coat lined with fur when they walk abroad; and females of distinction use silk cloaks lined with skins of sables, or ermines. The grandees, fond of state, enjoy special rights and privileges chiefly derived from long usage. The dress of the common people is mean. They universally wear the beard, and have long coats of dressed sheep skins, with the wool towards their bodies, coarse cloth for their legs, and caps lined with fur. The women, beside the petticoat, wear sheep skins; and though their natural complexion is good, yet they are fond of paint, which the poorer sort will beg money to purchase. They bind the head with pieces of silk or linen; but some of them retain the grotesque

Muscovite habits. The prevalent mode of living among the lower class is coarse and uncomfortable. In winter they are crammed into huts warmed with stoves; and the family sleep on a kind of benches round the apartment. On the meanest fare they can subsist; their ordinary food consists of pease, coarse fish, and vegetables. They are prohibited from the use of flesh during their fasts which are frequent and painful. They delight in spiritous liquors, owing to the severity of winter, their slender diet and rigorous fasts. An account of the various nations and tribes, which compose the population of this extensive empire, will furnish an article in the subsequent part of this work. (See Asiatic Russia).

Products.—In so vast a tract of country, containing every description of soil, there must be a great variety of productions, though there are many extensive deserts. In every climate the products are suited to the temperature. In the northern parts of the empire there are some patches of rye; but most species of grain will not grow to maturity. The soil, however, spontaneously yields plenty of moss for the subsistence of animals, especially rein-deer, and berries, and wild fruits for the natives, many of whom gain their livelihood by the fishery or the chace. In the interior governments, grain, flax, and hemp, are the principal objects of agriculture. The most fruitful tract lies between the Don and the Volga. In some provinces, numbers of the inhabitants are employed in the management of bees, working of mines, &c. The soil produces vast quantities of mushrooms, a thousand waggon loads of which are annually sold at Moscow. The rich pastures feed numerous herds of cattle, the woods abound in game, and the rivers in fish. In the southern governments, some deserts excepted, wheat and other grain, tobacco, hops, and the most delicious fruits, are cultivated with success.

Mines, &c.—Various parts of the empire contain inexhaustible stores of minerals, metals, and precious stones, but most of them have been hitherto

hitherto unexplored, for want of forests and miners. The most considerable of those now working, lie in the Ural chain of mountains, whence much copper and iron is extracted. From 1762 to 1767, those mines, including the salt work there, yielded the value of L. 41,000,000. In Asiatic Russia are rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, semimetals, stone, &c. Some of the mines belong to the crown, and some to private owners.

There are few mineral waters in European Russia. The most noted are those near Sarepta, on the Volga, discovered A. D. 1775. In the district of Olonetz, Peter the Great erected some houses in the vicinity of a chalybeate spring, for the accommodation of invalids. There are some mineral springs near the iron mines of Ural. In the island of Taman are springs of naphtha. The hot springs in the eastern parts of Asiatic Russia will be afterwards mentioned.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Numbers of artificers were encouraged by Peter the Great to settle in his dominions; and since that period manufactures have made considerable progress. Those of isinglass and caviar are carried on with great success near the Volga. The manufactures of oil, soap, candles, potash, cotton and linen, sailcloth and cordage, are considerable. The superior excellence of the Russian leather is well known. Earthen ware and porcelain are manufactured in several governments; and there are distilleries of brandy and beer.

In the middle age some commerce was carried on between the Hanse towns and Novogorod. In the XVIth century an harbour was constructed at Archangel for the accommodation of the English; and this commerce continued till Petersburgh was founded. From Archangel are still exported tallow, oil, wax, flax, hemp, linseed, coarse linen, furs, and butter. The exports from the capital are of the same description. The imports from England alone are wine, brandy, fruits, lead, tin, dying woods, fine linen, with other manufactured commodities and articles

of luxury. Besides Petersburgh, the Russian trade in the Baltic is carried on at Riga, Revel, Narva, and Wiburg. In 1785, the exports to Great Britain amounted to L.1,606,688; and the imports from that country to L.233,998. Russia is said to export grain annually to the value of L.170,000; hemp, flax, raw and manufactured hides, to the amount of 1½ million Sterling. In 1793, the exports from all the ports, the Caspian excepted, in raw products, amounted to seven millions Sterling nearly. The internal traffic of the provinces with one another is important and valuable. The commerce by land with Poland, Prussia, and other adjacent countries, is very considerable. The trade with Persia, India, and China, belongs to a subsequent part of this work.

Religion.—The established religion in Russia is that of the Greek church, which, though it disclaims the Pope's supremacy, and rejects the worship of images, still retains many idolatrous and superstitious customs, all of which are performed by the priests. Instrumental music is not permitted in the churches; but, as ringing of bells is accounted a branch of devotion, in towns there is a perpetual chiming. In the number and severity of their fasts they far exceed the Papists. Jews and Jesuits have been banished; but Protestants and Papists enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Many of the Russian subjects are Mahometans and Pagans. The clergy are divided into regular and secular. The first are monks, and the second parish priests. The dignitaries, viz. archbishops, bishops, abbots, and priors, are chosen from the order of the monks. The parochial clergy are grossly ignorant, and the refuse of the people. There are three metropolitans, and 28 bishops. The clergy enjoy several privileges, particularly exemption from taxes. They have been computed about 68,000; and the cathedrals, churches, and chapels 18,350, exclusive of monasteries.

Literature.—As there are only three universities in Russia, viz. those of Moscow, Petersburgh, and Kiow, the arts and sciences have made little

little progress, and the number of learned men is small. Notwithstanding, the academy of sciences, founded at Petersburgh A. D. 1725, is distinguished by the excellence of its publications, especially in the more abstruse parts of pure and mixed mathematics. Fifteen professors in the various branches of literature and science are maintained by this institution; and its memoirs are in high estimation. Before the reign of Peter the Great, there were a few writers of annals, and compilers of martyrologies, now consigned to oblivion. The first printed book in Russia was a translation of the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. At the conclusion of 1774, translations of many books were published. Lomonozof is called the father of Russian poetry; and Sumurokof is reputed the founder of the Russian theatre. Kharaskof produced the first epic poem in the Russian language. Pallas, and other authors residing in Russia, wrote in the German language, as the Russian tongue is unknown in any other country.

Government.—The government of Russia is despotic. There is, indeed, a senate composed of the most respectable members of the empire; but they are merely a court of judicature, or the privy council of the emperor, whose power is unlimited over the lives and properties of the nobility and gentry, as well as the rest of his subjects. The Cossacks, and some of the conquered countries, enjoy certain privileges, and are in a state of less servile subjection than the Russians. There was no regular body of laws until 1768, when deputies from all the provinces were assembled by Catharine II. and a new code of laws was drawn up. By her order, the empire was divided into more proportionate parts than formerly, and these into circles. Each government was to consist of between 300,000 and 400,000 males, and each circle to contain between 20,000 and 30,000; but this rule has not been strictly observed. Every government has its own governor and vice-governor; and a general governor over two, and sometimes three governments,

governments, is appointed. According to its extent, every government is subdivided.

Revenue.—The revenue of the empire is not proportionate to its vast extent. Mr Coxe estimates the national revenue at L.9,500,000 nearly; but it probably exceeds that sum. It arises from the poll tax,—demesne lands,—tax on the capital of merchants,—sea duties,—land tolls,—duties on law proceedings,—stamped paper,—sale of immoveable property,—sale of corn and spirits,—excise on salt—mines,—mint,—natural products,—posts,—recruit money,—church lands sequestered;—all of which amount to upwards of 10 millions Sterling. The national debt is inconsiderable.

Army and Navy.—The army consists partly of regular infantry and cavalry, and partly of irregular troops, of which 500,000 may be effective. This large body of soldiery is raised at little expence, and, while in the country, subsist chiefly on provisions furnished by the country people. When properly disciplined, the Russians are steady and brave; but the infantry surpasses the cavalry.

Peter the Great was the creator of the Russian navy. Before him there were only barks and small craft for mercantile or transport service; armed vessels were not then known in Russia. The principal fleet is that in the Baltic, which, A. D. 1790, consisted of about 50 ships of the line; that in the Euxine may be 10 or 12; and a third, called the galley fleet, amounting to 110 vessels; besides three ships in the Archipelago, and a number of frigates. The country abounds in all kinds of naval stores. To the dock-yards at Petersburgh and Archangel, those of Kherson, Cronstadt, and Taurida, have been added.

History.—The Russians derive their origin from a tribe of Sclavi, who, having migrated from the banks of the Volga to those of the Dnieper, overrun Poland, built Kiow, extended their settlements northward, and laid the foundations of Novogorod. The dates of those events

events are uncertain. Several tribes of unknown extraction, who occupied different parts of the country, gradually mixed with the Sclavi, and, in process of time, became one nation, under the general denomination of Russi, or Russians.

There is no account of the Russian government before the year 862, when Rurick was entrusted with the management of the state, which comprehended Novogorod, Ingria, and two or three provinces contiguous to lake Ladoga. After his death, Igor, A. D. 883, removed the seat of government from Novogorod to Kiow. About the year 898, the art of writing was introduced into Russia. In the beginning of the Xth century, the Russians subjected Constantinople to the payment of tribute, and afterwards ravaged Asia Minor, and the coasts of the Euxine sea. Swiatoslaw, an ambitious and enterprising prince, conquered a great extent of territory, and transferred the seat of the empire to Pereslaw. In the year 1015, Wladimir left 12 sons, among whom his dominions were divided. Dissensions and discords arose, hostilities commenced, and the country, during several years, experienced all the horrors of a civil war. Jaroslaw, at length, re-united the several principalities, assumed the title of Sovereign of all the Russias, and established the Christian religion, A. D. 1055. Usevolod, one of his sons, obtained the title of Grand Duke of all the Russias, and died at Kiow in 1093. Wladimir II. an absolute and despotic prince, gained signal advantages over the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Tartars. From his death till the middle of the XIIth century, there was a rapid succession of princes. The second dynasty consisted of grand dukes of Wladimir, who began to reign A. D. 1157, when the foundations of Moscow were laid. During the reign of this family, the Mogol Tartars, under the command of Bathow-khan, grandson of Gengis-khan, subdued Russia, rendered it tributary, and assumed the power of appointing the chief magistrate. In 1295, Daniel Alexandrowitz fixed his residence at Moscow,

Moscow. For the space of two centuries Russia remained in subjection to the Tartars. Iwan III. ascended the throne A. D. 1462, freed his country from a foreign yoke, extended his conquests to the Caspian sea, and appropriated the title of Sovereign of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Moscow, Novogorod, &c. His reign is an epoch of the grandeur of the Russian empire.

Iwan IV. a brave but despotic prince, began to reign A. D. 1534, and assumed the title of Czar. His reign was distinguished by his conquests and his cruelties. He subjected the provinces of Casan and Astracan, ravaged Livonia, and compiled a body of laws for his subjects. During the reign of Theodore I. the Russians penetrated into Siberia, which was possessed by the Usbec-Tartars. This prince was the last of the Russian sovereigns descended from Rurick I.

The third dynasty, consisting of czars and emperors of the house of Romanow, began to reign A. D. 1613. Alexis Michaelowitz, a prudent and generous prince, endeavoured to civilize his subjects and improve his empire. He published a code of laws, enlarged Moscow, peopled the deserts towards the Volga and the Kama, founded several towns, and established some manufactures; but a premature death put a period to all his plans and operations.

Peter Alexiowitz, surnamed the Great, ascended the throne A. D. 1682. His extraordinary talents for government and war soon began to unfold themselves. In 1696 he besieged and took Asoph, a place belonging to the Turks at the mouth of the Don. To acquire proper information concerning the arts and sciences of other nations, he, as a private gentleman, visited Germany, Holland, and England, and introduced many improvements into his own empire. He declared war against Sweden A. D. 1700, and besieged Narva in Livonia; but his army was there defeated by Charles XII. In 1703 he laid the foundation of a new capital, which he called Petersburgh; and in the year following

lowing made himself master of Narva. In 1709, he gained a complete victory over the Swedes at Pultowa. In 1710, Courland and Livonia were added to his dominions. In the following year he declared war against the Turks, but was soon constrained to sue for peace, which he obtained. He completed the conquest of Finland A. D. 1715; and in 1716 made a tour through Germany and Holland, and visited the royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He concluded a treaty of peace at Nystadt, A. D. 1721, and next year took possession of Derbent, which belonged to Persia. Having aggrandised the Russian empire, he expired A. D. 1725. The eldest son of Peter, accused of some treasonable practices, was tried, found guilty, and condemned to death; but was carried off by a fever, A. D. 1722, before his sentence was put into execution. Peter then ordered Catharine his wife to be crowned as his successor. After a glorious reign, this princess died, A. D. 1727, and was succeeded by Peter II. a minor, and grandson to Peter the Great. This prince died of the small-pox in 1730. The male issue of Peter being now extinct, the Russian senate set aside the order of succession that had been established, and invited Anne dutchess of Mecklenburgh, and Peter's niece, to fill the Russian throne. Her reign was sometime prosperous; but she was, at length, deposed by her subjects; and Elizabeth, daughter to Peter, was proclaimed empress. Elizabeth's reign was more glorious than that of any of her predecessors, her father excepted. She died A. D. 1762, and was succeeded by Peter III. who, not long after his advancement to the throne, was deposed and assassinated.

Catherine II. his wife and successor, aggrandized the empire by a reform of its government, and by succesful wars. By the peace of Kutshak Kainardgi with the Porte in 1774, she obtained possession of the town and territory of Azof; and, for the security of the Russian navigation on the Euxine, the forts of Kinburn, Kirtoch, and Jenically, in

the Crimea. The whole provinces of that territory became a Russian government, A. D. 1783, under the appellation of the Tauridan Chersonese. Russia likewise enlarged her borders to the south of the Kuban, where mount Caucasus now forms the boundary of the Russian dominions. The Porte afterwards surrendered a considerable tract of country on the shores of the Euxine, between the Bog and the Dniester. In the partition of Poland, A. D. 1773, Catherine obtained for her share the four Lithuanian voivodeships of Smolensk, Vitzpok, Mstislof, and Polish Livonia, with a portion of the voivodeships of Polotsk and Minsk. In the last and desperate exertion of the Poles, their capital fell into the hands of the Russians, the whole country was dismembered, and the political existence of the republic was annihilated, A. D. 1796: one consequence of which was the acquisition of the dutchies of Courland and Semigallia, including the circle of Pilten, which submitted unconditionally, in 1795, to the sceptre of the empress. During the reign of Catherine, the acquisitions made to the empire amounted to 576,012 square versts, containing 7,000,000 inhabitants. She was succeeded by Paul I. Nov. 9th, 1796; and Alexander his son ascended the throne A. D. 1801.

Maps.—A map of the northern and eastern parts of Europe and of Asia was published A. D. 1687, by Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam, but is extremely inaccurate. Homann, however, made it the ground-work of his map. Herman Moll, de L'Isle, and Strahlenberg, published maps of this empire, which were indifferently executed. The general map of Kirilow appeared in 1731; but was superseded by that of Hasius, published A. D. 1739, at the expence of Homann's heirs. The best maps of Russia are those in the atlas of the royal academy of sciences at Petersburg, A. D. 1745, consisting of one general and 19 particular maps. The empire of Russia, in three sheets, by the academy at Berlin, A. D. 1769, is more correct. Considerable improvements

ments are made in the general map of this empire by Truscott and Schmidt, of the academy at Petersburg, in three sheets, A. D. 1776.

Some geographers have divided European Russia into three regions, according to the different temperatures of the climate. But M. Brun, with more ingenuity and precision, has resolved it into six regions, each of which comprehends several governments, and is watered by one or more considerable rivers. 1. The central region, which covers the sources of the Volga, the Don, and the Oka, contains about 34,500 square leagues, and 12,362,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 14 governments, viz. Moscow, Vladimir, Jaroslaf, Kustroma, Neschnei-Novogorod, Rasan, Tambof, Voronesch, Kursk, Orel, Tula, Kaluga, Smolensk, and Twer.

2. The northern region, or plains inclined towards the White sea, and watered by the Petshora, the Mezen, and the Duna, includes three governments, viz. Vologa, Archangel, and Olonetz, which occupy 66,000 square leagues, containing upwards of 950,000 inhabitants.

3. The region bounded on one side by the gulph of Finland and the Baltic sea, watered by the Neva and Dwina; including nine governments; viz. Wiburg, Petersburg, Novogorod, Pleskof, Revel, Riga, Courland, Polosk, and Wilna; containing 24,800 square leagues, and 4,820,000 inhabitants.

4. The south-west region, divided into ten governments, viz. Slonin, Minsk, Mohilof, Wolinski, Brazlan, Podolski, Kiow, Novogorod-Severski, Tchernigof, Karkof, Voznesansk, Ekaterinoslaw, and Taurida. The extent of these governments is computed 22,700 square leagues, containing 7,200,000 inhabitants.

5. The south-east region, including the settlements of the Cossacks of the Don, and those of the Black sea, resolved into two governments, viz. Astracan or Caucasus and Saratof; including about 41,000 square leagues, and 1,270,000 inhabitants.

6. The eastern region, divided into six governments, viz. Pensa, Simbirsk, Kasan, Viatka, Perm, Oufa or Orenburg; the four first of which comprehend about 15,000 square leagues, peopled by 950,000 inhabitants; the two last contain 32,000 leagues, and 1,155,000 inhabitants. N. B. A considerable proportion of these governments in the S. E. and E. regions, lying beyond the Uralian mountains, belong to Asia. The governments in Asiatic Russia are those of Tobolsk, Irkutsk, and Kolivan.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA, according to Mr Tooke, comprehends, I. The provinces which, for many ages, have been inhabited by Russians; as, 1. *Great Russia*, comprising the following principalities and dukedoms, viz. Moscow, Vladimir, Novogorod, Pscove, Perlestof, Riasanskoi, Kaluga, Tula, Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Twer, Vologda: 2. *Little Russia*, comprehending the Ukraine, or, in general, the three present governments of Kief, Tschernigof, and Novogorod-Sieverskoi: 3. *White Russia*, viz. the present governments of Smolensk, Polotzk, and Mohilof: 4. *New Russia*, viz. New Servia, and the province of St. Elizabeth, now belonging to the government of Ekaterinostaf. II. This grand division of the empire also includes kingdoms, countries, and provinces added by conquests and appropriations; as—the provinces on the shores of the Baltic, taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great, viz. Livonia, Esthonia, Finland, and Ingria, or the present governments of Riga, Revel, Wibourg, and Petersburg;—the countries taken from Poland;—the territory annexed to Russia by the peace concluded with the Turks in 1774;—the province of Taurida, which, with the government of Caucasus, was united to the empire in 1783;—and some other countries of less consideration, which were incorporated with the empire at different periods; viz. the territory of Ochakof on the Bog, acquired by the treaty of peace in 1791; the easternmost part of Gallicia, containing a population

population of 400,000 souls, and the city of Brodi ceded by Austria in 1809; Finland wrested from Sweden in 1809, &c.

Instead of attempting a minute description of each of the 52 governments into which Russia is now divided, the precise limits and contents of which I have not been able to ascertain, I shall, in what follows, chiefly adhere to the manner in which Russia was divided previously to the new arrangement of Catherine II.

LIVONIA.

Livonia, including Esthonia, lying in 58° N. latitude, is bounded on the north by the gulph of Finland, on the east by Novogorod, on the south by Poland, and on the west by the Baltic; being 190 miles from north to south, and 180 from west to east, containing 725,300 inhabitants. It abounds in lakes, forests, marshes, and rivers; but many districts are exceeding fertile, yielding great quantities of rye and other grain, flax, hemp, and lin-seed, which are exported to Sweden, Germany, and other countries; hence Livonia has been called the granary of the north. There are several good harbours conveniently situate for trade. Peipus lake, about 15 leagues long, and 10 broad, has a communication with the gulph of Finland by the river Narva. This country, formerly claimed by several neighbouring princes, was sometimes in the possession of one, and sometimes in that of another. At length, in the beginning of the present century, Peter the Great annexed it to his dominions. But, finding the natives more inclined to their old masters the Swedes, than to the Russians, he forced them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes in chains to the borders of the Caspian sea. They were

were afterwards recalled by the Czar; but most of them perished before the publication of that edict.

Livonia and *Esthonia* are divided into two governments, viz. those of Riga and Revel, containing 24,000 geographical square miles. This country formerly contained a considerable number of towns and villages, but by wars and intestine commotions, most of them were destroyed; so that at present nothing but the ruins of many of them are to be seen.

The government of Riga, or Livonia propria, includes the circles of Riga, Wenden, Dorpat, Pernau, together with the island of Oesel.

Towns.—*Riga*, the capital of Livonia, founded A. D. 1200, is an indifferently built, walled, trading and opulent town, containing a citadel, old castle, two arsenals provided with stores, and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, on the Dwina, several leagues from the sea coast. It has a safe harbour, defended by Dunamund fort, at the mouth of the river, where ships from the Baltic pay toll or custom. The town has been frequently besieged, viz. by the Russians A. D. 1656, by the Saxons and Poles in 1700, by the Russians in 1710, &c.; and the fort was taken by the Swedes in 1609 and 1618; by the Saxons in 1700; by the Swedes in 1701; and by the Russians in 1710. The houses are high and crowded together, the streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty, the suburbs are large, and the environs deep and barren sands. About two miles below the town Charles XII. defeated the Saxons.

Wolmar, a small town, built in 1283, and entirely consumed by fire, except the church and castle, in 1689, on the Aa a river that runs south-west and falls into the Baltic several miles northward of Riga. The castle now lies in ruins. *Walk*, a little town on the Poddel, near the centre of Livonia. *Lemsal*, an inconsiderable burgh, founded in 1439, on the border of a lake. *Wenden*, a town founded in 1205, and sometimes the residence of the master of the Teutonic order, destroyed by fire in 1748, now a mean place, north-east of Riga, not far from

from the banks of the Aa. *Marienburg*, formerly a town, now a village, on the border of a lake of the same name, in the eastern part of the country. *Kockenhausen*, a strong fortress in the last century, on the Dwina, to the eastward of the capital, near the border of Courland.

Dorpt, or Dorpat, Torpatum, was formerly a member of the Hanseatic confederacy, and a bishop's see, with a considerable trade, and the seat of an university, founded by Gustavus Adolphus A. D. 1632, and afterwards removed to Pernau. But in 1708 this town was totally ruined, and all its inhabitants carried away as prisoners of war. Since the peace of Nystadt it has gradually increased; but most of the walls, gates, fortifications, and public edifices, are fallen to decay. It is situate in the north-east corner of Livonia, between the lakes of Wurtz and Peipus, 38 miles from Narva, on the river Embeck. *Pernau*, a small, meanly built, indifferently fortified town, with little trade, above the mouth of a river of the same name, near the Baltic coast, and the border of Esthonia. The university, or college, has been converted into a magazine.

The government of Revel or *Esthonia*, lies between Livonia and the gulph of Finland, consisting of four circles, which contain the following places of note.

Revel, or Reval, founded A. D. 1218 or 1230, ranked among the Hanse towns, and erected into a bishop's see by Waldemar II. is a considerable, irregularly built, fortified, trading town, with a castle, partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain, containing 11,000 inhabitants, on the north-west coast, with a large and commodious harbour, where part of the Russian fleet is commonly laid up. This place, in 1710, surrendered to Peter the Great. The convent of *Marienthal*, founded in the beginning of the XVth century, was 29 years in building, but was destroyed at the reformation. The castle of *Fegfeur* likewise lies in ruins. *Wittenstein*, an inconsiderable inland town, with a ruinous

ruinous castle, in the circle of Jerwen ; near which is the village of *Cordia*, noted for a treaty concluded there between Russia and Sweden, A. D. 1661. *Wasenberg*, a small town destroyed by fire A. D. 1704, near the north coast of Esthonia, in the district of Wirlanski, or Wirlandi.

Narva is a small, tolerably fortified town, with a strong garrison, about two miles from the coast of the gulph of Finland, on a rapid river of the same name which flows from Peipus lake along the common boundary of Esthonia and Ingria : when closely pressed by the Russians, it was relieved by Charles XII. of Sweden, who, in 1700, with a handful of men, defeated 100,000 Russians, and raised the siege. But, in 1704, it was again besieged by a Russian army, and carried by assault. The trade of this place is now greatly decayed. A mile hence the river runs with great rapidity, and forms a cascade 12 feet in height.

Islands on the Coasts of Livonia and Esthonia.—Oesel, or Kurresaar, is an island of a very irregular form, about 17 versts in length, and six or seven in mean breadth, on all sides deeply indented by inlets of the sea, at the entrance into the gulph of Riga, and separated from the coast of Esthonia by a narrow channel. The soil is poor, consisting of sand, loam, and clay ; but, when properly manured and cultivated, produces good wheat, rye, and barley. It contains excellent stone quarries. *Arensburg*, on the south coast, is the only town of note, 32 leagues S. W. of Revel.

Mohn, or Moon, is an island 43 miles in circuit, separated from Oesel by the little sound, and from the main land by the great sound 12 miles broad. Small patches of soil are cultivated, and the houses are built in the midst of thickets. Two inconsiderable islands belong to it ; the one lying towards the north is merely a hay field, without inhabitants ; the other, lying between Mohn and Oesel, contains a large stagnant lake, from which a canal has been made to the sea.

Ruun,

Ruun, Runo, Runeholm, lies in the middle of the gulph of Riga, 90 miles from the town of that name, and as far from Oesel. It contains a forest of birch trees that covers one of its sides; and there is a light-house for the direction of ships.

Dago is a populous island, in 59° north latitude, nearly opposite to Oesel from which it is separated by a narrow strait. In some places it is 18 and in others 30 miles from the main land. It is of an oblong shape, having a promontory running westward far into the sea, a smaller one to the north east, another to the south, and a fourth almost due east. Each of the four principal sides reaches in a strait line 25—35 miles; but along the shore, on account of its sinuosities, 48 miles; and from north to south 36. The western promontory is 18 miles long, and as broad; and thereon a light house is maintained. This island is neither deficient in forests nor in stone. Numerous shoals, sandbanks, and islets, render the navigation near it dangerous, and ships are often stranded there. The sand banks at low water resemble islands.

Vorms, improperly called Ormson, is 12 miles long, four broad, and nearly quadrangular.

Nuk, or Nukoe, is insular when the water is high; but, at other times, becomes a peninsule, being joined to the mainland.

Kassar, south of *Dago*, and *Odensholm* north of Nuk, are two little islands, each of which contains a chapel.

Hest-holm, *i. e.* Horse-isle, lies south of Vorms, and is visited for its crop of hay. In that neighbourhood are other islets, some of which yield grass, and others are rocks or sand banks.

Hochland, or Highland, is an oblong rock, or mass of stone, five or six miles long and two broad; almost in the middle of the Finland gulph, 110 miles from Petersburg, 40 from the shore of Esthonia, and 30 from the coast of Finland. In the middle of it is a deep and gloomy vale 100 fathoms wide, containing some remains of an ancient bridge.

There is a great deal of swampy ground in the island, with some meadow lands; and on the highest rocks are little lakes. It is inhabited by about 30 families; and on it two light houses have been erected.

Tytersaari is a tolerably high round island, six miles and an half in circuit, and 12 S. E. of Hochland. It consists of rock, morass, and sterile sand, and contains one mean village. On the west coast, in the sound, are four low islets.

Lavansaari is an island four miles and an half long and two broad, 80 miles from the capital. It is surrounded on the N. W. side by islets and shallows, has three tolerable harbours, and is occupied by about 40 families. Some patches of soil are cultivated, and in the middle of the island is a small lake.

Penisaari, one mile and an half long and a quarter of a mile broad, contains a few families, four miles from Lavansaari.

Seitsaari, two miles and an half long and one broad, is an unfruitful but inhabited island, 63 miles from Petersburg. It contains a light-house. Sand banks reach hence to the channel of the capital.

INGERMANNLAND, Ingria, or the government of *Petersburg*, is bounded on the north by the gulph of Finland and Carelia, on the east and south by Novogorod, on the west by Esthonia. It is a tolerably fertile province, watered on the north, south, and west borders by the rivers Neva, Luga, and Narva. In the thirteenth century it was subject to the Russians. Under Gustavus Adolphus it became a province of Sweden; and, in the beginning of the present century, it was ceded to Peter the Great.

Cities, &c.—Petersburg, Petropolis, the seat of government and one of the capitals of the Russian empire, A. D. 1703, was a fishing town in a marshy territory; but is now a large, regularly built, open, handsome city, founded by Peter the Great, at the mouth of the river Neva and bottom of the gulph of Finland, partly on the continent and partly on

on several islands; containing a strong fort or citadel, a magnificent royal palace, an academy of sciences, many elegant public buildings, and 180,000 inhabitants; but a French writer, in 1804, has computed the population to be about 400,000. Most of the public edifices are of brick, some of stone, and others of wood plastered. Its manufactures are flourishing, and its commerce extensive. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it on Terra firma is a crown work. Within the fort is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a steeple finely guilt. In an arm of the river, between the crown work and the fort, the Emperor's gallies are laid up during the winter season. On this side the fort are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the former are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, and a dock for building ships; in the latter is a palace where the royal family sometime resided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders, in which are several superb structures. A canal is cut from lake Ladoga, 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. In 1715 the adjacent country, formerly covered with woods of pine, beech, &c. is now diversified with corn fields, meadows, and seats. A road between Petersburg and Moscow was finished A. D. 1718, planted with trees on each side, and divided into 24 posts or stations.

Cronstadt, a large, regularly built town and fortress, founded by Peter I. in 1710, on the island of *Ritzkar*, or Retu-sari, in the gulph of Finland, 20 miles from Petersburg. This flat island, by the Russians called *Rotlin-Ostrow*, or Kotloi-ostrof, is about four miles long and one broad. The town is inhabited by soldiers, merchants, mechanics, and artists. The palace of Peter the Great is now uninhabited, and several other stone edifices are falling to decay. There are three safe and commodious ports, and a stone canal of extraordinary breadth and depth, with several docks in it, begun by Peter the Great, and afterwards com-

pleted. *Kronschloss*, a strong fort, on a sand bank, about a cannon shot from Cronstadt harbour. Ships sailing to Petersburg pass between that fort and Cronstadt, within reach of the cannon from both sides. *Peterhof*, an imperial seat on the coast of Ingria, with fine gardens. This palace stands on an eminence, whence is an extensive and finely diversified prospect. *Jamburg*, a little town on the Luga, in the western part of the government. *Iwangorod*, an inconsiderable town and castle on the Narva. *Krasnoe Selo*, a large, well built, inland village, south of the capital. *Schlusselburg*, formerly called Notteburg and Oreshek, a fortress with walls of great breadth, in an island at the S. W. extremity of Ladoga lake.

The government of WIBURG comprehends a portion of *Carelia*, of *Kexholm*, and of *Sawolax*, ceded by Sweden to Russia A. D. 1721. This country, lying in 60° 30′ north latitude, is bounded on the west and north by Swedish Finland, on the east and south by Novogorod, Ladoga lake, and Ingria; being 180 miles from north to south, and 50—90 from west to east.

Towns, &c.—Wiburg, or Somelinde, founded by the Swedes in 1293, is a fortified, trading town and bishop's see, in 1710 taken by Peter the Great who improved its fortifications, in a peninsule at the N. E. extremity of the gulph of Finland. *Susterbeck*, a place on the gulph, noted for its manufactures of muskets, swords, and iron utensils. *Wilmanstrand*, formerly Lappstrand, a town of little note, northward of Wiburg, on the border of Saima lake. In its neighbourhood, A. D. 1741, an obstinate battle was fought between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians. *Fredericksham*, a small but strong town, built on the ruins of Wekelax which was burnt by the Russians in 1712, west of Wiburg, on the border of the gulph. By the peace of Nystadt, the limits of Swedish and Russian Carelia were fixed near that place. *Kexholm*, or Karelogorod, a town built mostly of wood, in one island, with a castle on another, at the

the mouth of the river Woxen, in Ladoga lake. *Nyslot*, Arx nova, a strong fort on the border of Saima lake: in 1714 it submitted to the Russians, was restored to the Swedes at the peace of Nystadt, but ceded to Russia by the treaty of Abo. The northern part of this government is full of lakes and thinly inhabited.

The government of NOVOGOROD, conquered by the Russians in 1478, is of great extent, and watered by many streams. Its most considerable lakes are, *Ladoga* lake, reckoned one of the largest in Europe; *Onega* lake between the Ladoga and the white sea; and *Ilmen* lake, formerly Moisk. This government is divided into five provinces:

1. The province of *Novogorod*, in 58° 30′ north latitude, is bounded on the north by Ingria and Olenskoi, on the east by Belozero and Muscow, on the south by Weilikolucskoi, on the west by Livonia; extending eight degrees from north to south, and, under one parallel, seven from west to east.

Towns, &c.—Novogorod-Weliki, i. e. the great, is a large, thinly inhabited, trading town, built by the Sclavonians in the IXth century, 200 versts S. E. of Petersburgh, near the border of Ilmen lake, and the efflux of the Wolkow, a river that runs north and falls into the lake of Ladoga. From the XIIth to the XVIth century, this town was in such a flourishing condition, that it was a common saying, "Who can hurt God or Novogorod?" but, since that period, its population, trade, and splendour, have gradually declined, so that at present scarce any marks of its former grandeur can be traced. Below the town, the banks of the river are covered with natural woods, corn fields, and villages. *Staraja Russa*, an inconsiderable town at the conflux of the Porussia, or Porchaw, and Polist, south of lake Ilmen, and noted only for its salt works. *Walday*, a market town, peopled by the Polish prisoners, whom Alexis Michaelovitz took and established there, and who retain some traces

traces of their origin. It is situate south-east of Ilmen lake, near lake Waldaiskoc, which is 15 versts long, and contains several islands, in one of which a monastery was founded A. D. 1654. Between this place and Ilmen lake a range of hills runs a great way from east to west, about 20 versts in breadth. The country adjacent to the town exhibits a beautiful variety of plain and rising grounds. *Wyschney-Wolotoschok*, a considerable trading town, in the south-east corner of the province, on the river Twerza, which falls into the Volga at Twer. A canal cut by Peter I. proceeds northward to join the Twerza and the Msta, and thereby to open a communication between the Volga and Ilmen lake. Most of the inhabitants of this part of the country being traders, agriculture is much neglected. *Staraia-Ladoga*, or old Lagoda, a mean town with the ruins of a castle, on the river Wolkow, several miles above its influx into the lake of Ladoga. Formerly it was more considerable, and the residence of Rurick prince of Russia. *Nowaia-Ladoga*, *i. e.* new Ladoga, a small town built on the ruins of Altenburg, between the lake and the canal of that name which here joins the Wolcow. *Olonetz*, a town built by Peter I. at the mouth of the river Olonza, on the eastern shore of Lagoda, and formerly noted for its excellent mineral spring. The circle of Olonetz environs lake Onega, and contains iron and copper mines; but the northern parts of it, abounding in forests and lakes, are thinly inhabited.

2. The province of *Pleskow* lies between Peipus and Ilmen lakes, in 57° 30′ N. latitude.

Towns.—*Pskow*, or Pleskow, is a small, fortified, populous, trading town, in the middle of the province, near a lake of the same name. *Rschewa-Pustaia*, or Sawolotschie, a little town in an island of Podzo lake traversed by the Welika. *Isborsk*, an old and inconsiderable place, in a cognominal district. *Pescherskoi*, a little town with a celebrated convent. *Gdow*, a place of little note, on the border of a small stream, near

near the eastern shore of Peipus lake. *Ostrow*, on an island formed by the Welika. *Opotschka*, a little town in the south corner of the province, on the Welika below Sawolotschie.

3. The province of *Welikoluk*, or Welikolucskoi, lying on the south border of Novogorod, is traversed from south to north by the Lowal. It contains *Cholm*, a small trading town on that river; *Toropetz* on the Toropa, which runs south-west to the Dwina; and a few other places of no estimation.

4. The province of *Twer*, watered by the rivers Twerza and Volga, lies in the south-east corner of the government of Novogorod. *Twer*, formerly the residence of the grand dukes of Russia, and a rendezvous for merchants, is a considerable, indifferently built, flourishing, and trading town, improved by Catharine II. and defended by a fort, at conflux of the Twerza and Volga. Near *Gorodna*, a large village in the route from Twer to Muscow, there is a charming landscape, containing a full view of the windings of that river. Thence the road passes through *Kleen*, a pretty large town, beyond which the country is variegated with tufts of wood and corn fields, but has no great appearance of fertility. Between Kleen and Muscow lies a large village called *Fse Swatsky*, inhabited by Christians of the eastern church, called Georgians, who were driven from Gurgistan, their native country, by the persecution of the Persians.—*Torzok*, a small open town, in a sandy tract, on the left bank of the Twerza, 97 versts N. W. of Twer. The right bank of the river is high, and the left is low, all the way thence to the Volga. *Stariza* and *Subzow*, inconsiderable places on the banks of the Volga: and near *Rschew-Wolodimerow* this river takes its rise.

5. The province of *Belosero* lies in 59° N. latitude. *Beloso*, or Belosero, is a small town, defended by a fort, on the border of a large lake of the same name, five degrees E. of lake Lagoda. *Slowjansknoi*, a mean place on Nikolskoe lake. *Kargapol*, a decayed town, near the middle of

of the province, on the north border of Latsche lake, at the efflux of the river Onega, which runs northward, and falls into the south extremity of the white sea. *Badoge*, a little trading town, through which merchandize from different parts of the country is conveyed to Petersburg. *Ustiuschna*, or Schelesopolskaia, a town on the banks of the Mologa, which is navigable to the Volga. In its neighbourhood there is abundance of iron ore.

The new acquisitions of Russia form two governments; viz. those of *Polozk* and *Mscislaw*, which are divided into several provinces.

1. *Polish Livonia*, or the palatinate of *Wenden*, lies on the right hand of the Dwina, in 56° 30′ N. latitude, and 26° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich, being 40—50 miles from north to south, and 80 from west to east. This country, neither fertile nor populous, abounds in forests and lakes. *Lubansker* see is a lake of considerable extent. *Dunenburg*, the principal town, is a place of some strength, and advantageously situate on the right bank of the Dwina, 190 miles eastward of Memel. *Marienhaus*, a little town in the midst of a lake in the north-east corner of the province. *Kreutzburg*, a castle on the Dwina, about 36 below, *i. e.* N. E. of Dunenburg. *Lutsen* and *Plusen* are places of little note.

2. The palatinate of *Polozk*, to the eastward of Wenden, and bounded on the south by the Dwina, is an extensive, uncultivated, thinly inhabited territory, almost covered with forests, and watered by many lakes and rivers. *Polosk*, a small, fortified, trading town, at the conflux of the Polosa and Dwina, 270 miles eastward of Memel. *Dryssa*, *Lisna*, *Niessewa*, *Sokol*, and *Sitero*, are inconsiderable places in this province.

3. The palatinate of *Witepsk* is a barren country in 55½° N. lat. and 31° 20′ E. long. traversed by the Dwina, and in many parts covered with extensive forests. *Witepsk* is a strong town, environed with a morass,

rass, and defended by two forts, on the Dwina, 60 miles eastward of Polozk. It was taken by the Russians in 1654, and is a place of some trade. *Newel*, a small fortified town, near the north border of the province. *Uswiatez*, a small place in a lake, in the north-east corner of Witepsk. *Wielisch*, a little town of some strength, on the Dwina, near the eastern boundary. *Orschan*, a little town with a castle, bathed by the Dnieper, near the border of Smolensko, 60 miles south of Witepsk. *Schklow*, a little town on the Dnieper, below Orschan. *Odruczko*, a small place on a lake, whence the river Odruck flows southward along the present frontier of Poland, and falls into the Dnieper at Rohaczow. But Odruczko, together with Bielika, Toloczin, Kudsin, Bialinisce, and other inconsiderable places, properly belonged to the palatinate of Minsk, part of which lying between the Odruck and Dnieper is annexed to Russia.

The palatinate of *Mscislaw*, lying in 54° N. latitude, a territory full of marshes and forests, traversed by the Sosz and Dnieper. Its capital of the same name is a tolerably built town, near the source of the Sosz, in the N. E. corner of the country, about 40 miles south of Smolensko. *Mohilow* is a small, strong, trading town, on an eminence bathed by the Dnieper, in 54° N. latitude. In 1654, it was taken by the Russians; A. D. 1660 besieged in vain by the Poles, who got possession of it in 1662.

The Russians likewise acquired several districts of *Rochaczow*, or *Rzeczica*, together with a small portion of the province of *Kiow*, between the Ross and Dnieper, in 50° N. latitude, containing *Bialskerziew* on the Ross, noted for the defeat of the Cossacks; *Korsun* on the Ross; *Kaniow* on the Dnieper.

Courland is a province bounded on the north by the gulph of Riga and Livonia, on the east by Lithuania, on the south by Samogitia, on the west by the Baltic; lying between 55° 50′ and 57° 40′ N. lat. and between 21° and 27° E. long. from Greenwich; being 230 miles from

west to east, and of very unequal breadth. In the western division of the province, it is 60—70 miles from north to south; but in the eastern part its breadth gradually diminishes, and below Dryssa on the Dwina terminates in a point. Watered by the Windau and other streams, it abounds in woods, lakes, marshes, and fertile plains. In the middle age Courland constituted a part of Livonia; was subjected to the Teutonic order A. D. 1561; afterward was ceded to Poland; and in the present century became dependent upon Russia.

This province is divided into Courland properly so called, Semigallia and Pilten; containing two large towns, 15 of less note, with many villages, farms, and seats.

1. *Courland* includes two districts, viz. *Goldingen* and *Tuckum*, which are subdivided into nine parishes. *Goldingen* is a small decayed town with an old castle, south of Windau, and near a fine cascade on a river which receives its name from that town, originates in Samogitia, and runs north-west to the Baltic. *Windau*, a little town with a tolerable harbour, at the mouth of a cognominal river, 95 miles north of Memel. *Libau*, a large, open, indifferently built, trading town, consisting principally of wooden houses, with a frequented port, on the coast of the Baltic, between Memel and Windau, about 80 miles west of Mittau. Its harbour is commodious for light vessels, and those of greater burden anchor in the road. In its neighbourhood is a lake of the same name. *Hasenpoth*, a little inland town, with a convent, between Goldingen and the sea coast. *Grobin*, *Schrunden*, *Frauenburg*, *Tuckum*, *Candau*, and *Zabeln*, are places of little note; and the castles, by which several of them were formerly defended, now lie in ruins.

2. *Semigallia*, the eastern part of the province, is divided into two districts, which contain 13 parishes. *Mittau*, Mittavia, is a large, indifferently built, thinly inhabited town, founded A. D. 1426, and environed by a ruinous wall and ditch, in a flat and wooded country, bathed by the

the river Aa, a few leagues above its influx into the bottom of Riga gulph. The palace is a magnificent edifice, the streets are spacious, the houses mostly of wood, and the number of inhabitants 3 or 4000. *Bauske*, or Busk, a little town, with a castle on a rock, bathed by the Maus and Mummel, two streams which unite to form the Aa. *Frederickstadt* and *Jacobstadt*, two small places on the Dwina. The territory between the former and Lithuania is called Oberland; and near the latter is a considerable lake.

3. *Pilten*, the north-west corner of the province, contains a small cognominal town on the Windau; Angermunde, near the sea-coast; Erwahlen, and other places of no estimation. *Domesness* promontory is a point of land projecting northward into the gulph of Livonia. Thence a bank of sand stretches several leagues into the sea; and to the eastward is an unfathomable abyss. Two beacons have been erected on the coast, near Domesness church, opposite to the sand bank. When these beacons are in a direct line the ship is clear of the extremity of the sand bank. The distance from the promontory to Riga is 20 leagues to south-east.

The government of ARCHANGEL, including a part of Lapland and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard, from the confines of Novogorod stretches north-east along the coasts of the white sea and northern ocean. It is a bleak, marshy, thinly inhabited territory, in many parts covered with mountains and forests. Its four provinces are sub-divided into 12 circles, as follows: 1. *Kola*, a mountainous and marshy country in Lapland. 2. *Dwina*, on the eastern coast of the white sea, traversed by a river of the same name. 3. *Kewrol*, between Dwina and Jarenskoi, containing no town of note. 4. *Mesen*, on the north coast, opposite to which is the island of Ostrow-Kande-noss. 5. *Pustoserskoi*, an extensive and thinly inhabited country, traversed by the Petschora, on the confines of Asiatic Russia. 5. *Jarenskoi*, a large and elevated territory, in

the middle of the government. 7. *Solwytskotskoi*, south of Jarenskoi. 8. *Ustiug*, or Ustiuzkoi, south of the two last mentioned, watered by the Sucksona and Jug. 9. *Wazsk*, below, i. e. west of Ustiug, traversed by the Dwina. 10. *Tota*, or Totemskoi, south-east of Wazsk. 11. and 12. *Wologda* and *Galitsk*, on the border of Moscow.

Towns, &c.—*Archangel*, a considerable, noted, trading town, built chiefly of wood, a league in length, and half a league in breadth, with a slight fortress, on the Dwina which several miles below discharges itself into the white sea, 130 leagues N. N. E. of Petersburgh. This sea port was first resorted to by the English in 1553, and its trade flourished many years, but has greatly decayed since Petersburg was built. It is high water at 6 o'clock. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, which is 13 leagues S. by W. from Cats Nose Point. *Kola*, a mean town in Lapland, with a good harbour, on a river which flows from a lake and about 10 leagues below the town falls into an inlet of the northern ocean, 120 leagues N. N. W. of Archangel, and 600 north of Petersburg. It consists of one indifferent street, the houses of which are low and built of wood. The adjacent country is diversified with rocks, mountains, marshes, and forests, with some vallies watered by springs and rivulets. *Koweda* and *Kandalax*, two small towns, on a gulph of the white sea, opposite to that of Archangel. *Kolmogory*, a small town on the Dwina, 20 leagues above Archangel. *Oneschskoe-Ustia*, an inconsiderable place at the mouth of the Onega and southern extremity of the white sea. *Ansorskoi*, *Soloweskoi*, *Satzka*, and other little islands, lie opposite to the coast of Archangel. *Mesen*, a mean, inland town, at the conflux of the Mesen and Udor, upwards of 60 leagues N. E. of Archangel. *Pustosersk*, a mean place near the river Petschora, 70° E. longitude, at a considerable distance from the sea coast. *Ustiug*, a long straggling town, conveniently situate for trade, at the junction of the Suksona, or Sucheno, and the Jug, whose united streams run northward to the Wytschegda,

chegda, and are distinguished by the appellation of Dwina, upwards of 100 leagues S. S. E. of Archangel. *Jarensk*, an inconsiderable town on the Wytschegda, N. N. E. of Ustiug. *Wologda*, a large, indifferently built town, 300 miles south of Archangel, on the south corner of the government, on a cognominal river, by which it carries on an extensive trade with Archangel, Petersburg, &c. This is the principal rendezvous of merchants from different parts of the empire. *Kubenskoi*, a small market town, in the circle of Wologda, near the border of an extensive lake. *Totma*, a little trading town on a river of the same name, N. E. of Wologda. *Galitsch*, on the border of a small lake, near the confines of Muscow.

The northern part of this government is thinly peopled with the Samoides, a simple and undesigning race, extremely ignorant and superstitious, in manners rude, in disposition lascivious. Their features in general are coarse, their heads rather large, eyes small, and complexion swarthy. The dress of both sexes is nearly similar. Their vestments are made of rein-deer skin with the hair outwards. Their bonnets and caps of skin or coarse cloth, are lined with fur. Their summer huts are constructed of wood, fish bone, and moss ; but in winter they retire to their subterranean abodes, which are heated with stoves ; and the whole family lie down promiscuously on bear skins spread in the middle of their apartments. They subsist by hunting and fishing ; and in quest of food migrate from one place to another. They throw the dart with great dexterity, and are so expert in the management of the bow and arrow, that they can hit their game in what part they please. Their trade consists in furs, which they dispose of to the Russians for tobacco and spiritous liquors, in the use of which they indulge to an excess unknown in temperate climates. They have little knowledge of a supreme being, and pay their adoration to the images of men, beasts, fishes, and birds. They imagine their priests can make known to them the will of their gods.

gods, foretel future events, and perform a variety of magical operations.

Moskow, Moscow, or Muscow, lying in 57° N. latitude, in the centre of European Russia, though not fertile, is the best cultivated and most populous country in the empire; containing 11 circles, viz. *Kostroma*, *Yareslawl*, *Uglitsh*, *Pereslawl-salesk*, *Yuriew*, *Susdal*, *Wolodimer*, *Moscow*, *Pereslawl-Riasanskoi*, *Kaluga*, *Tula*.

Cities, &c.—*Moscow*, the ancient capital of the Russian empire, and sometime the residence of the czars, is a large city founded in the XIIIth century, in an extensive, fertile, and well cultivated plain, bathed by a river of the same name, about 730 versts south-east of Petersburg. It consists of four towns, viz. Kremlin, Kitaigorod, Belgorod, and Semlanoigorod, each of which is environed by a wall with towers and ramparts; containing an imperial palace, 11 cathedrals, an university founded A. D. 1755, many elegant public buildings, and 150,000 inhabitants. There are few regular streets, and many gardens are mixed with the houses. In the great tower called Iwan-Weliki is a bell upwards of 400,000 pounds in weight. This city was larger and more flourishing before the seat of government was removed to Petersburg. At a distance its numerous steeples and cupolas, covered with copper gilt, or tin plates, have a fine appearance. The public buildings are of stone, and the rest in wood. It commands an extensive prospect of a fine plain country, adorned with clumps of trees, monasteries, villages, and seats. In the environs are many marine substances petrified. This city has been frequently damaged by fire, especially in 1752, when half of it was consumed. It is the see of a patriarch, and has three colleges in its principal monasteries. Moscowa, the river on which it is situate, originates in the western part of the province, and, running north-east, falls into the Oka. On the banks of this river, and near the capital, vast quantities of marine substances and petrifications of all sorts are found.

Swenigorod,

Swenigorod and *Moschaisk* are two towns on the *Moska* or Moscowa, above, *i. e.* westward of the capital. *Kolomna*, a small walled town with a convent, three versts above the influx of the Moska into the Oka. This river has its rise in the *Ukraine*, is navigable far up the country, and falls into the Volga; in its N. E. course bathing *Cassimova* a mean place, but formerly the residence of a Tartar prince; *Murum*, a considerable town and bishop's see; *Paulo-la-Perevoz*, a large village; and *Nishnei-Novogorod*, where its banks are high. *Wischegorod*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place, and *Jaraslawetz*, both seated on the banks of the Protwa. The vicinity of *Ugodka* is noted for its excellent mines, and that of *Dmitrow* for its fine transparent apples. *Troizkoi-Sergiew-kloster* is the most magnificent and richest convent in Russia, about 70 versts from Moscow. Thither Peter I. retired to secure himself against the bad designs of his sister Sophia. *Uglitsch*, a considerable, indifferently fortified town on the Volga, upwards of 30 leagues northward of Moscow. *Jaroslawl*, a well built, manufacturing, trading town containing about 20,000 inhabitants, on the Volga, below *i. e.* eastward of Uglitsch. This place is famous for its Russian leather, and other manufactures both linen and woollen. Here the unfortunate Ernest John duke of Courland was detained prisoner. *Romanow*, a small town on the Volga, not far from Jaroslawl. *Kostrom*, a little walled town and bishop's see, below Romanow, on the Volga. *Susdal*, a bishop's see southward of Kostrom, on a rivulet that runs south to augment the Kliasma. *Juriew-Polskoi*, a town of little note, westward of Susdal, on the Nerl. *Pereslawl-Salesk*, a town in a fruitful valley environed by mountains, on the border of a lake, between Rostow and Moscow. *Rostow*, formerly a town of some note, in a pleasant territory, on the border of a lake of the same name, between Uglitsch and Susdal.

Wolodimer, anciently the capital of Russia, now a seat of government and bishop's see, embellished with many modern houses of stone and wood,

wood, in a picturesque situation, on several eminences, in a sandy and thinly inhabited territory, without manufactures and trade, on the river Kliasma, 180 versts eastward of Moscow. The ruins of the old town extend 10 versts to a monastery. *Pereslawl-Riasanskoi*, a town and archbishop's see, about a verst from the Oka, and 50 miles south of the capital, near *Alt-Riusan*, formerly the principal town of a dutchy, but destroyed, A. D. 1508, by the Tartars. *Koluga*, or Kaluga, a considerable and populous town, on the Oka, in the S. W. corner of the government. *Tula*, a tolerably built, manufacturing and trading town, noted for its iron mines, near the south border of the government, on the Upa a small stream that runs westward to the Oka.

The government of NISCH-GOROD, or Nischnei-Nowogorod, lying eastward of Moscou, in 57° north latitude, abounds in corn, pasturage, iron and copper mines. It is divided into three provinces, viz. *Nischgorod*, *Arsamask*, and *Alatyr;* and into the following circles, viz. Nischnei-Novogorod, Gorbatof, Arsamas, Ardatof, Potschinski, Loukoianof, Sergatch, Perevox, Kniagiunin, Vasil, Makarief, Semanof-Balakna.

Towns, &c.—*Nischgorod*, or Nizan-Novogorod, is a considerable, but ill built, trading town, containing 30 parishes and five or six convents, pleasantly situate in a circular form on the slope of a mountain bathed by the Volga, near the influx of the Oka, 80 leagues E. N. E. of Moscow. Most of the houses are of wood; very few of brick. It is ranked in the second class of Russian towns with respect to its size, and in the first on account of its trade; for it is the mart town of all the corn in that district, and frequented by strangers in the summer season. The Volga is there of considerable breadth and depth, before it is augmented by the Oka, which at its mouth is at least 137 feet wide. At some distance from this town, and in the country adjacent to the town of Zaback-zar, are caught faulcons much esteemed for their strength and beauty by the Turks and Persians. *Balachna*, an indifferently built town

town on the Volga, above Nischgorod. At the convent of *Maklariew* is a noted annual fair frequented by merchants from Armenia, Persia, Bulgaria, &c. *Pawlow*, a village containing 2500 houses on the Oka, inhabited principally by artists, 625 versts from Moscow. It is the Birmingham of Russia, all its inhabitants being manufacturers of hardware and artificers, who carry on an extensive trade. The road thence to Casan lies through an oak wood 75 versts in breadth. *Arsamas*, a modern town, consisting of narrow, irregular streets, and houses chiefly of wood, situate on a hill composed of calcareous stone, about 40 leagues eastward of Volodimer, on the Tioscha which runs N. W. to the Oka. Its trade and manufactures are in the decline. Thence to the Piana, a placid stream, the country abounds in little hills covered with herbage and well watered; and on the bank of that river is *Pilokschova*, a large village inhabited by Russians and Mordouans. The neighbouring territory is uneven, intersected by deep ravines, and thinly inhabited. *Alatyr*, a small town in the S. E. corner of the government, at the influx of a river of the same name into the Sura. Above Alatyr, the country, watered by the same river, abounds in forests and jungle. *Potschinki*, a considerable village containing three churches and a Russian garrison, environed by meadows, on the river Roudnia that falls into the Alatyr. Here a number of horses are bred for the imperial service. Hence to Saransk the country is diversified with hills, forests, corn-fields, and many villages inhabited by Tartars.

The government of SMOLENSK, also called White Russia, of small extent, lies in 55° north latitude, on the confines of Poland; containing, *Smolensk* an indifferently built, thinly inhabited town and bishop's see, environed with a wall and defended by a castle, on the Dnieper, which traverses the whole province from north-east to south-west. *Dogorobusch* and *Wjasma*, towns of little note on the Dnieper, in the north-east

corner of the country. Smolensk was ceded by Poland to Russia, A. D. 1667.

The government of KIOW, a portion of little Russia, lying in 50° N. latitude, extends from Smolensk southward, along the border of Poland, to little Tartary, watered by the rivers Desna and Dnieper, and by their tributary streams. It is divided into 11 circles.

Towns, &c.—Kiow, or Kiof, Kiovia, is an ancient, considerable town and archbishop's see, the capital of Russia in the XIth and XIIth centuries, bathed by the Dnieper below the influx of the Desna, 420 miles S. S. W. of Moscow. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence and the latter on the bank of the river. Its strong fortress is called Petschersko. It is the seat of an university; but its trade has greatly decayed. Under the adjacent mountains are several grottos, where a great number of human bodies have been found in good preservation, though buried many years ago. This preserving quality is owing to the nature of the soil, which is dry and sandy. *Oster*, a small town, at the confluence of a river of the same name and the Desna. *Neschin*, a little town with a citadel, on the Uda, N. E. of Oster. *Batterin*, a town destroyed by Peter I. but since rebuilt on a hill, near the Sem above its influx into the Desna. *Gluchow*, a town consisting of 1000 houses, with several suburbs, on the rivulet Jerman, eastward of Batterin, near the confines of Bielgorod, about 115 leagues S. S. W. of Moscow. *Czernichovia*, or Czernigof, a small town and archbishop's see, above, i. e. N. E. of Kiow, on the Desna. *Lubitsch*, an inconsiderable town on the Dnieper. *Staradub*, a small town and citadel, in the north part of the government. *Nowogorod-Sewerskoi*, a little town on the Desna. *Perejaslaw*, a town environed with a rampart and defended by a citadel, on the Trubesch, S. S. E. of Moscow. *Priluki*, a fortified place on the Uda, eastward of Kiow. *Romna*, *Lubni*, *Tschigrin*, *&c.* little towns on the Sula S. E. of the capital. *Mirgorod*, *Chorol*, *Sorotschinzy*,

rotschinzy, &c. situate on the Chorol. *Gaditsch*, on the *Psol*, *Sinkow*, *Grunt*, &c. near the border of Bielgorod. *Pultawa*, a considerable, indifferently built, strong, trading town, 170 leagues S. S. W. of Moscow, in the south east corner of the government, on the Workla which runs south-west, and at Perewoletschna falls into the Dnieper. This town was besieged by Charles XII. king of Sweden, May 1709; and here that monarch was defeated by Peter I. July 8.

The government of NEW RUSSIA, bounded by the Dnieper and the Bog, was established by Catherine II. A. D. 1762. It consists of two provinces, viz. Elisabeth and Catherine. Fort *Belowski* in the latter, fort *Elizabeth* in the former, and *Ksementschuk* a Cossack town, merit no description. *Cherson*, Koslof, or Gusl-ove, the capital, was built by Catherine II. A. D. 1774, and now contains 3000 inhabitants, on the north bank of the Dnieper, 10 versts below the mouth of the Inguletz. It was intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock for the construction of the largest vessels; but its circular bay or road is exposed to every wind, except being secured to the north by the land and the town. In this place, A. D. 1790, the celebrated Mr Howard fell a victim to his humanity. Cherson is so unhealthy, in July and August, that many of the inhabitants retire to Nicolayef on the Bog, which is a naval establishment, founded in 1789, consisting, A. D. 1795, of about 600 houses, forming eight streets intersecting one another at right angles.

The government of BIELGOROD, or Belgorod, is bounded on the west by Kiow, on the north by Moscow, on the east and south by Woronesh and little Tartary, lying in 53° N. latitude. It consists of three provinces, viz. Bielgorod, Sewsk, and Orel; watered by the rivers Desna, Sem, and Donetz.

Towns, &c.—Bielgorod, formerly Sarkel, or Sar-selo, *i. e.* the white town, is a considerable, indifferently built place and archbishop's see, with extensive suburbs, in a valley, near the source of the Donetz, upwards of 100 leagues southward of Moscow. About a mile from the town is a large chalk hill, where Bielgorod formerly stood. Intrenchments are thrown up between this city and the little towns of Staroi, Oskol, and between Nowoi-oskol and Werchososnizy. The following towns are too inconsiderable to merit particular notice; *Karpaw*, on the Worskla, N. W. of Bielgorod; *Saltaw* and *Tschuguiew*, on the Donetz, in the southern corner of the government; *Jablonow* and *Wolniki*, near the Psol, eastward of the capital; *Kursk*, *Sursk*, and *Rylsk*, on the Sem, near the middle of the province; *Korotscha* and *Briansk*, on the Desna; *Krony*, on the Oka; *Orel*, a populous place at the influx of a cognominal stream into the Oka; *Bielew*, or Balew, on the Oka, near the border of Moscow; *Sjewsk*, a small walled town, near the confines of Kiow, equidistant from the Desna and the Sem.

Catherine II. erected into a government the settlements of five Cossack regiments, lying principally in the south part of Bielgorod. *Charkow*, a large town, containing several churches and convents: *Sumi*, a considerable town on the Psol: *Achtirka*, on a rivulet that falls into the Worskla: *Isum*, a strong place on a hill near the Donetz, S. S. E. of Charkow: *Ostrogoschk* and *Rybna:* these six towns are the capitals of the regiments, each of which is under the direction of its own hauptman, who is chosen annually. The sotnikes or officers preside over towns and boroughs of less note.

The government of WORONESH, the south-east division of European Russia, lies between 47° and 55½° N. latitude, and between 16° 20′ and 24° 50′ E. longitude from Greenwich. This thinly inhabited country is traversed

traversed by the river Don; on the left hand augmented by the Woronesh and Choper, and on the right by the Donetz. It is divided into five provinces, abounding in forests, marshes, deserts, and uncultivated plains.

Towns, &c.—Woronesh, or Woronez, is a considerable, populous, trading town and bishop's see, environed with ramparts, partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a hill, near the conflux of the rivers Woronesh and Don, about 75 leagues south of Moscow. Here Peter I. ordered a dockyard to be made for building ships, to maintain his sovereignty over the Black sea. *Tawrow*, a small, regularly built town, on the Don, below the capital. Several towns situate on the banks of the Don and Woronesh merit no description. *Bobrowsk*, on the Dituk, a small stream that runs southward, and falls into the Don above Pawlowsk. *Ostrogosch*, on a river of the same name, a few miles westward of Korotojak and the Don. *Wolschank*, on a cognominal river, south of Korotojak. *Werchosokensk*, south-west of Wolschank, on the Userd.

Jelez, or Elec, a small town N. N. W. of Woronesh, on the Sosna. *Jefremow*, on the rivulet Metscha, in the N. W. corner of the government. *Oranienburg*, a little town built by Menzikow. *Schatsch*, a small, trading town, on a river of the same name, in the N. E. corner of the government. *Kasimow*, a considerable, indifferently built town, formerly the residence of a Tartarian prince, 230 versts from Moscow, on the river Oka. The houses are built of wood, and the streets paved with wood, though there is plenty of good stone in the neighbourhood. Some descendants of the ancient Tartar princes are still in that place, together with some remains of their buildings. *Tambow*, a small town on the Sna, N. N .E. of Woronesh. *Koslow*, north of Tambow, on a branch of the Woronesh, not far below its source. *Rjask*, near the north border of the government. *Werchnei* and *Nichnei-Lomow*, two

two inconsiderable places to the eastward of Tambow, on the Lomow which runs south to the Choper. *Dobroi*, N. W. of Tambow, on the Woronesh. *Nowo-Chopers-Kaia-Kreposk*, a fortress on an eminence, and several little towns, are situate near the Choper, a river which runs from north to south, and falls into the Don. The eastern part of the province of Tambow is covered with woods, and thinly inhabited.

The province of *Bachmut*, watered by the Donetz, composes the southern division of the government. *Bachmut*, a small town, defended by a citadel and ramparts, and noted for its salt works, is situate on the S. W. corner of the government, 50 leagues N. W. of Asoph, on the banks of a cognominal river. *Tor*, a strong place environed with heaths, on a rivulet of the same name, westward of Bachmut. *Raigodorock*, north of Bachmut, near the influx of the Tor into the Donetz. *Staroi* and *Nowoi-Aidar*, two towns on a considerable stream that runs from north to south, and loses itself in the Donetz above Lugan. The Cossacks occupy the eastern part of this province, inhabiting many small towns on both sides of the Don. *Tsherkask*, their capital, and residence of their Ataman or Hauptman is a town of some note, recently enlarged and improved, in an unhealthy site, near the mouth of the Don, and frequently inundated by spring tides. It has an extensive trade in grain, iron, timber, hemp, sackloth, and butter. *Asoph* was formerly a considerable, strong, trading town, at the mouth of the Don, and north-east extremity of the sea of Asoph, near the site of Tanais an ancient Grecian town and colony. The Genoese gave this place the name of Tana, or Catana. Seized by the Turks, it lost its advantages and its trade. In 1637 it was taken by the Cossacks, who defended it against the Turks A. D. 1641, and next year consumed it by fire. The Turks rebuilt it, and strengthened its fortifications. In the year 1672 the Russians claimed it, and took possession of it in 1696; but by the treaty of Pruth A. D. 1711, it was restored to the Turks. In 1736 the Russians made

made themselves masters of it, and put it in a good state of defence; but by the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739, it was agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain subject to Russia.

Rostof is a fort on the Don, above Asoph, and one verst westward from the regularly built, modern town of *Nakhtshivan*, that is situate on an elevated plain, and inhabited by merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics.

Taganrog is a port town, containing 6000 inhabitants, on an inlet of the Azoph sea, and opposite to the town of Azoph. Its fortress, constructed by Peter the Great, is in a state of decay; its trade is considerable, its navigation is interrupted in the winter months by ice, and its environs are extremely fertile. The port of this place, 350 versts N. E. of Kertsh, is of great consequence to the marine of the Black sea, and to the interests of Russia. The country, extending from the Sambek to the Kalmius, and beyond the small rivulet Berda, and northward from the sea of Azoph to the Severnoi Donetz, is extremely fertile, and deserves to be cultivated. There the wandering tribes of Tartars are now converted into industrious subjects. Pit coal is found in the vicinity of the Donetz, almost on the surface; and there is abundance of limestone and clay. The whole extent of the country is chiefly composed of calcareous and marly strata, which generally form the high shores of the sea.

There is no direct road between Taganrog and Taurida; nor do the permanent villages extend beyond the Berda: the remainder of the way leads over a steppe inhabited by the Nagais. The country westward to the Berda consists of elevated tracts, vallies, and broad glens, watered by rivulets and larger streams. *Mariupol*, or Marianopol, built at the same time with Nakhtshivan by Greek emigrants, in 1794 consisted of 305 dwelling houses, containing 891 males and 884 females, advantageously situate on the declivity of a high steppe, which towards the valley forms the western bank of the Kalmius. The adjacent territory

tory is fertile, but destitute of wood. *Mangush* is a regular and neat village, 28 versts westward of Mariupol, and 10 from the sea, on a gentle elevation, in a fertile tract. An almost uniform steppe extends thence west to the Berda, which is 36 versts from Mangush. The Berda is a small stream, by the Tartars called Kayalik, or Kalka, where the united princes and Polostzes were defeated by the Tartars. The breadth of this rapid stream is about three fathoms, and its depth 28 inches; but it does not communicate with the sea. Beyond it is a ridge of granite hills; but there is no vestige of woods or forests, though Rubruquis observes that, in his time, this territory abounded with wood. There is little variation in the appearance of the country, as far westward as the Liman, a marsh formed by the Milk water, or Moloshnya-vody, near the N. W. corner of the sea of Azoph. This marsh seems to have been originally a marine bay, which has no other communication with the sea than that occasioned by high spring tides. Thence W. S. W. to Perecop, there is a level, sandy, and thinly peopled steppe. (See Pallas's travels).

The province of *Oczakow* extends 25 leagues along the sea coast, and 30 inland, between the rivers Dniester and Dnieper. The borders of these rivers are inhabited, and yield good pastures. The other districts, being waste, are called *Dzike-Pole*, *i. e.* the desert plain. *Oczakow*, Olbia, Olbiopolis, is a strong fortress, in the form of a parallelogram, on a gentle declivity bathed by the Dnieper, and near the mouth of that river, which is two leagues broad, and shallow, except a small space in the middle. This fortress has been long an object of contention between the Turks and Russians, being alternately in possession of both nations. It was taken by the Russians in 1788, and is still in their possession. A tongue of land, belonging to the opposite bank, and called *Kilbourns*, *i. e.* the promontory of the hair, forms within it a sort of lake stretching

stretching northward. The plains of Dgamboylouk, inhabited by the Nogays, reach eastward from the mouth of the Dnieper to the sea of Azoph; and several mean villages are planted along the sea coast.

Odessa is a sea port town on a bay formed by the Black sea, 30 miles from the mouth of the Dniester, and 60 from that of the Dnieper. It has a secure and commodious bay, with a great depth of water, and seldom obstructed by ice. There are two moles 315 fathoms in length, and raised 7½ feet above the surface of the sea. The port comprises an area of 60,000 square fathoms, and its entrance is 150 fathoms in breadth. There is good anchorage on a bottom of fine sand and gravel. The adjacent country is open, without wood. Commerce has so rapidly increased there, that in 1803, before the first of November, 502 ships had arrived. In November 1804, the population of the town amounted to 15000, and above 2900 houses were habitable. The chief export is grain.

Nicolaef, a town founded in 1792, built on a regular plan, and rapidly increasing, in a fine plain, between the Ingul and the Bog. The public buildings are handsome, but there is a deficiency of good water. On the banks of the Bog, below the town, Greek antiquities have been discovered. About 20 versts down the stream are vestiges of a Greek town, perhaps Olbia.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS, so called from the Tauri, or Taurici, a Sarmatian tribe its ancient inhabitants, also *Chersonesus*, *Scythica*, and *Magna*, now Crim or Crimea from the Cimerii, is a large peninsule lying between Palus Mæotis, or sea of Asoph, and the Euxine sea, joined by a narrow isthmus to the continent. Of an irregular figure, it extends 40 leagues from north to south, and 40—60 from west to east.

This peninsule has undergone various revolutions. The inland part was anciently occupied by the Tauro-Scythæ; and the west and south were inhabited by Greek colonies. Unable to repress the Scythian force by which they were frequently assaulted, the Greeks solicited the aid of Mithridates king of Pontus, who founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, that comprehended Crimea and the country eastward of mount Caucasus. In the reign of Dioclesian, the Goths possessed the western part of Crimea, from them called Gothland, together with the tract lying northward along the Don; and the Sarmatæ were masters of the rest of that country. Afterwards, this peninsule was frequently reduced by foreign powers. In the thirteenth century, the Tartars subdued the whole of it, except some ports and castles, which were in the hands of the Genoese. Towards the conclusion of the fifteenth century, the Turks took possession of this territory, and appointed a Chan over it. Since that period, it has been repeatedly invaded by the Russians. Their last attempt was successful; and by a treaty between them and the Ottoman Porte, A. D. 1774, Crimea was declared a free and independent state.

Ancient geographers mention the following places of some note: *Heraclea-Chersonesus*, now Koslaf or Gusleve, a considerable and flourishing maritime town, on a narrow inlet of the sea called Symbolorum Portus, 20 common leagues from Taphræ. In Pliny's time it was environed by a wall 5000 paces in circuit; and in its neighbourhood were several salt lakes. The precise situation of Eupatoria and of Dandaca cannot be ascertained. The former, built by Diophantes a general in the army of Mithridates, and afterwards called Pompeiopolis, may have occupied the site of the modern Akmeschid. The latter, perhaps, stood to the north of Gusleve, on the point of a peninsule that extends far westward, and is by the Tartars called Eski-Phoros, or ancient Pharos.

Parthenium

Parthenium prom. was by Ptolemy and Danville placed north of Chersonesus; but it has been observed that from Koslow to Perecop there is not a hill, or eminence, along the coast that merits the name of a promontory; for the country is entirely flat. Parthenium, therefore, according to the indication of Pliny, is cape Felenk-Bournou not very distant from Koslow, on the south side, and the northern termination of a spacious gulph bounded on the south by Criumetopon. In that gulph 19 harbours have been reckoned; its north coast is now called Beche-Liman or five ports, and its south coast is named Ondeurt-Liman or 14 harbours. *Criumetopon* is formed by the mountains of Bala-klava, the most advanced point towards the south, opposite to C. Pisello in Natolia, and distant from it 60 leagues. Near Criumetopon is the port of Aulita well known to navigators, and that of Bala-klava the best in the peninsule. The latter has a narrow entrance, and on all sides is shut in by mountains, but of depth sufficient for the largest vessels. Ortelius calls this port Boreæ Antrum. In the environs of Bała-klava were placed the Urbes Climatum of Constantine Porphyrogenitus; and on a hill east of Aulita are the ruins of an ancient fort.

From Criumetopon, now called Aja, the N. E. coast commences, whose first promontory is the ancient *Charax*, or Corax, now Cara-kaia, *i. e.* black rock; beyond which Ptolemy mentions the town of Lagyra, where Belbek now stands, near the river Salghir. Corax prom. now sometimes called Kirkinos-Bournou, is the only noted cape between Aja and Caffa. This promontory, in the middle age, was called prom. *Coracenum*, which the Tartars corrupted to Kirkinos: Bournou denotes an advanced point of land. The river Istrianus, which Ptolemy places beyond Lagyra, does not exist; for between Criumetopon and Panticapæum there is neither river nor small stream that falls into the black sea.

Beyond C. Corax is *Cytæum* now Soudagh, by Scylax called Kytaia or Kudaia, a maritime town on an elevated site near a harbour.

Theodosia, Caffa, by the Turks sometimes called the Constantinople of Crimea, 25 leagues from Criumetopon, and 29 from Koslow. *Nymphæum*, a Greek colony, now Kertsch, a small trading town with the ruins of an ancient fortress and a good port, between Theodosia and Panticapæum. *Acra* was an inconsiderable village near Nymphæum.

Panticapæum, originally a Milesian colony, afterwards called Bosphorus, now Jenikale, opposite to the *Phanagorium* of Pliny, a town in Cuban on the east border of the Bosphorus, a narrow channel now called the strait of Zabache and canal of Caffa, that joins Palus Mæotis and the Euxine sea. *Myrmecion* was a little town, of which no vestige appears, 20 stadia north of Panticapæum, on the narrowest part of the strait, opposite to Achillæum in Asia.

Heraclæum and *Zenonis Chersonesus*, are two towns mentioned by Ptolemy, on the north coast of Taurica; but the latter seems to be the long and narrow peinsulated stripe of land by the Tartars called Zeniske, between Palus Mæotis and Putris Palus. Heraclæum, perhaps, occupied the site of Rabat a fort at the entrance into that peninsule. The mud-sea, or Tchuruk-Degniz, on the inside of that peninsule, is no doubt the lake Byce of Ptolemy and the Buges of Pliny, 30 leagues in length, united to Palus Mæotis by a canal, or ditch.

Inland towns.—*Satarcha*, the capital of the Satarches, a tribe anciently cantoned in the northern part of Crimea below Taphra or Perecop. It is now a village called Tcheterlik. *Tarona*, now Tchongar, a village and district S. E. of Perecop and E. of Satarcha. *Cimmerium*, Eski-krim, a town at the foot of an insulated hill called Aghirmiche-Daghi. It was formerly a large and flourishing town. Though greatly decayed, it still contains some monuments of the middle age and of the Genoese.

Portacra, placed by Ptolemy 50′ W. of Cimmerium, is perhaps the modern Kara-sou eight leagues west of Eski-krim. It is at present the most considerable place in Crimea after Caffa, both with respect to extent and trade. *Argoda* and *Tazus* may be the villages of Arghun and Tachely

Tachely; the former to the south and the latter to the east of Portacra. *Badatium*, properly Palatium, near the site of Bactcheseray the capital of Crimea. *Tabana*, near the town of Mankroup. Its fortress, now in ruins, appears to have been of importance; for it was situate on a very high and almost inaccessible rock.

The ancients reckoned three great mountains in Crimea, viz. mons *Trapezus* already mentioned; mons *Cimmerius* which is Aghirmiche-Daghi; and mons *Berosus* which includes Tchavir-Dagha the highest in the peninsule, and those of Bala-clava and Cabarta.

CRIMEA, Chersonesus Taurica, lying in 45° north latitude, is environed by the black sea and the sea of Asoph, except at the isthmus which joins it to the continent, and was anciently fortified, to prevent the irruptions of the Tauro-Scythians.

This province, with respect to its nature and situation, may be divided into the level country, the mountainous territory, the peninsule of Kertsch, and the island of Taman. In the level tract, the properties and general qualities of the soil are alike; and as pits, salt lakes, and the petrifactions of marine bodies abound, it would seem that, though now of considerable elevation, it has been once covered by the sea.

In the second division, some of the mountains appear to have been formed from alluvion, others to have been produced by fire, and some bear marks of the changes they have undergone by the violent efforts of subterraneous explosion acting in opposition to the power of the waters. The principal ridges lie from east to west; and the declivity fronting the south is steeper than that towards the north. They are chiefly composed of calcareous stone and of fertile clay. The surface is delightfully variegated with gardens, fruitful fields, and well watered vallies of a grey potter's earth mixed with small stones beneath a thick bed of mould. Many streams descend in different directions from the wooded hills, and form beautiful cascades in their progress to the sea. The fields along the

the banks of the torrents are in general fittest for tillage and pasture. On the summits of some mountains are many sorts of petrifactions; and in their sides are secret caverns, the abodes of the ancient inhabitants, or constructed, perhaps, for the purposes of sepulture. In several hills are appearances of volcanic matter, part of which is decomposed and converted into a red potter's earth. Thirty versts south-west of Carassoubazare, there is an immense cavity, in which ice remains throughout the whole year. The primitive and highest chain of mountains, some of which are 2000 feet in height, extend from Bala-clava along the coast to Caffa. On the tops of those mountains are plains partly of rock, and partly covered with a thick stratum of earth. From Tschadir-daghi, *i. e.* the mountain of the tent, or pavilion, there is a prospect of most part of the country.

The peninsule of *Kertsch*, both in situation and soil, differs from the rest of Crimea. It is 20 versts in length, and from 20—50 in breadth. There is a smooth plain at the entrance, beyond which are gentle eminences, and near Kertsch are small hills. The shores of the Euxine and the sea of Asoph, by which it is bounded, are steep and high. Between the hills are salt lakes, some of which are separated by a low isthmus composed of shells and sea sand. The rivulets are dry in summer. In the hills are excellent springs; but the water in pit wells below is brackish. The soil, in general, except the salt marshes round the lakes, is fertile. The peninsule is entirely destitude of wood; but there are fruit trees in the gardens.

The isthmus of *Arabat*, separated from the peninsule of Kertsch by the sea of Sivache, runs almost in a straight line 20 versts from south-east to north-west, and about one in breadth. Its soil at bottom is composed of sand and shells, and, with the exception of a few eminences, is level and covered with pastures. Near Kamesch-bourne, an elevated heap of sand in Kertsch, projecting into the sea like a peninsule, native Prussian blue and heaps of petrified shells are found.

At

At the south end of a large bay in the strait of Jenicale, there is a pyramidal cape called Alk-bouroune. A verst north of Jenicale are salt springs and petrol on the hills; five versts north-west, on the summit of a hill, is a marsh filled with black sulphureous slime, in a bitter salt water that emits a disagreeable scent; and on the vegetables of this marsh liver of sulphur is formed.

The island of Taman is surrounded by the strait of Jenicale, and the arms of the river Cuban. From the north shore of Jenicale it is distant 10 versts, and from the other parts 18; a verst being equal to 3,500 English feet. Its length from Timruk is about 60 versts, and its greatest breadth, at the south arm of the Cuban, 40. At Liman, where that arm of the river discharges itself, the breadth does not exceed 20 versts. The site of this island, with respect to the level of the surrounding waters, is very elevated, its banks being upwards of 70 feet in height. The soil, in general, is sand, loam, and clay. In the southern part, near Liman, there is a bottom of sand, with salt pits. The sloping vallies are cultivated; and in the vicinity of Taman are vast orchards in which fruit trees have long flourished; but neither trees nor shrubs are the spontaneous products of the soil. There are many springs of fresh water, but no running streams in the island. Some pools eject a salt slime and salt springs which contain petrol. The interior part of the island, perhaps, abounds in resinous combustible matter, from which this oil is distilled by the heat of subterraneous fire. Before the town of Taman, there is a spacious bay, but too shallow for the entrance of large vessels. The interior is the most elevated and fertile part of the island; but some districts are unhealthy, owing to the humidity of the soil, to the thick fogs descending from the mountains, the calms experienced in summer, the negligence of the inhabitants in thining the woods round their villages in the low lands, and the bad quality of the water.

The

The climate in Crimea is variable. Winter is sometimes very severe, and the frost intense, especially in the steppe exposed to the N. E. winds. In summer, droughts frequently prevail; but thunder storms are rare. Spring is the most pleasant and salubrious season: the heat is moderate and refreshing; the nights are cool and serene. Autumn is unhealthy.

The soil in general is a heavy marle. The plains consist partly of a white sandy clay, and partly of a black earth. Near the mountains the soil is mixed with chalk and limestone: but in the peninsule of the Bosphorus it is black and clayey, while that of the mountains is mingled with gravel and round stones, a soil favourable to the culture of the vine. Wheat, rye, barley, millet, flax, and tobacco, are the products of the fertile tracts: and all culinary vegetables are propagated in the gardens. There are many salt lakes near the coasts; and some are supplied by concealed salt springs; but the purest salt is produced by the lakes near Perecop, and by those on the peninsula of Kertsch.

The population of this country formerly amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million: but its numbers were diminished in 1778, when peace was concluded with the Turks; and again in 1785—1788, when the Russians took possession of the country. In 1793, the population was estimated at 157,125: it is now more considerable.

Pallas has described the manners and dress of the natives with great precision. The Tartar inhabitants may be divided into three classes. The first is that of the Nogays, who devote their attention to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. They are the least mixed of the Mongolian race, who formed the greatest part of the armies of Genghis-chan, which covered Russia and Crimea. The second class is that of Tartars who inhabit the plains, or steppes, as far as the mountains; who also resemble the Mongolians in their physiognomy. The third class is that of the Tartars inhabiting the southern vallies of the mountains, a mixed race, who have a distinct physiognomy, with a stronger beard and lighter hair

hair than the other Tartars, and who apply to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco.

The young Tartars of the plain, who belong to noble casts and rich families, dress nearly in the same manner as the Circassians and Cossacks, the sleeves of their coats being short and open ; whereas the old noble Tartars wear their sleeves close like those of the common class. The aged men let their beards grow, while the young people wear but one whisker. Their legs are covered with half-boots of leather. On the head they wear a high cap stuffed inside with cotton. The Tartar women are generally of a small size, and dress differently from the Nogay women. The girls, besides a pair of drawers, wear a shift open in front, and an open gown of silk, with long narrow sleeves ornamented. Above the gown is a great coat, with short Turkish sleeves, and a belt round the waist. They plait and cover their hair with a small cap, or piece of linen crossed under the chin. They paint the nails of their hands and feet, and their eyebrows. Upon their head is fixed a long and narrow piece of cloth, the extremities of which hang down behind ; while tresses of their hair, dyed of a red brown colour, cover their cheeks. When walking abroad they vail their faces with a fine white linen cloth.—The food of the Tartars is tolerably complex. At entertainments a profusion of dishes is served up, and prepared with much art. They use a mixture of meat and rice, mutton and lamb boiled or roasted, vegetables and fruits, milk, eggs, butter ; and the Nogays eat the flesh of horses. The ordinary drink of the Tartars is water, and a kind of beer called Busa.

The Tartars have few manufactures. The most noted is that of Morocco leather. The exports are wheat, salt, leather, soda, butter, fish, cordage, wax, and honey. Imports are silk and cotton stuffs.

In this country there are a few indifferently built towns, and many villages scattered over the plains. *Perecop*, or Or-capi, Taphrae, about

30 leagues N. N. W. of Caffa, is a mean village, with a fortress on the isthmus of the peninsule, which is 8½ versts broad, and secured by a rampart and fosse of ancient construction. The Russians made themselves masters of this place in 1698, 1736, and 1738. This part of the isthmus had been fortified by a Spartan general 900 years before Justinian, and again by that emperor.

Geniezi, a fort built by the Russians, on a narrow point of land, near the entrance into a marsh, called Gniloe-more, formed by the sea of Asoph.

Sympheropol, or Akmetshet, is a small town south of Perecop, and west of Karassubassar, in the interior part of the peninsule, on an elevated plain, almost surrounded at irregular distances by hills of calcareous marl, and on the east side intersected by the rapid Salgir. The old town consists of narrow unpaved streets crossing one another. The new town is composed of a few decayed houses, viz. the governor's residence, with some mosques, barracks, &c. The road S. W. to Bakhishisarai, 31 versts distant, leads over elevated plains and fertile vallies, where Tartar villages are thinly interspersed. At some distance eastward the country is remarkably level, and covered with pastures.

Bakhishisarai, or Bactshiserai, the ancient capital, is situate in a deep and narrow valley, extending from S. S. E. to N. N. W. bounded by rocky terraces, on the S. W. corner of the peninsule. It is an assemblage of Tartar houses of uncouth forms, stuck as it were against the sides of the hills, and placed in circles one above another round the palace of the chan, so as to represent a large amphitheatre, with narrow, irregular, and crooked streets, or orchards interspersed. It contains public buildings, 1560 dwelling houses, and 5800 inhabitants. The whole is surmounted by a fringe of enormous rocks, cut by mountain torrents into strange grotesque figures hanging over the houses. Three versts from the upper part of the town is *Dshufut-Kalé*, a noted Jewish fortress

tress, and a little town containing about 200 dwelling houses, on a lofty calcareous promontory. The country S. W. to Sevastopol consists of rocky hills, with delightful intervening vallies watered by the rivulets Alma, Katsha, and Belbek, in their progress westward to the sea.

Sevastopol, or Akhtiar, is a town built in the form of an amphitheatre towards the south of its excellent harbour, along a neck of land that extends between two bays. The upper part of the town is 190 feet above the surface of the sea. This town is composed of parallel streets on the declivity, divided by transverse streets into quarters, and conveniently situate for trade, which is rapidly increasing. The harbour extends inland in a S. E. direction, six versts in length, 100 fathoms in breadth at its mouth, and nine or ten fathoms deep. The entrance is defended by two forts, with other batteries in that vicinity. The site of the town is unhealthy, and there is a scarcity of wholesome water. Many Greek antiquities are in the neighbourhood. At the extreme point of the harbour are the ruins of the old fortress of Inkerman, with caverns, or cells, excavated in a calcareous rock. The whole angle between the harbour and that of Balaclava was formerly called the *Heracleotic Chersonesus*, being 18 versts long and 10 broad, consisting of flat elevations intersected by hollows. On the south side is the bay of Balaclava, eight versts from that of Akhtiar. On the western point of the angle is a rugged promontory called Aya-burun, i. e. the sacred promontory. A very small peninsule, between the bays of Balaclava and Fanary, is connected with the mainland by a low and swampy neck; and on the angle of the western extremity was a light-house. In the vicinity of Akhtiar, about two versts from it, are the ruins of the late city of Chersonesus, whose superficies within its wall is 70—80,000 fathoms.

Mankup, an ancient Genoese city, on a steep rock which can only be ascended by two paths, in an inland site, eastward of Balaklava.

Balaklava, a fortress probably erected by the Greeks, and repaired by the Genoese, now in ruins, on a hill towards the eastern part of the harbour's mouth. The town lies along the harbour, at the foot of a mountain. Its port, $1\frac{1}{4}$ verst long and about 200 fathoms broad, is deep and well sheltered, with a narrow entrance ; but it is not now frequented. The road eastward to Ayoudagh lies across rugged, rocky hills and vallies.

Ayoudagh is a rugged promontory that projects with dreadful precipices towards the sea. On its summit a Greek convent was formerly erected. Near this cape the sea is said to be tempestuous in all seasons. The road eastward through the maritime tract lies over rocks, hills, and deep glens, shaded with trees. The south coast consists of rugged tracts, steep precipices, and wooded promontories, with houses scattered among the rocks, and along the banks of the torrents.

Tskatyrdag, not far from the coast, and about midway between Balaklava and Kaffa, appears, when viewed from the plain, to be one of the highest moutains in Crimea.

Karassubassar is a mean and irregularly built town, composed of 915 dwelling houses, among which are 23 coffee-rooms, 310 shops, and other public buildings, N. E. of Tskatyrdag, in a spacious low ground, near the confluence of several rivulets. The Karassu, the principal stream by which it is watered, rises from an arched rock, about 16 versts above the town, and runs N. E. to the Siwash. From the summit of Ussunalan, 12 versts east of the town, there is an extensive and diversified prospect, over the flat adjacent country, eastward to the sea of Asoph and Arabat, S. E. to the hills near Eski-krym, and south to the lofty hills near Uskut. The country southward from Ussun-alan towards Sudagh, consisting of hills partially wooded, and thinly peopled vallies watered by rivulets.

Uskut,

Uskut, a populous village, in a valley planted with vineyards, at some distance from the coast. Beyond, or eastward of this village about seven miles, on a narrow ridge, are the ruins of a Greek castle, by the Tartars called Tshoban-Kalee, or the shepherd's hut. It is a strong tower 20 arschines in circuit, and four fathoms high.

Kapsokhar is a fertile and cultivated valley, encompassed by hills $1\frac{1}{2}$ verst from the shore, and open to a bay. Several villages in that neighbourhood are advantageously situate on the acclivities of the hills.

Kutlak, a village in a valley partially planted with vineyards, and environed by moderate hills, 12 versts eastward of Kapsokhar. On the south-east is *Tultshik-kaya*, or Fox's mount, lofty, steep, and of difficult access.

Sudagh, a mean place on a gulph near Cape Cara-kaia. The beautiful vale of Sudagh extends three versts from the shore to the hills, and two in breadth. Proceeding three further in a more contracted shape, and watered by the copious rivulet Souksu, it abounds in vineyards which produce excellent wine. The surrounding hills dissevered, steep, and of moderate elevation, exhibit a diversified scene. On a rock towards the sea is an ancient Genoese fortress.

Koos is 15 versts westward of Sudagh ; and in the intermediate tract are various geological objects which merit particular notice. The pleasant cognominal valley, adorned with gardens and vineyards, reaches from the village $4\frac{1}{2}$ versts to the sea. It is well peopled, and, at a certain distance, is bounded by mountains. The road to Otuus, in the way to Karadagh, lies across rocky eminences and vallies partially wooded.

Otuus, upper and lower, are two mean villages, in a fertile valley exposed to easterly winds, and watered by a rivulet of the same name.

Soldaya, an ancient German fortress, on a detached steep rock adjacent to a valley of the same name. It is encompassed by a high and thick-

thick wall, strengthened by 10 towers, on the coast. On the ruins of some adjacent edifices barracks are now constructed.

Eski-Krim, or Staroi-krim, now in ruins, is situate in a fertile plain declining from a lofty ridge. Most part of the road thence to Kaffa, a distance of about 20 versts, is tolerably level.

Kaffa, by the Tartars called Kutshuk-Stambul, or little Constantinople, was, in the middle age, a populous and flourishing city, now a considerable, walled, trading sea port town, consisting of about 4000 houses, defended by two forts, on the south coast, at the foot of a hill, 60 leagues N. E. of Constantinople. It was built by the Greeks in the Vth century : it fell under the dominion of the Genoese in the XIIIth century ; and in 1474 was taken by the Turks, who, by a treaty with the Russians A. D. 1774, were obliged to surrender it to the Tartars. The houses are small, and built of earth ; its port is almost choked up, and its trade declined. The soil in that neighbourhood is dry and sandy, and the water indifferent. The Strait of Kaffa, or Bosphorus Cimmerius, is a narrow channel that joins Palus Mæotis with the black sea, and is 15 leagues in length.

Akkos, or Aggos, is a mean village in the Bosphorus ; four versts westward of which are traces of an ancient rampart and ditch across the elevated plain. The basis of this rampart is about 31 English yards diameter, and the ditch half that breadth. The country between Akkos and Kertsch is an immense elevated plain, with numerous prominences on the heights, and vallies intervening.

Arabat, a small fort, with several regular bastions and a dry fosse, at the commencement of a long and narrow peninsule between the mud sea and the sea of Asoph. The isthmus, composed of sand mixed with shells, is several hundred fathoms in breadth. The length of the peninsule to the ferry leading to Jenits-khe is computed 110 versts. The arable land is a black and fertile mould. There are some low grounds impregnated

impregnated with salt. Ridges of no great height lie across the peninsule, alternately intersected by broad plains and concavities.

Kertsch, or Kerez, a small walled town, situate on that part of the Bosphorus which expands towards the black sea, on a projecting neck of land, having a boggy shore and a safe bay, with excellent anchorage 11—15 fathoms deep. The narrow strait is defended by several batteries, and in winter is usually covered with ice. The environs of Kertsch are hilly. In the plain between this place and Yenicale are the ruins of Panticapœum.

Yenicale, 11 versts eastward of Kertsch, is situate on the south angle which forms the channel of the sea of Asoph. The fortress stands on an eminence, in the form of an ampitheatre ; and the town is built along the sea shore south-west of the fortress. It is composed of a few houses and a row of booths.

In many districts of Crimea, on the summits of steep rocks, are to be seen traces of castles, built and inhabited by the Genoese when they were in possession of this country.

Before I proceed to treat of other European states, it may be proper to complete the survey of the Russian empire.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Boundaries and extent.—The western boundary of this division of the Russian empire corresponds with that of European Russia. The southern limit is an imaginary line across the Caspian and Aral seas, continued eastward, with some inflexions, between 40° and 50° north latitude, along the Altai chain, south of Baikal lake, to the source of the Argounia in 118° 50′ east of Greenwich. Thence stretching N. N. E. along that river to its influx into the Amur, it bends N. E. in the direction

tion of the Stanavoi mountains, to 60° latitude, and terminates in a gulph of the sea of Okotsk. Its greatest extent is from 47° to 186° or 189° E. of Greenwich, and from 47° to 78° north latitude; being upwards of 4500 English miles from west to east, under the parallel of latitude, and in some places 1870 in breadth.

Climate and Soil.—The climate of the northern provinces is intemperate and severe. In winter, the thermometer has been observed to sink many degrees below zero at Jeniseisk. In summer, there is hardly any night, and the heat is sometimes intense. Thunder is seldom heard near the frozen sea; but lightning is not uncommon, and the aurora borealis is seen in great perfection. In the southern parts, the climate is moderate; but dreadful storms and tempests are frequent. The north and east countries present vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and incapable of culture. The northern part of the Barabin steppe is of a good black soil; but the southern part is full of sands and marshes. A steppe, or level, extends from Tomsk to the arctic ocean. There is much woodland between the rivers Oby and Jenisey. Towards lake Baikal impervious woods abound; but the soil is fertile. Beyond Baikal are ridges of lofty mountains, with intervening vallies yielding rich pastures. The N. E. provinces of Siberia are unfit for agriculture, or pasturage, being full of bogs and morasses, where the frozen soil seldom thaws deeper than seven inches. Stunted shrubs are thinly scattered on the mossy surface. In the middle districts, most of the European grains prosper; and, among the south ridges of mountains, there are many tracts astonishingly fertile; but agriculture is neglected.

Mountains.—There are several extensive chains of mountains in Asiatic Russia and Siberia.

The Uralian and Caucasian mountains have been already mentioned.

The grandest chain is that of the Altaian mountains, the divisions of which are distinguished by different names. This chain occupies the whole

whole space between the Irtish and the Jenisey, and fixes the limits of the Siberian and Chinese empires from the Irtish to the Amur. Lofty and wooded, it sends out many branches in various directions. The principal division is that of Kolyvan, which abounds in minerals. The Sayansk mountains, a continuation of this chain, cover the sources of the Jenisey, Irkut, and other rivers.

The Baikal mountains lie nearly in the same direction with the lake, viz. from south to north and north-east. One branch extends along the Angara; and another N. E. on both sides of the Lena. They are covered with forests; but their stores of minerals have not been explored.

The *Nertshinskoi*, *Daourian*, or *Yablonnoi* mountains, reach from the sources of the Selenga and Amur eastward to the mouth of the Argounia, and are rich in minerals.

The mountains of *Okotsk*, also called Stanovoi-Krebet mountains, a continuation of the Yablonnoi chain, cover the sources of the Aldan and Oldekon, and stretch eastward to the Oudinskoi gulph of the Okotskoi sea. Thence one branch extends, with a little interruption but very unequal elevation, N. E. to Tchuktchi Noss; and another traverses the peninsule of Kamtschatka and the Kurile islands longitudinally.

Rivers.—The *Ural*, formerly the Jaik, originates in the Ural mountains, near fort Orsk, in 54° north latitude. After a long westerly course through a hilly tract, it turns southward, passes through a more level but sandy and barren country, and falls into the Caspian sea. On the right it is augmented by the Kisil and the Sakmare; on the left by the Or and the Ilek. On its banks many forts have been erected.

The *Kama* rises in the government of Perm, waters a small portion of Viatka, and loses itself in the Volga, after a S. W. course of about 1000 versts. It receives the Tchussovaia and Belaia two navigable rivers, and many smaller streams, on either hand. During a great part of its course, it is bordered by a ridge of sandy hills.

The source of the *Oby* is below 47° north latitude. Thence it flows N.W. and N. traversing Teletzkoe or Altin lake, and a hilly country almost covered with woods. In the upper part of its course it is a large stream with a strong current, forming many islands and cataracts. Augmented by many streams, it is navigable about 1900 miles; and, after a course of 780 leagues, it falls into a deep gulph of the northern ocean. The *Tom* originates in 53° north latitude, runs N. W. begins to be navigable at Kutsnesk where it receives the Condoma, and falls into the Oby at Nikolsky about 100 versts below Tomsky, in a territory covered with thick woods. The *Keat*, or Ket, issues out of a lake at no great distance from the Jenisey, runs westward in a very crooked channel, and falls into the Oby at Narim. It is a narrow and dismal stream, so overshadowed with tall trees that one can scarcely see the sun. Its banks are a perfect wilderness, and so entangled with bushes as to be impenetrable. The *Irtish* rises in the country of the Calmuks, about 1200 miles S. E. of Tobolsky. Traversing the lake Norshisan, or Saisan, it enters the Russian territory, and passes through a hilly and wooded country till it reaches a house called *Sedmy-Palaty*, i. e. the seven rooms, built by Tamerlane, or Gengiskhan. Proceeding N. W. augmented by the Tobol and many streams of less note, it falls into the Oby after a course of 480 leagues. Its depth is remarkably variable, and its channel for ships of burden is perpetually changing.

The *Tobol* flows from several sources, some of which are in the Ural chain. The direction of its course is north-east. Augmented by the Ui, Iset, Tura, Tawda, and other streams, it passes through a low, wooded, and marshy country, and, after a course of about 180 leagues, it falls into the Irtish at Tobolski. Its banks, in general, are low, and the adjacent territory is subject to frequent inundations. The Tura, its largest tributary stream, descends from the Ural chain near Verkoturia, flows south-east, and loses itself in the Tobol near Tarkanskoi.

The

The *Jenissey*, or Yenissey, is at first composed of two streams, which unite in 51° 30′ north latitude, south-west of lake Baikal. It has, in general, a rapid course; but, as it approaches the ocean, its current is hardly to be perceived. On either hand, it is increased by many streams, some of which are considerable. In the southern districts through which it flows, its channel is stony, and its eastern banks are steep and rocky. There are several cataracts between the towns of Jenisseisk and Krasnoyarsk, and many small islands near its mouth. Its course is about 760 leagues, and it is navigable to Abakan.

The *Tunguskis* are the largest rivers which fall into the Jenissey. The upper Tunguska flows from lake Baikal, and is called the Angara till its union with the Slim. In its descent on a rocky channel, it forms several cataracts, five of which are considerable. After a course of about 250 leagues, it loses itself in the Jenissey. The middle Tunguska originates among the Baikal mountains, in 58° north latitude, runs N. W. 800 versts, and falls into the Jenissey, in 62° north latitude nearly. The lower Tunguska takes its rise in the same district, not far from the the source of the Lena, and bends its course N. N. W. to the Jenissey above the island of Touroukansk. The length of its course is computed to be 250 leagues.

The *Lena*, the largest river in eastern Siberia, has its source in a morass, on the west side of Baikal lake, in 52½° north latitude, and meanders N. E. to Yakutsk. Its sandy channel is broad, and its banks in some places are steep and rocky. Dividing into five branches, it falls into the northern sea, in 73° north latitude. Near its mouth it is devoid of islands, and narrower, deeper, and more rapid than in any part of its course. The hills on either hand appear in a variety of forms, are of a brilliant whiteness, and of a horrid aspect, sometimes representing immense columns, and sometimes the ruins of ancient forts, or the remains of grotesque and gigantic figures. At a distance, the horizon is bounded

by a ridge of mountains partly covered with snow. The territory eastward of the Lena, and not far from the frozen sea, consists of rugged hills and vallies, and savage plains, interspersed with lakes and marshes. Several considerable rivers, viz. the Yana, Indigurka, Kolyma, &c. run from south to north through that bleak and dreary country.

The *Anadyr* rises out of a lake among the Stanovoi mountains, in the province of Tchuktchi, flows gently in a sandy bed southward to 66° latitude, and, suddenly changing its direction, it runs north-east, augmented by many streams. After a course of about 180 leagues, it loses itself in a gulph of the same name, on the eastern coast of Siberia.

Lakes, &c.—The *Caspian* sea has been already described (see Hist. of Geography). *Aral* lake, eastward of the Caspian, is one of the largest lakes in Asia. Its water is very salt, and like the Caspian it has no visible outlet. The *Tshany*, partly in the government of Tobolsk and partly in that of Kolyvan, communicates with the lakes Moloki and Abishkan, and is of considerable extent. *Altyn* lake, or Teletzkoe-ozero, lies in the government of Kolyvan, on a considerable elevation of the Altaian mountains, in 51° north latitude, and is traversed by the river Oby. *Baikal* lake, described in Irkutsk, is an inland sea. Siberia abounds in morasses. The northern verge of the country is one vast watery morass, partly covered with moss, destitute of wood, and several 100 versts in width. In the interior districts, there are many smaller morasses, some of which consist of low watery land, some are swamps bearing shrubs and a little hay, some are bottomless and covered with a surface of grass, and others are moss-marshes, on which neither grass nor shrub will grow.

There are several extensive steppes, or level plains, interspersed with patches of grass, or destitute of vegetation. A vast tract of this description lies north of the Caspian sea and of lake Aral. This desert, on the north-east, is connected with a great plain which extends between the

Tobol

Tobol and the Irtish; and the steppe beyond the Irtish is well watered, level, and partially covered with forests of birch. A steppe between the Oby and the Jenissey, reaches from Tomsk to the frozen ocean; and another, in the same direction, is bounded by the Jenissey, Tunguska, and Lena. The dismal region lying along the border of the ocean has been already mentioned.

Population and Manners.—This division of the Russian empire is peopled by a variety of different tribes, the most considerable of whom are enumerated in the sequel of this article. By the cruel policy of Peter I. and his successors, the population of Siberia has been greatly improved, and is annually increasing; but the precise number of its inhabitants has not been recently ascertained. The manners of the natives of Asiatic Russia and Siberia vary with the numerous tribes by whom those regions are peopled. No other country contains such a mixture and diversity of inhabitants; and each distinctive class retains its religion and customs, its constitutions, modes of life, dresses, dwellings, utensils, and weapons. But a particular description of each nation and tribe does not fall within the limits of our plan.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The most considerable manufactures are those of leather, salt, and pitch. Sables and furs are important articles of trade, which are exchanged with the Chinese for tea, silk, and nankeen. Woollen cloths and iron are bought by the Kirguses, who return horses, cattle, and sheep. European goods are carried to the interior towns of Siberia, and sold to the natives, or bartered with Indian merchants who attend the annual fairs: The products not consumed in the Asiatic and Siberian governments, are disposed of to the Chinese, or the natives of Tartary; but the major part, at least of the heaviest commodities, is conveyed to Petersburg. From Siberia to Russia is carried, every year, of gold and silver, iron, salt, tea, furs, and skins, copper, tallow, leather, marble, and precious stones, to the value of 12 millions

of

of rubles. The exports by the Caspian sea are furs, iron, linen, sugar, Russian leather, wine, brandy, corn, cotton, tea, copper, and a variety of manufactured goods; the imports are silk, lambskins, rice, fruits, spices, and sometimes gold dust. In 1775, the exports and imports, to and from the Caspian sea, amounted to more than a million of rubles; and it is not probably less at present. The trade with China, including exports and imports, may exceed four millions. The large rivers in Asiatic Russia and Siberia, are favourable to internal and foreign commerce. For a particular account of the Russian trade, the reader may consult "Tooke's view of the Russian Empire," V. III. B. 12.

Mines.—There are valuable mines in various parts of Siberia. Gold, copper, and iron, are found in the Uralian and Altaian mountains. The gold mines of Berezoff are the richest in the empire. They employ about 1000 workmen, and yield annually 400,000 pood of ore. From 1754 to 1788, the gold obtained has been estimated at 1,198,000 rubles. The silver mines of Kolyvan, in the Altaian mountains, began to be worked for the crown in 1745. From this date to 1787, upwards of 30 millions of rubles in value were extracted. The silver mines of Nertshinsk, in the Daourian mountains, were discovered in 1704; and from that time to 1784 produced 14,644 pood of silver. The copper mines in the Uralian and Altaian mountains annually yield about 200,000 pood, valued at two millions of rubles. In the Ural iron mines, A. D. 1779, 70 forges and 532 hammers were generally at work. In the whole empire, iron, valued at four millions and an half of rubles, is annually produced. Lead is found in all the mines. From the mines of Berezoff, red lead is extracted. Semi-metals are rare. Salt mines, salt lakes, and salt springs, abound. Coal is scarcely known. Marienglass, or lapis specularis, sometimes called Muscovy glass, and less properly isinglass, is found in several parts of Siberia. It is a species of transparent stone lying in strata like so many sheets of paper. When split with a thin

two

two-edged knife into laminæ, it is used for windows and lanterns. Of marble, granite, and precious stones, there are inestimable stores. But, notwithstanding this abundance of mineral productions in the empire, vast quantities of those articles are annually imported.

Mineral Springs.—Except salt sources and lakes, few mineral springs of note have been discovered in Asiatic Russia, or Siberia. The most considerable of these are, the warm baths in the Caucasian government; a famous and frequented mineral spring 18 versts from the town of Tzaritzin, which promotes circulation of the juices, checks mortification, and is a good laxative; a vitriolic spring in the village of Burgova and district of Olonetz; the baths on the Bargusin, in the province of Nertshinsk, efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, scurvy, phthisis, and similar complaints; warm springs in the Baikal mountains, useful in cutaneous disorders; hot baths of a penetrating nature in Kamtschatka and the Kurile islands.

ASIATIC RUSSIA consists of two extensive regions, viz. *Tartary* properly so called, and Siberia. *Tartary* comprehends the governments of *Astracan*, *Orenburg*, and *Casan*.

The government of ASTRACAN, traversed by the Jaik and the Volga, lies north of the Caspian sea. The tracts along the borders of those rivers are tolerably fertile; but the greater part of the province is composed of a flat, dry, clayey soil, mixed with sand and shells. The *steppe*, or desert, on the right hand of the Volga, is a dreary waste full of small lakes.

Towns.—*Astracan*, formerly called Adschi-Darchan, *i. e.* the pilgrim hath given liberty, is a large, regular, walled town and bishop's see, two miles and an half in circuit, surrounded by a ruinous brick wall, but including the suburbs it is five miles round. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants,

inhabitants, without including foreigners. The houses, for the most part, are built of wood, on several eminences, in the midst of meadows bathed by the Volga where it begins to divide into numerous branches, 80 versts from its entrance into the Caspian sea, and upwards of 800 miles S. S. E. of Moscow. This town, taken from the Tartars in 1554, lately much improved, and defended by a fortress, is advantageously situate for trade with Persia, Bucharia, and India. Its environs are covered with gardens and vineyards. There is a creek or haven for ships. The old city, called *Tmutorakan*, lay eight versts higher than the present town. Below the suburbs, *Besrodnaia* contains a great number of streets and houses on the bank of the river. The adjacent islands are fertile, and produce abundance of tolerable wine. About a mile below the town considerable quantities of salt are collected, where the banks of the river are low and flat. The country W. and N. W. of the town consists of sandy tracts, elevated steppes, with saline lakes and marshes. The lower part, watered by the Kuma, is frequently inundated by the Volga; the upper part of the Kuma is bordered with forests. Below Ternovka, this river is divided into two branches, and afterwards loses itself in morasses overgrown with sedge. Again it emerges in different places, and at last disappears under banks of drifting sand. To the eastward of Astracan are marshes and tall reeds abounding in vermin. The river discharges itself by eight large channels and many less ones. Several of these channels are navigable for ships of any burden. At a considerable distance from its mouths, the sea is extremely shallow.

Krasnoijar, a town of an oblong form, consisting of 200 houses, is situate in an island surrounded by some branches of the Volga, 30 versts N. E. of Astracan by water, and 70 by another course. Several streets are overflowed at high water. There is a garrison of 100 infantry, and as many Cossacks; but the fortifications are ruinous. The environs abound in wood; but the country north-eastward consists of saline

saline lakes, marshes, and flat tracts intersected by rivulets. Some patches are covered with grass; but there are few vegetable productions.

Jenatajowka and *Tschernoijar* are two fortresses situate on the Volga. The latter, built in the form of a polygon, is composed of five entire and and two half bastions, surrounded by a dry fosse, with a suburb. The Volga here is of considerable breadth; and the sepulchral hills of the Tartars are common in that vicinity. Many other forts are situate on the banks of that river. *Tzaritzin* is a small town and fortress, in an elevated and fertile territory, on the right bank of the Volga, near the influx of a rivulet of the same name, about 100 leagues above Astracan. The greater part of this town was consumed by fire in 1793. The ground on which the fortress stands is 126 feet above the lowest water mark of the Volga. The neighbouring fields are well adapted to the culture of fruits and pot-herbs. Melons, grapes, &c. here grow to perfection. The heights near the river supply excellent pasturage, while the islands and marshes produce abundance of hay. The garrisons in this and the foregoing places watch the motions of the Tartars, Calmuks, and Cossacks. Above Tzaritzin are the fortress and town of Dmitrefsk, on the Volga, which is 60 versts from the Don. Peter the Great planned a canal from this place to Ilovla, which would have opened a communication between the Don and the Volga. The neighbouring country is fertile, but deficient in wood.

Saratoff is a slightly fortified, trading town, on the steep bank of the Volga, about 60 leagues north of Tzaritzin, at the foot of high mountains. Its streets are broad and regular; and in the neighbourhood are several German colonies.

Kislar, a frontier town between Russia and Persia, built of wood A. D. 1735, on the north bank of the Terek; but this river now flows on the north side of it, and the former channel is quite dry. This town, in 1780 consisting of about 2000 houses, and a fortress, stands in a

fruitful territory and has a flourishing trade, though it is 40 versts from the sea. The exports are wine, brandy, silk, cotton, rice, fruits, madder, cattle, horses, &c.

Georgiefsk, the chief seat of government, north of the Caucasus, in the country watered by the rapid Podkuma, is an ill built place, containing a garrison, which includes most part of its inhabitants. Its site, near the steep verge of a wooded valley, is unwholesome. Hence there is an advantageous view of the Caucasian mountains from the Euxine to the Caspian sea, and of the low adjacent plain. About 40 versts higher on the river is the fortress of Constantinogorsk, an important post constructed to restrain the incursions of the Circassians; and five versts from the fort there is a sulphureous bath.

An abridgement of Pallas's route from Astracan S. W. to Georgiefsk, and hence westward to Tsherkask on the Don, will convey to the reader some idea of the state of the intermediate country. Having ferried over several branches of the Volga, he travelled westward through an uneven and sandy steppe, in a circuitous tract, as the ordinary post road along the sea shore was inundated. He observed several deep saline lakes called Beshkoll, which appear to have been originally gulphs of the sea, and in summer produce incrustations of salt. Marshes, marine plants, and fragments of shells, are scattered over the steppes, intersected by streams of water, some of which lose themselves in the sand. The surface of the higher part of the steppes is a mixture of clay and sand; but the borders of the pits and some of the rivulets are covered with coarse grass. Beyond those heights, he arrived at a branch of water called Kara-baitall, that terminates in a bay bordered by an extensive valley. The country westward consists of eminences, marshes, salt-pits, lakes, and low sandy tracts, intersected by branches of water impelled from the Volga by the wind. In the sedgy marshes of these waters, the Calmuks find fodder for their cattle, and shelter during winter.

winter. Some considerable ridges of sand hills extend as far south-west as the source of the Kuma. Beyond these ridges, there is a low and uniform plain of great extent, interspersed with lakes and streamlets, within 20 versts of the Caspian sea by which it is sometimes inundated. Impregnated with salt, it produces marine plants. Crossing low ridges, he reached the vast sea valley Alabuga, watered by connected inlets and of lakes, and, at certain seasons, mostly inundated by the sea. This valley is, perhaps, the old bed of the strait that united the Caspian sea with that of Asoph. The tract between the country of Alabuga and Georgiefsk is diversified by sand hills, and plains excavated with salt pits of different dimensions. In the low part of the country the Mantysh has its source, and runs N. W. to the Don. About 12 versts from the road, there is a considerable saline lake called Madsharskoe. The road westward lies through sandy elevations and dry steppes to the Kuma, a broad and deep river with an argillaceous bed. The neighbouring territory is impregnated with salt. Along the north side of the river westward to Madsharry, the soil is an uneven steppe partially yielding marine plants. The river there flows in irregular meanders. Some parts of its banks are covered with rushes, and others with herbage, thickets of blackthorn and tamarisks. There are tall forests mixed with coppices. Near Ternovka, the Kuma divides into two branches, the largest of which is 15 fathoms in breadth. Below Terny, it flows in a regular bed six or seven miles, and afterwards branches into lakes and marshes, appearing in different places, till it reaches the Kumskoi-Kultuk of the Caspian, and is lost under banks of drifted sand. The village of Madshary is pleasantly situate in a fertile tract on the north bank of the Kuma, containing 600 persons, between 15 and 60 years of age, beside 200 unmarried men employed in the fisheries. From that village is a view of the snowy mountains of Caucasus. Since the year 1781, many colonies are planted along the river, and on the Malk and Terek. The country

S. W. along the Kuma, consists of dry steppes and low tracts; and nearer Georgiefsk the wooded vallies are watered by streams which descend from the hilly country, and lose themselves in the Kuma.

Route from *Georgiefsk N. W. to Tsherkask.*—Descending from the high steppe on which Georgiefsk is situate, this route lies through a low and extensive country traversed by the Kuma, which is there a deep, muddy current eight fathoms broad, and below is augmented by the rapid Podkuma. The banks of the Kuma are shaded with forests. Alexandria Sloboda, a large village, stands on its abrupt border; and 30 versts northward is the village of Karamykly, on a rivulet of the same name that is dry in Autumn. The adjacent steppe is of a black and fertile soil; and northward there is a hilly tract. The new fortress of Alexandrofsk was founded, A. D. 1777, in a valley, bathed by the rivulet Tongusly that runs eastward to the Kuma. The fortress of Severnoi, 15 versts N. E. of Alexandrofsk, stands on the open elevation of an extensive valley. Between this place, the sources of the Kuma, and the river Kuban, are several considerable ridges and eminences. The country north-west consists of hills, plains, and vallies, watered by rivulets, and thinly peopled with Russian settlers. The fortress and town of Stawropol, W. N. W. of Severnoi, on a level eminence, near the source of the rivulet Atshla, are regularly fortified; and, at some distance, in the same fertile valley, are the fortress of Moskofskaya, and two mean villages. Donskaya is a stage 17 versts N. N. W. of the foregoing; and the soil in its neighbourhood is a rich black mould, yielding luxuriant plants. A plain, northward of Donskaya, is destitute of wood. Besopasnoi, Pregradnoi, and other redoubts, lie in the road N. N. W. to Tsherkask. A considerable proportion of the intermediate steppe consists of a black mould covered with verdure; this plain, however, declines eastward to the low and indifferently fertile country watered by the Manytsh. The last stage, across a low country, terminates at Tsherkask

kask on the Don ; whence, in a clear evening, the north promontory of Caucasus may be distinctly seen, though, in a direct line to the Kuban, the distance is computed 240 versts, or three long days journey on horseback.

Jaizkoi-Gorodock, also called Ouralsk, the capital of the Cossacks of Jaik, is a populous town of an irregular form, consisting of many wooden houses, on the ancient bed of the Jaik, a little above the influx of the Terkoul, almost 100 leagues north of the Caspian sea, in 51° 11′ N. latitude, and 52° 5′ E. longitude from Greenwich. The mountains of Terkoul are 25 versts N. W. of Jaizkoi. The country southward, watered by the Jaik, is inhabited by Cossacks. They are indolent, independent, and addicted to pleasure, and subsist chiefly by fishing in the rivers and lakes. To the south and south-east, there is an extensive, elevated, and level desert, whose dry soil is composed of clay and sand impregnated with salt, and thinly covered with plants. About 50 English miles above the mouth of the Jaik, is a ridge of rock that extends from west to east, called the mountains of Inderski.

Gourief, a small, regularly built, trading town, defended by a fort, in a marshy site, at the mouth of the Jaik and north coast of the Caspian sea. This place is extremely unhealthy, and in spring is sometimes inundated. To the eastward, in the desert inhabited by the Kirguis, are several salt lakes, and the soil is impregnated with salt. The Jaik discharges itself by several mouths ; opposite to one of which, at the distance of six versts, is the small island of Kamenoi, which, before the year 1730, was considerably larger than it is at present, as the sea has gradually risen on all that part of the coast. This island is composed of gravel, flints, and shells. Several small islands near it have been covered by the sea since the year 1730.

Between

Between the Jaik and the Volga, in the province of Saratof, there are mountains, sandy and desert tracts, with salt lakes. In some parts are vestiges of buildings, canals, and tombs, which prove that this country was anciently inhabited, probably by the Nogais. The sandy and barren desert of Narin, with some spots of verdure in it, extends from 49° N. latitude, almost to the banks of the Caspian. There is a tradition that the Caspian sea covered a great proportion of that country; and several circumstances confirm this tradition. 1. Innumerable shells are scattered in the desert, exactly resembling those found in the Caspian. 2. The soil every where, except the quicksands, consists merely of sand, or yellow loam, and a bed of clay at a considerable depth from the surface. 3. The soil is of a saline nature, and contains common sea salt. 4. The desert throughout is a flat surface, with numerous salt pits and lakes. 5. In the vallies, a little below the surface, water may be everywhere found. 6. The original boundary of the sea, with its bays and promontories, may be still traced. 7. In the higher grounds north of this boundary there are no sea shells, and the soil is not impregnated with salt: the surface is covered with solid turf, and with a stratum of black mould. 8. Along the Volga, and in the hills, are strata of shells, which are generally found in the ocean only, and must refer to a more ancient inundation or deluge. If that desert, which is 15 fathoms above the level of the Caspian, was, at any former period, inundated, by what natural cause could such a vast column of water be drained? This I attempted to account for in the Introduction, p. 272. to which the reader is referred.

The government of OREMBURG or Ouffa, also called Ufiimsko, lies eastward of Casan and Astracan, in 55° N. latitude, containing the provinces of Ouffa and Oremburg, with six districts. The province of Ouffa is composed of the following circles, viz. Ouffa, Menselinsk, Birsk, Tscheliabinsk,

Tscheliabinsk, Troitsk, Bougoulma, Tabinsk, Serguiefsk, Bougourouslensk, Sterlitamatsk. The circles of Oremburg are, Oremburg, Bousouloutsk, Samara, Verko-Ouralsk. The names of the districts are, Krasno-jar-skaia, Or, higher and lower Oui, Sakmar, Samara, and the district of the mines. Other districts, formerly included in the government, now belong to those of Tobolsk, Simbirsk, Saratof, and Caucasus.

Towns.—Oremburg is a town, built A. D. 1734, at the mouth of the Or; in 1739 removed 182 versts lower on the Jaik, and in 1742 transferred 70 versts still lower to its present site, 256 versts from Moscow, and 1990 from Petersburg, in a plain on the border of a desert. It is of an oval form, and regularly fortified. Its trade with Asia and China by caravans is considerable. It stands in 51° 46′ N. latitude, and 55° 7½′ E. longitude from Greenwich. In its neighbourhood are many inexhaustible mines of salt, also a copper mine containing large pieces of petrified wood. Below Oremburg to the Caspian, and above it half as far, there is a chain of fortresses along the river Jaik. In the ridge of mountains above the town are many mines and minerals. The country is hilly, and abounds in metals. To the eastward, in the fortress of Orkaia, situate on an eminence bathed by the Jaik, Euler observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk. *Uffa*, or Ouffa, a small, irregular, badly built, ruinous town, A. D. 1770, consisting of 600 houses, upwards of 60 leagues northward of Oremburg, in a territory environed by hills, near the influx of a cognominal stream into the Belaia, a river that runs N. and N. W. to the Kama. The country north-east of that town is diversified with hills, forests, plains thinly inhabited, but abounding in iron mines. About 70 versts N. E. of Ouffa, a chain of mountains begins, and stretches eastward 140 versts to the sources of the river Ouffa: and, bending north, continues in this direction with little interruption to the arctic circle. Most part of this chain, containing rich mines, lies between 57° and 62° E. longitude from Greenwich, and is covered with forests. On the right hand of the Jourjoussin, a river that falls into

into the Ouffa, there is a burning mountain, south of which are several remarkable grottos, about 150 versts N. N. E. of Ouffa.

In the province of *Isetzk*, 300 versts eastward of Ouffa, are the small town and fortress of *Troitzkaia*, in an angle formed by the conflux of the rivers Oui and Ouvelka. It is a place of considerable trade with Asiatic merchants, and with the Kirguis who are cantoned in the adjacent country, and rear excellent horses, black cattle, sheep, and goats. This province is defended by the lines of Ui, which extend along a river of the same name, and terminate at the river Tobol. The most fertile in grain and rich pastures of any province in the government of Oremburg, it is 300 versts long and as broad, diversified with extensive forests, innumerable small lakes, marshes, and rivers. It contains 47,400 inhabitants. *Tscheliabinsk*, its principal town, was built in 1733 to accommodate the fortress established there, on the right bank of the Miias, 300 versts E. N. E. of Ouffa, and 255 S. W. of Tobolsk. It is situate on the gentle declivity of a rock; its streets are regular, and its fortifications of wood. The country southward to the fortress of Etkoulskaia, at the distance of 37 versts, consists of hills, level tracts, and marshes. The garrison of that fortress is composed of 300 Cossacks. About 40 versts S. S. W. of Etkoulskaia, on the left bank of the river Ouvelka that runs eastward to the Tobol, is the fortress of Nishna-Ouvelskaia, a village of 500 houses regularly built, and defended by a wall of wood, on which are some cannon. About 200 versts east of Ouffa, near the river Oui, there is a silver mine, with appearances of many more in that district.

The government of CASAN, or Kasan, formerly more extensive, is now bounded on the west and north by European Russia, on the east by Siberia, on the south by the governments of Oremburg, Astracan, and Simbirsk. It consists of several provinces, which are subdivided into districts, watered by the Kama, Viatka, and other streams.

Towns.

Towns.—*Casan*, anciently the capital of a powerful kingdom in Tartary to which Russia was tributary, is a considerable walled town, long noted for the manufacture of Russian leather, situate on the high bank of the rivulet Cazanka, five versts to the left of the Volga, about 60 above the influx of the Kama, and 735 from Moscow. It was taken from the Tartars in 1552, and almost destroyed by fire in 1749 and 1752. The adjacent country is fruitful in wheat, barley, oats, &c.: and, at some distance north and eastward, are extensive woods of stately oaks, quantities of which are conveyed to Petersburg for ship-building. The road from Casan eastward to Viatka lies through woods interspersed with villages and corn-fields. *Yaransk*, a small town, near the N. W. border of the government. *Ursum*, a little town, S. E. of Yaransk, on a cognominal stream which falls into the Viatka. *Klynow*, a small town and bishop's see, N. E. of Yaransk, about 500 versts from Casan, at the influx of the Viatka into the Kama: in its vicinity are fine corn-fields and pastures. *Kaigodorok*, a small town on the Kama, in the road leading from Klynow to Solikamsky.

SIMBIRSK, or Sinbirsk, is now a government independent on that of Casan, and to the south of it, consisting of the following circles, viz. Simbirsk, Bouinsk, Kourmisch, Alatyr, Ardatatof, Tagai, Karsoun, Kotschiakof, Kanadei, Sizran, Keschpour, Samara, Stawropol, and Singuileef; watered by the Volga and Sura, in 54° N. latitude.

Towns.—*Simbirsk*, a small town defended by a castle, stands on a hill bathed by the Volga, and on the right hand of this river, which is two versts broad. That hill on the west side is bathed by the Suiiaga, a stream that runs 100 versts before it finds a passage into the Volga. In the limestone near the town are many sea shells and other marine substances. The country beyond the Volga is hilly, abounding in bitumen and sulphur. Four or five versts from Simbirsk are the lines which the Czar

Alexis Michaelowitz ordered to be drawn from the Soura, or Sura, to the Volga. They consist of a high earthen rampart and deep ditch in good preservation. In those parts are vestiges of demolished towns, camps, and entrenchments, the works of Tamerlane and other Tartar princes. The country west of Simbirsk and Samara, lying between the Volga and the Sura, is hilly, and covered with wood. The hills are steep on the west declivity, and slope gently to the east. Their summits are sandy; but the intermediate vallies consist of a black and clayey soil. There are many villages on the borders of the streams which fall into the Sura. About 30 versts from Simbirsk, near the village of Tschirikova, skeletons of elephants have been found, as well as in many parts of the more northern countries, even to the border of the frozen ocean, which indicate some important revolution that materially affected those parts in a remote period. About 80 versts above Simbirsk, on the left bank of the Volga, are the ruins of Briækhimof, now Bolgari, the famous capital of ancient Bulgaria, near a marshy tract. The old town was situate near the Volga, but the modern village is nine miles from it, and 90 south of Casan. The rampart and ditch, with which Briækhimof was environed, and the vestiges of buildings, sepulchral monuments, with Arabic and Armenian inscriptions, &c. may be still traced.

Samara is a considerable and flourishing town, consisting of 2000 houses beside public buildings, about 38 leagues south of Simbirsk, on the left bank of the Volga, at the mouth of a cognominal river. It was formerly defended by a wooden fort, which was burnt A. D. 1703. In the following year a regular fortress was constructed on a neighbouring eminence. The northern bank of the Volga below the town is high and rocky with deep defiles, but the opposite bank is generally flat; and on both sides the fields are fertile, but uncultivated. The country eastward is diversified with hills, vallies, plains, woods, and pastures, watered by the river of the same name. In that tract is the fortress of Borsk,

Borsk, built A. D. 1736, which contains 250 houses occupied by Cossacks, on a sandy eminence near the bank of the Samara. There are several other fortresses on the route thence S. E. to Oremburg, viz. Bousoulouk, Tozkaia, Sorotschinskaia, Perevolozkaia, &c. all of which are near the above mentioned river. In those parts, on elevated sites, are large mounds of earth, raised above stone coffins in which were deposited the remains of the most noted inhabitants in a former period, together with valuable effects. Those constructed of brick are of a more ancient date.

Stawropol, formerly a considerable town in the government of Oremburg, is now the capital of a cognominal province in Simbirsk, defended by a rampart in its centre, flanked with forts and redoubts, between the rivers Sok and Tscheremschan, on the left bank of the Volga, above Samara. Founded in 1737, it is composed of about 450 houses, whose inhabitants have little trade. It is surrounded by little hills covered with pines. Most of the villages near Stawropol are inhabited by Mordouans, and the remainder by Russians.

The province or government of PENSA, in 54° degrees N. latitude, and 45° 20′ E. longitude, is bounded on the north by Nowogorod, on the east by Simbirsk, on the south by the Cossack territory, and on the west by Tambof. Watered by the Sura, and diversified with hills, forests of oak, deep ravines, &c. it is partially cultivated and populous. The products of this province are rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat; but agriculture is shamefully neglected. In 1793, the whole province or government of Pensa contained 136,282 immediate subjects of the crown, and 183,607 vassals of the nobility. *Pensa*, the capital, is a trading town, partly at the foot, and partly on the N. E. side of an eminence at the influx of the Pensanka into the Sura, 660 versts from Moscow. In the old part of the town the houses are very indifferent; but several hand-

some buildings in regular streets have been lately constructed. The trade and manufactures of this place are gradually increasing. The Sura, or Soura, a rapid stream, rises in a hilly tract, not far from the Volga, runs northward about 239 versts, is navigable from Pensa, and falls into the Volga near the town of Vasil-sursk. The right bank of this river is high, and the left bank flat. The neighbouring territory abounds in pyrytes. *Saransk*, an inconsiderable town inhabited by labourers, north of the capital, on the rivulet Insarka, which loses itself in the Saranka; and their united streams proceed to augment the Alatyr. From Saransk to the Ouralian mountains, the country is tolerably fertile. In Pensa and several neighbouring provinces, there are every where appearances of inundations, to which they have been anciently exposed.

Alatyr is a province containing some fertile tracts, but abounding in forests and jungle, about 20 leagues W. N. W. of Simbirsk and 30 N. N. E. of Pensa. Its small cognominal town is situate near the influx of a river of the same name into the Sura. *Potschinki*, a considerable village surrounded by meadows, on the river Roudnia which falls into the Alatyr. It contains three churches and a Russian garrison. Many horses are bred here for the imperial service. Hence to Saransk, the country is diversified with hills, forests, corn fields, and villages inhabited by Tartars. There are many small towns, northward of Alatyr, between the Sura and Volga. The territory of Tschebaksar, a handsome town on the right hand of the Volga, is famous for its excellent faulcons.

SIBERIA.

SIBERIA, by the Russians called Siber or Sibir, formerly included no more than the lower regions in the vicinity of the river Ob, which, under

der the reign of John Basilowitz, became tributary to the Russian empire. In process of time this appellative obtained a more extensive signification, comprehending the territories possessed by Kutchum Khan, watered by the Irtish, the Tobol, and the Kura. In proportion to the success of the Russian arms, this name was applied to a larger tract of country; and at length to all the conquests of the Russians as far as the eastern ocean.

This immense region, since it became a Russian province, is partially peopled by Russians, who have founded many towns, fortresses, and villages. A great proportion of it, however, is uncultivated and waste, covered with impenetrable woods and thickets, interspersed with frozen mountains, fens, lakes, and marshes. The districts beyond 60° N. latitude, being exposed to the inclemency of the frozen ocean, are quite barren and desolate, or thinly covered with stunted shrubs and bushes. Intense frost with snow commences early in autumn, and the earth in the northern parts is never thawed to any considerable depth in summer. The most fruitful provinces are those of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Jeniseisk, with the country about the upper parts of the Lena, and the south and south-east sides of Baikal lake as far as Nertshinsk.

The most considerable rivers are, the Yenisei or Jenisey, the Ob, and the Lena; each of which, beside many smaller streams, is augmented by a river not much inferior to itself. The Irtish falls into the Ob, the Angara into the Yenisei, and the Aldan into the Lena. Almost all the rivers of Siberia disembogue into the frozen ocean, the whole country lying in an inclined plain towards the north. No river, whose source is in this region, directs it course to Mongalia, Bucharia, or Kalmuk-Tartary; on the contrary many streams, which originate in these countries, flow northward through Siberia.

SIBERIA is divided into several governments, the most considerable of which are, *Perm*, *Tobolsk*, and *Irkutsk*.

The government of PERM comprehends the whole of Permia, and is divided into two provinces, viz. *Perm* and *Catherinburg*. The former, lying in 59° N. latitude, and 57° 20′ E. longitude, consists of the following districts, viz. Perm, Tscherdin, Solikamsk, Obvinsk, Otscherskoi, Okan, Koungour, Osa, Krasno or Fimsk. The latter contains those of Catherinburg, Okounefsk, Khadrin, Dolmatof, Kamischlof, Irbet, Alapaef, and Verkoturia.

Towns, &c.—Catherinburg, or Ecatherinburg, founded A. D. 1723, is a regular, well built, fortified town, consisting of about 2000 houses, pleasantly situate on the Iset, not far below its source, 578 versts from Moscow, in 56° 50′ N. latitude, and 60° 50′ E. longitude from Greenwich. It is the centre of all the mines and founderies in Siberia, and is inhabited by inspectors of mines, miners, and founders. The garrison consists of two companies and a detachment of artillery. Not far from this town is a ridge of mountains which contains gold mines. Those of *Pischma*, about 15 versts eastward, are the oldest, being discovered in 1745. At Nevianskoi, 50 versts north of Catherinburg, are the oldest and most considerable iron forges in Siberia. This town is inhabited by upwards of 4000 males; but the iron is of an inferior quality. The neighbouring country consists of hills covered with forests and marshes. The copper mines of Tourinskoi are 90 versts north of Nevianskoi, and 160 W. N. W. of Tourinsk, near the Tura. About 15 versts north of Tourinsk, at Keskanar, there is a mountain of loadstone, and rich iron mines. The small town of *Irbit*, northward of Catherinburg, is noted for its annual fair in the months of January and February. There is carried on most of the barter of European commodities against Siberian furs and Chinese commodities. South-east of Catherinburg,

Catherinburg, the country is diversified with little ridges of hills, fertile plains, woods, lakes, and rivers, but is thinly inhabited. In several parts bones of elephants have been found. The districts southward are uncultivated and insalubrious; but contain minerals, ores, and fine marble.

Koungour, N. W. of Catherinburg, is a town consisting of 1800 wooden houses, at the commencement of the Verchoturian mountains, in 57° 20′ N. latitude, five days march from Casan, and 2160 versts from Petersburg. *Osa*, on the Kama westward Koungour, is a place of little note. *Tscherdin* is a mean place, about 50 leagues north of Perm, on the Kolwa a small stream that loses itself in the Kama. *Solikamsky*, a considerable town, pleasantly situate on the east bank of the Kama, about 10 leagues south of Tscherdin. In its vicinity are many salt pits and rich copper mines. About a day's journey eastward is a division of the Ural mountains, sometimes called Verchatursky-gory, the common boundary of Russia and Siberia.

Verkoturia, a small, ill built town, pleasantly situate on a rising ground bathed by the Tura, in the route from Solikamsky to Tobolsk. Fortified with a ditch and pallisades, and defended by a garrison, it commands the entrance from Russia into Siberia. Its principal manufacture is Russian leather. The adjacent country is inhabited by the Vogullitz, an honest, inoffensive, superstitious tribe, who live in despicable huts, and subsist by hunting and fishing. To the eastward the country is covered with forests, except round the villages, where are large plains for corn and pastures.

The government of TOBOLSK formerly contained most of the provinces of Catherinburg. It is now divided into two provinces, viz. *Tobolsk* and *Tomsk*. The former contains the following districts, viz. Tobolsk, Tiumen, Jaloutorofsk, Omsk, Tara, Sourgout, Nadimskoi, Berezoff,

rezoff, and Tourins. In the latter are, Atchinskoi, Tasjeefskoi, Kemskoi, Jeniseisk, Kainsk, Narim, and Touroukansk. This government, established in 1782, contained, according to an enumeration in the year following, 1803 merchants, 12,542 burgesses, 2316 vassals of nobility, 213,071 vassals of the crown, and 257,330 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—Tobolsk, a small fort in 1387, is a considerable, populous, trading town, and the capital of Siberia, near the influx of the Tobol into the Irtish, in 58° 12′ 30″ north latitude, and 68° 16′ 30″ east longitude from Greenwich; 2384 versts from Moscow, and 3119 from Petersburg. It is divided into upper and lower, the former being situate on the high bank of the Tobol, and the latter in the plain below. In 1736 it contained 3000 houses of wood, and in 1761 15,000 inhabitants. The principal buildings, viz. the governor's seat, the cathedral, the archbishop's palace and the courts of justice, are built of stone. It is environed with an earthen rampart, and defended by a fortress. The upper town is deficient in water, and the lower subject to inundations. It is a place of considerable trade, and a thoroughfare for caravans to the east. The suburbs extend along the bank of the river, and are surrounded by a ditch and pallisades. Being mostly built of wood, this city was nearly consumed by fire about the year 1786; but it has been rebuilt for the most part of brick. On the right bank of the Irtish, 23 versts from Tobolsk, are vestiges of an old town called Sibir, near the influx of the Sibirka a small stream into the Irtish. This place gave its name to the whole country. The territory south-east of Tobolsk, lying between the Tobol and Irtish, consists of forests, marshy plains, and lakes, and is partially inhabited. In a district watered by the Irtish, Ischim, and Vagai, some very large teeth and bones of elephants, with vast horns of buffaloes, have been found.

Berezoff, an irregularly built town, consisting of 150 houses, five degrees below, or north of Tobolsk, on the bank of the Oby, and about two

two degrees above the mouth of this river. Its district is inhabited by Vogouls, Ostiaks, and Samoeides. The country between Berezoff and Tobolsk is marshy and covered with forests, but inhabited on the borders of the rivers. The east bank of the Oby, above Berezoff, is elevated, and the west is low except near the town. Towards the ocean the country is wooded and thinly inhabited. *Oderiskoi*, or Obdorsk, a mean Russian settlement, 700 versts by water north of Berezoff in 67° north latitude. Neither horses nor horned cattle can exist in that climate. Beyond this place, the mountains are covered with snow, and the vallies are marshy. Some shrubs are thinly scattered on the plains and declivities of the hills. The sea coast consists of rocks, mountains, and marshes. In the sand-hills and fens of that bleak region, the teeth and other bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, wild bull, &c. are frequently found.

Tiumen, or Zimgitura, a small, regularly built, fortified, trading town, 250 versts westward of Tobolsk, on the elevated and steep south bank of the river Toura, which falls into the Tobol. Near it is a Slobod and an Ostrog, the former of which is a village surrounded with a rampart of wood; and the latter is composed of a commandant's house, an arsenal, magazine, and church, with a few other buildings. The neighbouring territory is interspersed with forests, villages, corn-fields, and pastures. The inhabitants have some trade in furs. Eastward to Tobolsk, there is a fine and well peopled country on the right hand of the Toura; but the opposite side of the river is flat and marshy, abounding in tall and dark woods.

Tara, a small town, fortified with a deep ditch, palisades, and wooden towers, on the Irtish, about 500 versts above Tobolsk. To the eastward is an extensive plain called Baraba, 570 versts in extent, full of lakes and marshy tracts, where robberies are frequently committed by the Kalmuks. The inoffensive inhabitants live in miserable huts, sunk

half way below ground. *Omsk*, a fortress built in 1716, is a regular polygon flanked with five bastions, south of Tara, at the influx of the Om, or On, into the Irtish. The soil, higher on the river, is dry, sandy, and unfit for culture, but yields tolerable pastures. Advanced posts, of small bodies of Russians, or Cossacks, are established all the way up the river to 50° north latitude. To the eastward are many lakes impregnated with salt. The country near the southern stations consists of hills, partly covered with forests, and partly dry, sandy, and barren. Between the rivers Irtish and Oby, in 50° and 51° north latitude, there is a chain of hills which contains copper and silver mines. The detached mountain called Schlanguenberg is an immense mass of minerals. Upon it stands the fortress of Smeinogorskaia. To the north are many fertile tracts covered with forests; and southward the mountains are extremely rugged and horrible, with some pleasant intervening vallies. On the left hand of the Irtish, 49° north latitude, in a desert formerly inhabited by Kalmuks-Soongars and now by the Kirguis, are the ruins of a Kalmuk temple called *Ablaikit*, in a valley environed by a wall five French ells high and four thick. It is an irregular oval, 500 fathoms long and 250 in its greatest breadth. The neighbouring mountains are high, rugged, and barren. In one part of the area are the remains of the temple which appears to have been built with a considerable degree of taste and magnificence, but was destroyed by the Russians and Kirguis. *Ust-Cameno-Gorskaia*, a small fort, north of Ablaikit, in a plain watered by the Irtish, near a defile of a rocky mountain through which the river flows. *Jamischew-kaia*, or Yamiszowscaia, a strong fortress built on the Irtish, A. D. 1717, a few miles from Jamischin a lake containing salt springs, in 51½° north latitude. This lake is about nine versts in circumference. Its banks are so full of salt that the ground seems crystalized with it. The water is saline to the highest degree; and the

the salt, which it yields in abundance, surpasses all other salt in whiteness, and consists entirely of cubic crystals.

Turinsk, a small, slightly fortified place, built A. D. 1600, westward of Tobolsk, on the Tura, between Tiumen and Verchoturia. The country to the north is covered with woods; to the south it is open and tolerably peopled.

The province of Tomsk, lying between Tobolsk and Irkutzk, and watered by the Jenissey, extends about 1500 miles from north to south, containing the following places of some note:

Surgut and *Narim* two small towns and forts, on the river Oby, the former lying in 61° and the latter in 59° north latitude.

Tomsk, a meanly built town of 1500 houses, with fortifications of wood, in 56½° north latitude, on the right bank of the Tom, about 40 versts from its influx into the Oby. It is advantageously situate for trade, and has a good fur market. The streets are very narrow, winding, and irregular. In the town is a ruinous fortress on an eminence from which there is an extensive prospect, except toward the south where it is interrupted by hills. The neighbouring country is diversified with hills, fertile plains, forests, and marshes. The inhabitants are farmers, graziers, and carriers, healthy, rich, and hospitable. In a dry, open, and extensive plain, near the south border of the district of Tomsk, are many ancient tombs and sepulchral monuments. Gold, silver, precious stones, pieces of armour, ornaments of saddles, bridles, &c. have been found; but many of the tombs are still unexplored.

Kuznetsky, a little town, with a citadel and Ostrog, partly on a high bank, and partly in a fertile plain watered by the Tom, in 54° north latitude. About two degrees southward, the river Oby traverses Altin, or Teliskoi lake, which is of great extent and depth. In the neighbouring hills are mines of copper and silver, and in the forests are many sorts

of wild beasts, particularly the Uhr-ox, one of the fiercest animals in the world.

Nova Zembla is a barren and desolate country, consisting of rugged mountains and dreary plains, covered with perpetual ice and snow, lying between 52° and 77° E. longitude from Greenwich, and between 70½° and 78° N. latitude, in the northern ocean, opposite to the boundary between Europe and Asia, and separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the Strait of Waygatz from a Dutch navigator of that name, who, A. D. 1682, attempted to sail along the north coast of Asia to the East Indies. This uninhabitable region, 1000 versts in circuit, is surrounded with floating fields of ice, some of which are 600 feet above the surface of the sea, and twice as much below it. The Samoeides and Ostiaks, at the proper season, pass into that country to hunt elks, reindeer, and white bears. From the middle of October to February the sun is not visible.

A considerable portion of the province of *Jenissey* was included in the kingdom of Tartary, and inhabited by the Tungusians, Ostiaks, and other Tartarian nations. In this province are the following towns:

Jeniseisk, a small, populous, trading town, and thoroughfare between Tobolsk and Irkutzk, slightly fortified, in a plain on the west bank of a river of the same name, a few versts below the influx of the Tonguska, in 58½° north latitude, consisting of about 700 private houses, beside churches and magazines. It has a good market for furs. The country eastward along the Tonguska, is of a good soil, but for most part covered with thick woods. The cultivated tracts produce wheat, barley, rye, and oats, but are thinly inhabited by the Tongusi, the posterity of the ancient descendants of Siberia.

Mangaseja, or Turuchansk, a mean trading town, defended by a slight fort, in 66° north latitude, on an arm of the Jenissey, near the influx of the Turuchan, some miles below the mouth of the north Tunguska,

guska, a large river, whose source is at a great distance south east on the border of Ilimskoi.

Krasnojarsk, a town environed with pallisades, about 400 versts east of Tomsk, and 200 south of Jeniseisk, not far from the left bank of the Jenissey. It was built as an Ostrog in 1728, and is conveniently situate for trade. Its fertile district of the same name contains 600 square versts; and about 15000 males, among whom are 3000 Tartars and other Siberian tribes, who lead a pastoral life; the rest apply to agriculture. This town and district are now in the government of Kolyvan, which includes the southern part of ancient Siberia, abounds in forests, and is peopled with about 170,000 Tartars, white Kalmuks, &c. *Kolyvan* is a new town on the right hand of the Oby, and not long ago noted for its copper mines. *Abakanskoi*, founded as an Ostrog in 1707, rebuilt in 1725, and defended by a small garrison, about 270 versts S. W. of Krasnojarsk, on the Jenissey. *Kanskoi*, an Ostrog, and one of the best places in Siberia for the sable trade, south-east of Krasnojarsk, on the Kan a small stream that runs N. N. W. and falls into the Jenissey several leagues below the last mentioned town.

The government of IRKUTZK, watered by the Angara, Lena, Aldan, and other considerable rivers, is of great extent, but, for most part, is rugged, mountainous, and thinly inhabited. The cold in this region, during winter, is intense; but in summer the air is mild, and vegetation is quick and powerful. Beyond 60° north latitude, neither grain nor fruits arrive at perfection. With the former the natives are supplied from the southern provinces, where the soil is surprisingly fertile; and the want of the latter is compensated by plenty of tame and wild beasts, fowls, and fish. This province, when reduced by the Russians, was divided into seven circles, or districts, viz. Ilimsk, Irkutzk, Selenginsk, Nertshinsk, Yakutsk, Okotsk, and Kamtshatka.

Towns,

Towns, &c.—Irkutzk, a trading town consisting of 2500 houses built on a regular plan, containing a cathedral, 12 stone churches, two monasteries and other public buildings, environed with palisades and defended by a fort, in $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, at the influx of the rivulet Irkut into the Angara, a few miles from the west end of Baikal lake. In this place is a good market for furs and Chinese manufactures. In travelling hence northward, the tract on either hand of the Angara consists of champaign tracts, rising grounds, and extensive forests. On the east side of that river, towards Baikal lake, are high hills covered with tall trees. The lake or sea of Baikal, *Swjatoja More*, is upwards of 100 leagues in length and 10 in breadth. On the north it is bounded by high rocks and mountains; on the south the land rises gradually, and terminates in hills mostly covered with wood. Composed entirely of fresh water, it is supplied by the Selenga and many other rivers from the south, and by the higher Angara from the east. It has few shelves or rocks; and one large island only, near its centre, called Olchon. It discharges itself into the lower Angara, through an opening between two mountains. The waters of this lake were higher in a former period than at present, and covered all the plain at the mouth of the Selenga. The whole of the neighbouring country, consisting of sand hills and rocky mountains, with deep vallies, is unfit for cultivation, but yields excellent pastures, and some districts abound in Glauber salt and natrum.

Selenginsk, a small town surrounded with palisades, and defended by a citadel on an eminence, in a hilly and sandy territory, on the east or right bank of the Selenga, 100 versts from Baikal lake. This town is advantageously situate for trade with China; and there are many villages in the neighbourhood. Its district yields great quantities of rhubarb. About a mile eastward is a ridge of high hills covered with wood. Some of the vallies yield grain and good pastures. Thirty versts west of the town

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is lake Gusinoi, deep and bordered with excellent herbage : and several versts beyond it is the salt lake of Selenguinskoi, of an oval form, in a bottom environed by hills, where considerable quantities of salt are manufactured. The river Selenga is composed of two streams, viz. Idyr and Tzolato, which descend from the mountains of Kungay south-west of Baikal lake. In its progress, it is augmented by the Orchan on the right, and the Tzida on the left, and by the Strealka above Selenginsk. At this place it is twice the breadth of the river Thames above London. Its course hence is due north to the lake, into which it falls by several mouths. The entrance into it is difficult, on account of many flats and sand banks thrown up by the current. Its banks on either hand consist of corn-fields and pasturage, varied with woods, and produce rich crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, and vegetables. In the neighbouring mountains are rich mines of copper, lead, and iron. The river is navigable to Selenginsk.

The soil southward of that town is exceedingly fine, and by proper culture capable of producing every species of grain : but the greater part of Mongalia is one continued waste, covered with long grass, and not a house is to be seen. The natives live constantly in tents, and remove with their cattle as conveniency requires. About 70 miles from Selenginsk, in the route to Pekin, is *Saratzyn*, a place noted only for having been the common boundary of Russia and China : but this limit is now transferred to the Tola. In the route thence to the great wall, there are many springs but no rivulet. The country is dry and barren, without woods, and the grass scanty and short. The soil is gravelly, without tree or bush, and the water brackish. A sand bank of immense extent lies across the road, 20 or 30 miles in breadth. Towards the great wall the soil is better, but uneven, rocky, and mountainous.

Strealka, or Petropaulofskaia, is a fortress or square inclosure surrounded with palisades, in a plain of a triangular figure, formed by the conflux

conflux of two rivers, viz. the Strealka or Tschikoi from the east, and the Selenga from the south. *Kiatka*, a slobod, in a sandy territory, 91 versts south of Selenginsk. This place was fixed as the Russian boundary A. D. 1728. It consists of a Russian and Chinese town situate in a romantic valley, surrounded by high, rocky, wooded mountains, and intersected by the brook Kiatka, that rises in Siberia and loses itself in the river Bura. The Russian settlement lies in 35° N. latitude, and 106° 38′ E. longitude from Greenwich ; 5514 versts from Moscow and 1532 from Pekin. It contains a fortress and a small suburb ; the former of which is built on a gentle rise, inclosed with palisades, and strengthened with wooden bastions. There are three gates at which guards are constantly stationed. The principal public buildings in the fortress are, a wooden church, the governor's house, the custom-house, the guard-house, barracks, and a magazine for provisions. In the suburb are 120 houses irregularly built. The soil of the adjacent country is mostly sand or rock, extremely barren, and ill supplied with water. The Chinese town is called Maimatschin, i. e. the fortress of commerce, situate about 140 yards south of Kiatka, and nearly parallel to it. Midway between this place and the Russian fortress, two posts about 10 feet high are planted, in order to mark the frontiers of both empires. Maimatschin is environed with a wooden wall and a ditch about three feet broad. The town is of an oblong form 700 by 400 yards. On each of the sides a gate faces the principal streets. It contains about 200 houses and 1200 inhabitants. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are laid with gravel, and kept remarkably clean. The houses are of one story, uniformly built of wood, plastered and whitewashed. The most noted buildings are the governor's house, the theatre, and two pagodas.

By the treaty of Kiatka, the town of Zuruchaitu was fixed as a place of resort, for the purpose of carrying on a free trade by the subjects of both nations. It is situate in 119° 20′ E. long. and 49° 20′ N. latitude, on

on the western branch of the Argoon, not far from its source. It is provided with a small garrison, and a few wretched barracks. No merchants are settled at this place; but they come hither annually from Nertshinsk and other Russian towns to meet Chinese traders from Naun and Merghen. The trade carried on here is now inconsiderable. But tea and tobacco, bad silks, and some tolerable cottons, are exchanged for cloth, furs, cattle, and Russian leather.

Udinsk, an ostrog consisting of 116 houses, with a fort on an eminence bathed by the Uda which falls into the Selenga. The adjacent territory is diversified with forests, meadows, and cultivated fields. *Ilimsk*, an inconsiderable place, five degrees north of Irkutzk, on the bank of the Ilim, between two high mountains. It is composed of 80 houses and an ostrog; and many sables are caught in the neighbourhood. *Nertshinsk*, a mean place, slightly fortified, 12 degrees eastward of Irkutzk, on the river Nertscha. Formerly the Chinese caravans passed through this place; and a treaty between the Russians and Chinese was concluded here A. D. 1689. *Argunsk*, a small town and fort, in a wooded but fertile tract, eastward of Nertshinsk, on the west bank of the Argun. At no great distance, silver mines were found, but not sufficiently productive. Two leagues south-east, there are quarries of green jasper in a mountain; and in a neighbouring waste are salt lakes. The country watered by the upper part of the Argun is destitute of wood, and thinly inhabited.

Jakutzk, a small, indifferently built, trading town, consisting of six churches, and upwards of 360 wooden houses, with a fort, on a shallow branch of the Lena, three versts west of the main channel, in a low and sandy plain, bounded on the west by a ridge of inconsiderable wooded hills. That branch of the river is dry about the middle of July, and continues so all winter. To the eastward of the river, and opposite to the town, meadows, covered with verdure and thinly inhabited, extend to the

Anga that falls into the Aldan 237 versts N. E. of Jakutzk. The plains watered by the Aldan are inhabited by Tartars, who possess immense numbers of horses and herds of cattle. In the road thence S. E. to Okotsk, there are wooded hills, morasses, torrents, and rivers. This district, which produces hay but no corn, is inhabited by a numerous tribe called Yakuty, who nearly resemble the Tongusi, and tattoo their faces. The frost is never out of the earth in June beyond 2½ feet below the surface. *Olecminsk*, an inconsiderable place on the Lena, above, i. e. S. W. of Jakutzk, in 60 ½° N. latitude, and 119° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich. An extensive country, lying to the eastward of the Lena, and covered with mountains, rocks, lakes, and marshes, is imperfectly known.

Virchni Kovimskoi is an ostrog situate in a boggy spot, overgrown with willows and elder bushes, on the Yesasknoi, three versts from its influx into the Kovima, in 65° 28′ 25″ N. latitude, and 153° 30′ E. longitude from Greenwich. About the middle of May, the water rises upwards of twenty feet perpendicular by the melting of the snow. The course of the Kovima, below this place, is north-east nearly, and its eastern shore is uniformly steep and elevated.

Seredni-Kovima is a small ostrog, in 67° 10′ 14″ N. latitude, and 157° 16′ E. longitude. The adjacent country is thinly covered with low larch trees. Another ostrog, called Neizshni-Kovima, is slightly fortified on an island of the river, in 68° 17′ 14″ N. latitude. About 35 miles below this ostrog no more trees are to be seen, and brushwood a little farther only. The æstuary of the Kovima is in 69° 16′ N. latitude, and 163° 18′ E. longitude. This river originates in the Virchoyanski, or Okotsk chain of mountains, and flows N. N. E. about 1800 versts. In the lower part of its course, it is frozen over about the 20th of September, and opens in May, when it inundates the whole country; but retires within its banks towards the end of June. The sea-coast, moderately

moderately high, is formed by projecting hills and shallow bays, exposed to every wind except the south. The hills are composed of granite, quartz, and a hard black stone, covered with moss and a little earth, that affords scanty nourishment to the stunted birch and weeping willow. The inhabitants of that dreary waste are chiefly bears, wolves, foxes, reindeer, &c. At no great distance from the coast, the sea, during winter, is covered with ice, so that a passage is impracticable for vessels of any burden. Commodore Billings, however, was informed by some natives who accompanied him thither, that the ice breaks up about the 31st of July or beginning of August, when the navigation might, perhaps, be undertaken with success. Tusks of the mammot are found in abundance along the high banks of the Kovima, at a considerable depth; and many of them have been discovered in several islands composed of sand and ice, opposite to Swjatoi-noss.

Okotsk is a mean village, consisting of about 132 wooden houses, built on a neck of land five versts long, with a harbour formed by the river Ochota that falls into the spacious but shallow bay of Kuchtui, 14 versts long and four broad. A violent surf breaks on the shore. To the northward, in 62° N. latitude, is a chain of mountains that lies from west to east, and covers the sources of several rivers. Beyond that chain, the country is uneven and marshy, with bogs and dwarfish trees interspersed.

KAMTSCHATKA.

KAMTSCHATKA, discovered by the Russians A. D. 1696, and reduced in 1711, is a peninsule forming the south-east extremity of Siberia, and extending about 10 degrees S. S. W. from the mainland, viz. from 51° to 62° N. latitude, in 160° E. longitude from Greenwich; on the west

bounded by the sea of Okotsk or Kamtschatka, and on the east by the pacific ocean. Its breadth from the mouth of the Tegil to that of the Kamtschatka, in 55° N. latitude, is about six degrees or 240 miles; towards each extremity it becomes narrower, and on the south it terminates in a low promontory called cape Lopatka, between which and Awatska bay lies the deep bay of Achachinskoi with several headlands. The isthmus that joins it to the continent, lying between the gulph of Olutorsk and Penginsk, is about 40 miles in breadth; beyond which the country of the Koriaks extends northwards.

This region, resembling Newfoundland, is mountainous, barren, and covered with snow, except some vallies and cliffs towards the sea coast. A chain of mountains traverses the country longitudinally, dividing it into two parts nearly equal. This chain may be traced in the mountainous and rocky islands of Kurilli and Japan. Those countries and islands seem to have been produced by subterraneous fires, which still continue to act. The eastern extremity of Asia is hilly throughout, and the shores are steep, disjointed, and broken. All the recently discovered islands between Asia and America are fragments and summits of mountains, of which these lying nearest to Kamtschatka extend towards the south-east, while those approaching the coast of America form the chain of Fox' islands inclining to the north-east. There is a volcano, called Awachinsky, that frequently emits immense volumes of smoke, fire, and ashes, north of Awatska bay: another on a neck of land between the river Kamtschatka and Tolbalicheck: and a third on the summit of mount Kamtschatka, the highest hill in the peninsule. The country is also subject to earthquakes; and there are many hot springs, and brooks that never freeze. Krascheninicoff mentions two very extraordinary pits, or wells, at the bottom of which the water is seen to boil as in a caldron, with a prodigious force, while a dreadful noise issues out of them, and so dense a vapour that a man cannot be seen through it.

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From the mountains many streams descend with rapidity to the sea; but none of these is navigable, except the river Kamtschatka that rises in a marshy tract, runs north and north-east, and falls into the eastern ocean in $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude. From its source to its mouth in a direct line is about 496 versts; but the length of its course is 525. The river Teghil is nearly in the latitude of the mouth of the Kamtschatka, and its termination is in the Penchinska sea. The Bolchaia-reka, or great river, by the natives called Keeksha, flows from a lake 185 versts inland from the Penchinska sea into which it falls, in 52° 45′ north latitude, and 555 versts south of the Teghil. The source of the Awatscha is in a mountain, whence it runs 150 versts from west to east, and falls into the bay of Peter and Paul, almost in the latitude of the Keeksha. The bay is of a circular form surrounded by high and rocky mountains, with a deep and narrow entrance. The breadth of the peninsule in this latitude does not exceed 255 versts.

Of the lakes the most considerable are the following, viz. that of Nerpitche near the mouth of the river Kamtschatka: *Kronotskoy*, south of Nerpitche, 50 versts long, 40 broad and 50 from the sea. The river Krodakight flows from this lake with rapidity; and from Kurilskoy lake the river Osernoi proceeds, and loses itself in the sea, near the south extremity of the peninsule.

The shore is partly strait and uniform, and partly chequered with promontories, bays, and inlets, especially on the eastern side of the peninsule. *Awatska* bay, in 52° 44′ north latitude, at the mouth of a river of the same name, is a bason land locked about 25 miles in circuit. The village of that name, consisting of 30 or 40 habitations, is situate on a narrow projecting point of land, near the entrance of the port. *Shupinskoi*, or Cheepoonskoi-noss, N. N. E. of Awatska bay, is a high projecting point of land, by a level tract united to the Continent; and thence the Beaver sea extends northward to Kronotzkoi-noss, in whose vicinity the land is high,

high, and the inland mountains are covered with snow. There are no inlets or bays on this part of the coast; and the shore breaks off in steep cliffs. *Kamtschatskoi-noss*, lying in 56° 3′ north latitude, forms the south cape of a projecting peninsule moderately elevated. The north point of that peninsule is a steep bluff head, about 12 miles south of which there is a considerable break in the land: and, near the south cape, the river of the same name loses itself in the ocean. A Russian fort, and a considerable mart, called Nishnei-kamtschatka-Ostrog, is situate 20 miles up the river in 56° 33′ north latitude. The village is composed of about 150 houses of wood: and the fort, fenced with palisades, is nearly in the centre of the town. To the north of Kamtschatka-noss is Ukinskaya-bay; and still further north lies Nutrenoi bay opposite to the island of Karakinskoy, whose lower end fronts the mouth of the Nungeen. The small island of Kamennoy lies between the north end of Karakinskoy and C. Kute. Several forts are planted along the coast. Ildinskoi-noss projects into the sea beyond C. Kute; and there begins the Olutorofskoy sea, a large bay, terminated on the N. E. by Olutorofskoy-noss, in 59° 30′ north latitude, and 168° 20′ east longitude from Greenwich.

From the south point to the Teghil the western coast bends N. N. W. and thence N. N. E. to the river Penschina that discharges itself into the bottom of a deep bay. From the mouth of that river the coast turns westward to the river Ochotska that falls into the sea by three mouths. The interval between this river and the mouth of the Amur is planted with islands along the coast.

Kamtschatka is thinly inhabited by 3000 souls, and little frequented, on account of the severity of the climate and sterility of the soil. In some districts there is no spot that has the appearance of verdure, and nothing is to be seen but stunted trees and low heath: but the vallies yield excellent crops of hay. Some progress has been lately made in agriculture.

ture. In 1782, 3416 sheaves of winter rye, and 24,840 sheaves of barley, were reaped. Oats, wheat, and buck wheat, are much spoiled, in general, by the early frosts; but hemp succeeds very well. Potatoes, and the breed of European domestic animals, have likewise been introduced. In this country there is no spring. Summer may be computed from the middle of June to the middle of September. The autumnal season lasts till the middle or end of October; and thence to the middle of June winter prevails. The mild and hospitable but indolent natives reside in hovels below ground resembling round squat hillocks, with a hole serving for a chimney, door, and window, in the centre of each. They subsist on vegetables and fish, and carry on some trade in furs and skins of wild animals.

Bolcheretsk, the capital of the country and the residence of a Russian commander, is a small town, composed of low and thatched houses containing 300 inhabitants, about 35 miles westward of St. Peter's, in a swampy plain, on a river of the same name which is six or eight feet deep below the town, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. *Peterpaulowska* is an ostrog of about 30 houses, with a harbour in Awatska bay, and 53° 38′ north latitude, 135 miles east of Bolcheretsk. The bay is about 25 miles in circuit; and the ostrog is situate on a narrow point of land to the north north east. N. B. An interesting account of Kamtschatka is given in Sauer's expedition to the eastern ocean.

The coast adjacent to the promontory of Olutorofskoy is of moderate elevation; but the inland country rises into mountains. The river Opuka falls into the ocean, N. E. of that promontory, and near a point of land, in 60° 48′ north latitude. Thence a bay extends N. E. to St. Thaddeus' noss, that lies in 62° 50′ north latitude, and 179° east longitude. In those parts the coast is barren, and the interior tract bleak and elevated. From St. Thaddeus, or Povorodnoi, promontory, the coast tends northward to the mouth of the Anadir, a large river that originates far inland,

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and, in its progress, separates the country of the Tschutski on the north-east from that of the Koreaki on the south-west, and falls into the bottom of a gulph of the same name, in 65° north latitude. The coast of this gulph is full of bold points and deep inlets. *Tschutski-noss*, formerly called Anadirskoi-noss, lies in 64° north latitude, and 186° 40′ east longitude, opposite to the island of St. Lawrence.

East Cape, the Tchutski of the earlier Russian navigators, is an elevated round head of land which extends five miles from north to south, at the distance of about 120 leagues N. E. of the mouth of the river Anadir. It forms a peninsule with the Continent by a narrow isthmus of low land, and lies opposite to Cape Prince of Wales in the American Continent from which it is distant 14 leagues. Three lofty detached spiral rocks are seen off its north point. The land in the vicinity of East Cape consists of vallies and hills, the former of which terminate on the coast in low shores, and the latter in steep and rocky cliffs. The channel that separates those extremities of the two continents, is called Beering's Strait, and contains several small islands.

From East Cape the coast bends N. W. ten degrees to Cape North; beyond which no part of the shore has been explored. To the eastward a compact and solid mass of ice extends to the American continent.

Islands opposite to the Eastern Coast of Siberia.

Between the south point of Kamtschatka and Japan, many small islands lie from N. N. E. to S. S. W. They are all mountainous, and in several are volcanos and hot springs. Some of them are covered with forests; others are naked and barren. They are collectively called the Kurilli, and sometimes the Kusian, islands; but the precise number of them has not been ascertained. The most considerable are the following:

Soumtschou,

Soumtschou, or Schumtschu, an island 50 versts long, 30 broad, and about 18 from Kamtschatka. The land is low, with moderate ridges of hills. The eastern coast forms steep shores and rocky shelves. In the middle of the island is a lake five versts in circuit, that discharges itself by a rivulet into the sea. There is a variety of shrubs and plants, but no trees. *Poromousou*, or Paromusir, in 51° north latitude, twice as large as Schumtschu, and separated from it by a straight two versts in breadth. It contains lakes and minerals, but no wood. *Shirinki* about 26 versts from Paromusir, and 40 in circumference. The coasts are rocky, and there is no sandy bay or safe inlet for shipping. Almost destitute of wood and water, it is inhabited by sea lions and other marine animals. *Makar-kur-assey*, 20 versts long, 10 broad, and 60 from Shirinki. It consists of rocks, meadows, and moist plains, yielding some plants and shrubs. There is no lake or rivulet, but plenty of springs. *Amakutan* six versts from the foregoing island, 20 long and 10 broad. Near its centre there is a rocky mountain which was a volcano; and at some distance another. *Syaskutan*, 80 versts long and five broad. On it are two rocky hills, one of which stands on a promontory near the N.W. coast, and from the pinnacle of this hill to the sea shore there is nothing but rock and crumbling stone. This island is 50 versts from Amakutan. *Ikarma*, 12 versts from Syaskutan, and eight in length. It contains a volcano, but no wood, nor lakes, nor rivulets. The shore is rocky, and in some parts are found scanty sulphureous springs. *Tsherinkutan*, a circular island 15 versts in diameter, containing a volcano, 30 from Ikarma. The coast is rocky and elevated. *Mussyr*, a round and stony island three versts in diameter, and 35 from Tsherinkutan, destitute of water and frequented by sea fowl. *Rach-koke*, a barren island consisting of rocks and shelves covered with sea fowl, 120 versts from Mussyr, and 20 in length and breadth. The rocks have been split by the eruptions

of subterraneous fires. *Mutova*, 45 versts from Rach-koke, 30 long and nearly as broad. Near the south coast stands a lofty mountain from whose summit a thick black smoke ascends, and red hot stones are occasionally emitted. To the north are habitable plains and rich vallies abounding in herbs. *Rassagu*, 40 versts from Mutova, and 30 in length and in breadth. It is noted for lofty wooded mountains, vallies yielding abundance of herbs, and steep rocky shores with sandy bays. *Ussassyr*, 25 versts square and 17 from Rassagu, consisting of rocks and cliffs, with a round bay opening to the south. In several places are deep chasms in the earth. *Ketoi*, 30 versts in length, 10 in breadth, and 36 from Ussassyr. On this island are lofty hills with white rocky summits, at the bases of which are forests of trees. *Semussyr*, 130 by 10 versts and 30 from Ketoi, noted for four mountains, one of which was formerly a volcano. *Tshirpo-Oi*, a small island with a volcano, 200 versts from Semussyr. It contains one saline lake, and yields some shrubs and plants. On an adjacent islet there is likewise a volcano. *Ourup*, a high, steep, rocky island, with deep wooded glens, 200 versts long and 20 broad. Ore appears in the broken cliffs of the hills. In the northern part of the island, there is an inland sea; and on the north coast are four almost contiguous islets. *Etorpu*, 30 versts from Ourup, and 300 in length and in breadth. It contains many lofty hills, one of which continually emits smoke, and at intervals flames. The hills are diversified with bold summits, steep cliffs, forests, and heaps of rubbish. Many small streams and brooks water the lower parts of the island. *Kunassyr*, 150 by 50 versts, and 40 from Etorpu. The interior part of this island is a low well watered plain shaded with fir, larch, and beech trees, and surrounded by lofty hills. *Tshikota*, diversified with wooded mountains, lakes, and rivulets, 120 versts long, 40 broad, and 70 from Kunassyr. Opposite to its southern extremity are 10 islets. *Matmai*, south of *Tshikota* and 53 versts from Japan, a large island whose extent has not been ascertained.

ascertained. Inland are high mountains, deep lakes, and spacious vallies shaded with forests. Along the coast are many bays and inlets, and on the south promontory stands a Japanese town. The channel between this island and Japan, full of rocks and shoals, is extremely rapid.

The largest and most fertile of those islands are inhabited; but many small ones are entirely barren and desolate. They differ widely from one another, in respect both to their situation and natural constitution. The forests in those of a higher latitude are composed of laryx and pines; while those to the southward produce canes, bulrushes, bamboos, vines, &c.

A chain of islands extends from the peninsule of Kamtschatka to the continent of America, in a direction from W. S. W. to E. N. E. under the name of Fox's Islands, from the great quantity of black, blue, and red foxes which they contain. These islands are little known. In general, it would appear that they are destitute of wood, but abound in rivulets, hot springs, and lakes, and that sulphureous flames are sometimes emitted from the summits of the hills. *Kommanderskoi*, or Beering's Island, about 250 versts eastward from the mouth of the river Kamtschatka, lies from S. E. to N. W. between 55° and 56° north latitude, being 160 versts in length, including another island separated from it by a channel 20 versts in breadth. It consists of a low ridge of granite divided by many narrow vallies. Wherever there is a bay on one coast, there is a cape on the opposite coast; and where the shore on one side is flat and sandy, on the other it is rocky and barren. On the N. E. coast there is no haven, except one place about 80 fathoms in breadth. On the south-west coast, in two places, there is a passage for boats into the lakes. Near the extreme points of both islands are many rocks and pillars in the sea. On those islands there are no inhabitants, and no wood, but copious springs of excellent water. *Madenoi*, Mednoi, or

Copper island, S. E. of Beering, in 55° north latitude, is 55 versts from north-west to south-east, and of inconsiderable breadth. The northern shore is, for the most part, bold and rocky, with considerable bays and inlets. On the south side the declivities are more gentle and in part sandy; but towards the south-east cape the coast is fronted by huge overhanging rocks, and by shoals which at ebb tide are level with the shore. The whole island is hilly, and destitute of wood. In the N.W. promontory native copper is found, and many pieces of this metal seem to have been formerly in fusion. It is probable that this island was produced by a subterranean explosion. It abounds in sulphur, and is subject to earthquakes.

Another suite of islands lies from N. N. E. to S. S. W. crossing Fox' Islands. Few in number, small, and tolerable peopled, they are called the Aleoutes, a name commonly applied to all the islands in those parts, both northern and eastern, frequented by the Russians. Attak, Semitzi, and Schemiya, are the most considerable, and situate between 54° and 55° north latitude.

The *Andreyeskie*, or Andreanofskye-Ostrova, *i. e.* the islands of St. Andrean, so called from the navigator by whom they were discovered A. D. 1760, form a cluster, or a chain of islands N. E. of the Aleoutes, between 52° and 54° north latitude. *Ayak*, Ayagh, or Kayaka, an island 150 versts in circuit, contains several high and rocky hills, with intervals of heath and moorland, but no forest trees. There are various species of roots and berries; and on the coast are good bays and anchoring places. *Kanaga*, 200 versts in circumference, is noted for a volcano at the bottom of which are hot springs in which the natives occasionally boil their provisions; but there is no rivulet in the whole island. *Tschetchina*, a thinly inhabited island, eastward of Kanaga, 80 versts round, full

full of rocky hills at the bases of which are some warm springs. *Tagalok*, or Taglelak, an island 40 versts in circuit, producing nothing fit for the use of man. Its coasts are environed with rocks and shoals. *Atchu*, 300 versts round and thinly inhabited. It is watered by several rivulets, and has a secure harbour. *Amlak*, a hilly and thinly peopled island, of the same size nearly with Atchu. It abounds in roots, and has a commodious harbour. *Oonolashka*, a rocky island, 200 versts in length, yielding some shrubs and coarse grass, in $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, and 169° west longitude from Paris. It is noted for two burning mountains, near one of which is a copious hot spring. On its north coast is a good harbour. *Oneemak*, a large oval island lying between Oonalashka and a peninsule of the American continent, in 55° north latitude. There is still a great number of islands dispersed between 50° and 65° north latitude, beside those already mentioned: and most part of them resemble one another with respect to the nature of the soil. All are stony, mountainous, marshy, and wild. In some of them are volcanos. Their natural products are various. The most northerly are covered with forests; and those lying to the southward are in general destitute of woods, and abound in quadrupeds that lodge under ground, or on the cliffs of rocks. Some are inhabited; others are desolate and waste. Upon all the principal islands between Kamtschatka and the coast of America, there are Russians settled for the sole purpose of collecting furs; and their great object is the sea beaver or otter. The houses of the natives are oblong square pits, covered with a roof of wood, grass, and earth. They subsist on fish, roots, and berries; and are clothed with the skins of birds and of sea animals.

The following list of the new discovered islands was procured from an Aleutian chief brought to Petersburg in 1771, and examined by Muller, who divides them into four groups:

The

The first comprehends, Beering's Island—Copper Island—Otma—Shemiya—Anakta.

The second comprises, Immak—Kiska—Tchetchina—Ava—Kavia—Tschagulak—Ulagama—Amtschidga.

The third includes the islands of Andreanoffskye Ostrova, viz. Amatkinak—Ulak—Unalga—Illask, or Illak—Takavanga—Kanaga—Shetshuna—Tagaloon—Goreloi—Atchu—Amla.

The fourth group contains, Amuchta—Tschigama—Tschegula—Unistra—Ulaga—Tana-gulana—Kagamin—Kigalga—Schelmaga—Umnak—Aghun-Alashka—Unimga—Uligan—Antun-dussume—Semidit—Senagak.

N. B. Many of these names are neither found in journals or charts; while others are wanting in this list which are therein mentioned. It is suspected that the Russian navigators have described the same islands by different names, and thereby have greatly increased the numbers in the several groups.

The Russian possessions in America consist partly of the mainland of California, and partly of islands.

The foregoing description of Russia may be illustrated by a concise account of the settlement of the nations and tribes which people that extensive empire.

The most numerous nations are of Finnish and Tartarian origin. Under the general denomination of Finns are comprehended the Finns properly so called, together with the Laplanders, the Esthonians, &c. the Tscheremisses, the Tschouvasches, the Mordvines, the Votiaks, the Vogouls, the Ostiaks, as well as the small collateral branches of these different people, who were the ancient inhabitants of northern Russia.

1. The

1. The *Laplanders*, a diminutive race, occupy a bleak and inhospitable country; lying between 65° and 75° N. latitude; bounded by the white sea, Swedish and Danish Lapland, and the northern ocean; comprehending in the north part of it the Alps, a chain of high mountains covered with snow. This territory abounds in deserts, forests, fens, and lakes, and is thinly inhabited. The Laplanders are a rude and hardy, but inactive race. Their language is of Finnish origin, and comprehends many dialects. They have neither writing nor letters, but use a kind of hieroglyphics in their Rounes and Signatures. They name the months after the productions of nature in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They believe in a Supreme God, together with inferior divinities good and bad, whom they worship in groves and on mountains. They divide themselves into fishers and herdsmen; the former residing on the borders of lakes, and the latter near the most convenient pastures. The Russian Laplanders consist of 1200 families.

2. The *Finns* properly so called, Finnitzi, or Souome, or Suoma-lainen, i. e. inhabitants of marshes, inhabit a territory situate between Swedish Finland and the white sea, consisting of rocks, mountains, forests, marshes, and lakes, with some tracts of land fit for agriculture. More civilized and better informed than the Laplanders, they profess the Lutheran faith, use the Christian era in their chronology, and have schools and academies among them. They live in small towns and villages, procuring their subsistance by hunting, fishing, agriculture, and commerce.

3. The *Lettonians*, *Estonians*, and *Lieffs*, inhabit Lieffland, or Livonia, and a portion of Courland. These tribes have an affinity one with another, but make not one nation. The first, descended from the Sclavonians and Finns, is of the same race with the Lithuanians and the ancient Prussians; the second is less mixed; and the third is a branch of Finns. In the thirteenth century the Lettonians migrated from the borders

borders of the Vistula to settle in Livonia, and soon incorporated with the inhabitants of that country. The general character of these tribes is idleness, intemperance, and indifference to every thing except life and the pleasures of love.

4. The *Ingrians*, formerly called Ischorki, from the little river Ischora which runs into the Neva, dwell in wretched huts, an indolent, stupid, dirty, miserable race.

5. The *Tscheremisses*, or Mari, i. e. men, are settled in the governments of Casan and of Nishnei-Novogorod, on both sides of the Volga, but principally on the left hand of this river. During the sovereignty of the Tartars, they dwelt to the southward between the Volga and the Don. Formerly they led a pastoral life ; but, in imitation of the Russians, they have applied to the culture of their fields. They dwell in mean villages and hamlets, unacquainted with writing and letters, having no computation of time by years and months, and destitute of all tradition. Their religion is idolatry of the grossest kind. They offer up sacrifices to their divinities, and perform other acts of worship, not in temples, but in groves, or under an oak tree. Their number is estimated at 20,000.

6. The *Tschouwasches*, or Kourk-Mari, i. e. men of the mountains, a numerous race, paying tax for more than 200,000 heads, are planted along the sides of the Volga, in the governments of Nishnei-Novogorod, Casan, and Orenburg. They dwell in small villages, and preserve the language, dress, manners, customs, and superstitions of their ancestors. They begin the week by Friday, and the year by November. One winter and one summer make a year ; but they compute time by months, and not by years.

7. The *Mordvines* are settled on the borders of the Oka and the Volga, in the governments of Nishnei-Novogorod, Casan, Ufa, Simbirsk, and Pensa ; and some of them are found in that of Orenburg. They compose

pose a numerous nation, divided into two tribes, viz. the Mokschanes, who live on the banks of the Mokscha which falls into the uppermost part of the Oka or Occa, and the Ersanes who dwell near the Volga. Many of them pursue a life of agriculture : and, in general, they are honest, industrious, and hospitable.

8. The *Votiaks*, by the Tartars called Ari, i. e. the people the farthest off, chiefly inhabit the province of Viaitk, in the government of Casan between the rivers Kama and Viaitka. They were formerly distinguished by their tribes or families, but these are now extinct, or greatly obscured. Since their subjection to the Russians, they have preferred a settled life of agriculture to the ambulatory one of herdsmen and shepherds. They give names to the months, but do not reckon time by years. Friday is their Sabbath, and Wednesday is called the day of blood.

9. The *Terptyaireis*, a tribe composed of fugitives on the destruction of the Tartarian kingdom of Casan, are dispersed in the province of Oufa, in the mountainous part of the province of Iset, and in the district of Bouguelminsk. In the year 1762, 33,656 males belonging to this tribe paid tribute to the crown of Russia.

10. The *Vogouls*, Vogoulitzes, or Mansi, have fixed their habitations in the forests on the north side of mount Oural or Ural, extending to the westward and eastward of this chain. The houses are planted along the borders of a number of rivulets which fall into the Kama, Irtish, and Oby, on the borders of Solikamskoi and Verchoturia, not far from the rivers Kolva, Vischoura, and Tawda. These settlements they have occupied from time immemorial, and are possessed of many traditions. There is a striking resemblance between their language and that of the Hungarians. Like their kindred nations, they have neither writing nor letters ; and they do not reckon time by years, though they distinguish the months by the various revolutions of nature which fall under their observation. Having little use for agriculture in the forests which they

inhabit, the chace is their principal occupation. They are gross idolaters, and have idols and ceremonies peculiar to themselves. " In language, dress, and manners," says Bell, " they differ from any nation I ever saw."

11. The *Ostiaks*, formerly was an appellation of contempt given to the Siberians in general; but, at present, it is confined to three societies, who differ one from another, both as to their origin and their languages. One of these societies is planted on the borders of the river Jenisei. Another on the Oby, in upper Siberia, from the mouth of the Tom to the Narim, and on the gloomy river Ket. The third about Obdor and Berezof, in lower Siberia. They are one of the most numerous nations in Siberia. Those who inhabit the borders of rivers are fishermen; the rest are hunters. They live in villages and despicable huts, a poor, dirty, miserable race. No letters, nor mode of instruction, are in use among them. Like other Finnish nations, they reckon as far as ten, but no farther. They divide the year into 13 lunations, beginning by the new moon that happens between the 14th and 21st of October; but they do not compute time by years.

In the fourteenth century, a considerable colony of Biarms and Siryains from Weliko-Permia migrated eastward to the frozen banks of the Oby, and soon incorporated with the Ostiaks. These Permians were anciently famous for their commerce with the Persians and Indians, who carried their merchandize up the Volga and the Kama, and transported it as far as Tscherdin a trading town on the Kolva. The Permians continued the route, and, embarking the goods upon the Petschora, fell down to the mouth of that river, in order to obtain peltry and furs from the nations inhabiting its banks. There are still some remains of the flourishing state of the ancient inhabitants of those parts: but the Permians, or Biarms, who have continued in their original country, at present occupy only a small number of villages. Towards the upper

part

part of the Kama and the Soughoma, and in the neighbourhood of Ouistoug, &c. many Biarm-Siryains are still to be met with.

Tartarian nations settled in the empire of Russia.—The Tartar hordes are composed of the ancient inhabitants of great Tartary, i. e. of that extensive territory lying between the mountains of Siberia and the East Indies. In early times the Tartars and Mongols were governed by one sovereign, who ruled over both nations; but, after the death of Khan Ogus, the state was dismembered. Genghis-Kan subdued the greatest number of these hordes, founded the Tartarian monarchy in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and extended his conquests from the borders of the Caspian to the Euxine sea. On the death of this conqueror, his sons and the nobles divided his dominions. The most famous among his descendants was Khan Bathi, who, towards the middle of the XIIIth century, settled a horde near the river Oural, called Adschick by the Tartars, and by others Yaik or Jaik. This horde is still distinguished by the honourable appellation of the *Great* and the *Golden Horde*. Bathi subdued the Bulgarian empire upon the Volga, out of whose ruins he formed the kingdoms of Kasan and Astracan. He likewise made himself master of a part of the Russian empire, and penetrated into the territories of Poland. After him, towards the conclusion of the XIVth century, Tamerlan distinguished himself by his victories, by the devastations he spread around him, and by the colonies he established in different parts of Siberia. In the beginning of the XVth century the Tartarian power began to give way; and, about the middle of the century following, that immense empire was subverted.

The independent Tartarian hordes are those only that inhabit the south-west part of great Tartary, the great horde of the Kirguisians, the Boucharians, the Ghivinses, the Karakalpaks, the Troughmenes, the Taschkentians, the Turkostans, and Aralians, besides several hordes of

Nogais Tartars near the Black sea. The other hordes are partly subjects and partly allies to Russia, the Ottoman Porte, the Great Mogul, China, and Persia. The Tartarian nations esablished within the limits of the Russian empire inhabit the country lying to the north of the Euxine, mount Caucasus, and the Caspian sea; the deserts extending from the river Yaik to Soongaria, the south frontier of Siberia; the steppes or deserts from the river Tobol to the other side of the Jenisey, and the deserts towards the middle of the Lena. A considerable number of Tartar colonies are also distributed among the Russians in the governments of Casan, Orenburg, and Tobolsk.

The countries above mentioned contain monuments of the former power and splendour of the Tartars, viz. towns demolished, vestiges of camps, forts, &c. The suburbs of Kasimow on the Oka seem to have been a royal residence. Near Caucasus are some remains of Madschar, a celebrated city in former times. In the neighbourhood of Astracan, the ruins of the ancient town of the same name are visible; and the ramparts of another town may be traced near the Tzaritzin, on the shore of the Volga. A little below the mouth of the Kama there are several monuments of the ancient city Biaighimova, or Bulgari: and not far hence, on the little river Tscheremtscham, are the ruins of Boulymer, an ancient Bulgarian town. Above the fortress of Casan, the ramparts of the old town of that name appear. Some vestiges of Sibir, the ancient capital of Tartary, are still to be seen about Tobolsk on the Irtish. There are considerable ruins of the lofty walls of Tontoura in the Baraba; and near the mouth of the river Oural are the ditches of Saratschik. The desert of Kirguis abounds in the relics of ancient Tartarian greatness.

Some hordes of the Tartars are tributaries to the Russians, and others are in alliance, or under protection. Several classes are ambulatory, and subsist on hunting, and on the produce of their flocks and herds; while those who have fixed abodes maintain themselves by agriculture.

1. A body of Tartars remained in Casan, after the conquest of that kingdom, and intermixed with the Russian colonists. At present they are dispersed over all the government, though the greatest number are in the neighbourhood of the capital. Several small colonies have emigrated into the circumjacent governments of Orenburg, Tobolsk, and Woronesch.

2. The *Touralinzes*, in the XIIIth century, were established on the eastern border of mount Oural, about the middle of that chain, between the rivers Tauda and Iset, from the frontiers of the Vogouls as far as the influx of the Taura into the Tobol. Tschingui toura, i. e. the city of Tschingui, was the place of their first establishment. In process of time the name of this city was changed into that of Tiumen, which it still retains. Their habitations are wretchedly built, meanly furnished, and extremely dirty. In summer they cultivate some small fields, and attend their little flocks: in winter they follow the chace.

3. The *Tartars of Tobolsk* occupy both sides of the Tobol, from the confines of the country of the Kirguisians to the mouth of that river. The ancient capital of the Tartars was in this territory, on the right hand of the Irtish, 12 miles below the present town of Tobolsk; but it was demolished by Yermak, a famous robber who invaded those parts, at the head of some thousands of Cossacks of the Don, in the year 1582. The appearance and whole constitution of this horde nearly resemble those of the Touralinzes.

4. The *Tartars of Tomsk* dwell on both sides of the Tom and the several rivers that run into it: and their settlements extend from the mountains of Kousnezk, above and below the town of Tomsk, to the influx of the Tom into the Oby. They divide themselves into four volosts or assemblages of hordes, of which Tsatski is the most considerable. The figure, character, language, &c. of this people have a likeness to those of the Tartars of Tobolsk.

5. The

5. The *Nogayans*, one of the most considerable Tartarian hordes, since the XIIIth century, have inhabited the steppes or deserts on the north side of the Euxine and Caspian seas, and of mount Caucasus. They occupy the lower parts of the Volga; the banks of the Terek, Kouba, and Kuman; the environs of Palus Mæotis; the borders of the Don, the Dnieper, the Dniester, &c. westward to the Danube. The several bodies which compose this nation are distinguished by different appellations; but their numbers are diminished by emigrations. The four principal hordes are reckoned at about 70,000 men capable of using the bow. By the peace concluded between Russia and the Porte in 1774, the Tartars in Crimea were declared free and independent, together with their allies and tributaries. At the same time was declared the independence of the Boundziak Tartars, and of those near the coast of the Euxine sea from the Dnieper to the Danube: nevertheless many small hordes in Bessrabia are still subject to the Ottoman Porte.

N. B. The various tribes of Tartars, comprehending the remnants of many colonies from other nations, are elsewhere enumerated. (See Independent Tartary.)

6. The *Bougharians* inhabit the suburbs and environs of Tobolsk, Tara, Tomsk, Tourinsk, and Tiumen. In Baschkiria are two volosts of this tribe, with dispersed families in other governments. All these colonies taken together may exceed 20,000 males. Their ancestors migrated from the less Bougharia, which lies to the eastward of the Caspian sea and lake Aral, and whose capital is Boughara about 30 days journey from Orenburgh, each day being equal to 50 versts. Agriculture, plantations, manufactures, and commerce are the principal occupations of the Bougharians. The two cities with which their merchants drive the greatest trade are Kalout and Moultan. The former is only a fortnight's journey from Boughara; but the latter is at a much greater distance. Their commerce with China centers in *Cashbar*, or *Gaschghar;* and

and their most considerable trade with the Russians is to Orenburg, Troitzk, and Astracan. They compute time according to the chronology of their nation, which begins two years later than the Hegira.

7. Various colonies of Nogayans, Caucasians, Crimeans, Persians, Ghivinsians, Turkostans, and Karakalpaks, have settled, at different periods, in Asiatic Russia, especially in the governments of Orenburg, Astracan, and Casan. It were unnecessary to trace the settlements of those colonies and of the branches that have issued from them.

8. The *Baschkirians*, *Baschkourts*, or *Istaki*, descendants of the ancient Bulgarians, formerly led an ambulatory life on the south border of Siberia. At present they occupy the southern parts of mount Oural, the parts adjacent to Belaya, the territory between the Kama and the Volga, and the borders of the river Oural or Yaik; all lying in the government of Orenburg. The mountains, with which the face of this country is diversified, abound in metals, the soil of the plains and vallies in many parts is fertile, the forests are full of good timber, and the lakes contain excellent fish. The general character of this nation may be delineated as follows, viz. they are ignorant, rude, hospitable, superstitious, brave, suspicious, obstinate, severe, and consequently dangerous.

9. *Mestscheraiks*, or *Metscheryaiks*, consist of about 2000 families settled among the *Baschkirians* in the provinces of Iset and Oufa, in the government of Orenburg. In the XIVth century, and sometime afterwards, they occupied the lower part of the *Oka*, among the Mourons or the Mordvines, and the Tscheremisses. They nearly resemble the Baschkirians, but are in a state of greater civilization.

10. The *Barabinzes*, or *Baraminzi*, a poor and inoffensive nation of huntsmen and fishers, reside in a level territory called Baraba, consisting of forests, lakes, and marshes, lying between the rivers *Irtish* and *Oby*. Their principal volosts, in number seven, comprehend 68 villages; besides

sides one in the northern desert, and another in the desert of Ischim between the Irtish and the Tobol. The whole number in these two volosts is nearly equal to that of the inhabitants of Baraba Proper.

11. The *Kirguisians*, or *Sara Kaisaki*, *i. e.* Kosaks of the desert, in the beginning of the last century were found in the possession of the upper part of the Jenisey. Afterwards they quitted those settlements, and planted themselves along the river Ob, whence they gradually retired more to the west and south-west. From time immemorial they have been divided into three hordes, or particular troops. At present their settlements extend as far west as the river Oural or Jaik which they call Dyack; northward to the river Oui and the new line of Siberia, *i e.* to the fortifications of Ischim between the Tobol and Irtish; eastward to the river Sarasou, the territories of Giva and Turkostan; south and S. E. to the Syr-Darya, lake Aral, and the Caspian sea. This whole country is an immense desert, composed, for the most part, of open and dry plains intersected by extensive districts of sand and salt, with few fertile fields and still fewer forests. The water of the lakes is impregnated with salt. The principal rivers are the Tobol and Ischim, which lose themselves in the Irtish, the Emba which falls into the Caspian sea, the Irguis and Tourgai which run into the lake Aksakal. Each horde is computed at about 30,000 families. The Kirguisians dwell always in portable huts, wandering about their deserts in quest of pasturage for their herds and flocks. Sometimes they follow hunting and fishing, but agriculture is unknown to them. They carry on with the Russians a considerable trade, by barter, at *Orenburg*.

N. B. Beside the nations above mentioned, many other Tartarian branches are to be met with among the Sayane mountains, on the south border of Siberia, from the upper part of the Ob eastward to the Jenisey. Other colonies are settled between these rivers northward as far as the province of Jeniseisk.

In

In the province of Krasnoyarsk there are some remains of the ancient Koibals, Kotoftzes, Motores, and Arintzes, who issued from a people different from the Tartars.

12. The Tartars of the Ob are planted on the banks of that river, and along the several streams by which it is augmented, from the neighbourhood of Narim southward to the mouth of the Tom. They are divided into 16 volosts; 12 of which dwell in fixed habitations, and four are ambulatory. In the year 1766, the stationary volosts contained 1115, and the others 503 males.

13. The *Tschoulym* Tartars, also called *Tzulimmzy*, have long occupied the country between the upper parts of the Ob and Jenisey. Fourteen volosts dwell on the banks of the Tschoulym and the two Yiousses; and other volosts are found near the *Atchintz*, *Kisiltz*, *&c.* In autumn, they retire from their habitations in the forests to the neighbourhood of town and villages, where they can find subsistence. They are a harmless, sober, docile, complaisant, indolent, and dirty race.

14. The *Kaschtars*, *Katchars*, or *Katschintzes*, inhabit the left bank of the Jenisey from the Abakan to the Katscha which they call the Isir. Their mountainous but fertile territory makes a part of the province of Krasnoyarsk. They are ambulatory, and the care of their flocks and the chase divide their attention. In their manner of living they are dirty and intemperate, in their amours debauched, and indolent to excess.

15. The *Teleutes*, or *White Kalmuk Emigrants*, formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Telengal a considerable lake of mount Altai near the upper part of the Ob; at present they occupy the banks of the Tom and of several rivers that flow into it, from the higher mountains down to Kousnetzk and the territory of the Tschatzki Tartars. The chronology of this nation reaches but a few generations backwards. The year is divided into two parts, and each of these into six lunations named after the subjects of their economy and the natural phenomena. Ex-

tremely poor and dirty, they discover in all their actions great laziness indifference, and insensibility.

16. The *Kistim* and *Toulibert* Tartars form two small volosts in the neighbourhood of the Teleutes, on the left bank of the Tom, and chiefly on the little river Kaltarak above Kousnetzk. They appear to be derived from the same stock with the Teleutes.

17. The *Abinzes* or *Abinzi* formerly inhabited the environs of the Tom and Kousnetzk, but, at present, are found in the hills near the Kondama and the Mrasa, two rivers falling into the Tom. Their language, chronology, ceremonies, manners, &c. are the same with those of the Teleutes. There are many iron mines in their country, and these they work with some dexterity.

18. The *Vergho-Tomskoi* Tartars, an inconsiderable tribe of herdsmen, are dispersed towards the sources of the Tom in the upper region of the mountains. Their dress, language, customs, &c. have great affinity with those of the Abinzes.

19. The *Biryousses* were formerly herdsmen along the river Biryouss which is an arm of the Tasteva, and falls into the Tounguska, on its south bank. At the beginning of the XVIIth century they were scattered in the mountains, near the sources of the Kondana which falls into the Tom. At present, this wandering tribe are scattered along the Abakan a river which falls into the Jenisey, and hunting is their principal employment.

20. The *Sayane* Tartars take their name from Sayan Taou, i. e. the great Sayane mountains, which extend from mount Alta and the river Ob, beyond the Jenisey, and thence eastward along the confines of Siberia and Mongolia. During the summer season they wander about the environs of the Abakan in the upper region of the mountains; but, in winter, they lead their herds and flocks to the lower and more open country.

21.

21. The *Beltirians* perambulate the neighbourhood of the Sayans and Biryousses, along the Abakan. They have long had smiths who dig and forge their iron after the manner of the Abinzes. This and the two preceding tribes seem to be three branches from the same stock.

22. The *Yakoutes*, or *Soghas*, formerly possessed the country lying between the Sayane mountains and the lower Angara, as well as the borders of the upper Lena. Afterwards they retired down the river Lena, to those rude northern territories they now inhabit, in the province of Yakoutzk, from 60° to 72° north latitude. This nation of herdsmen may consist of 100,000 souls. They have some knowledge of the fusion of metals, but are ignorant of agriculture, slow, superstitious, and in their manner of life the most gross and filthy imaginable.

The Samoyede nations within the limits of the Russian empire.—Those in European Russia extend from the white sea, or rather from the river Mesen to mount Oural; and the Asiatic Samoyedes occupy the countries between mount Oural and the environs of the Lena to beyond the Jenisey. Their territories are cold, barren, marshy, and full of rocks; so that from the 67° of latitude there are no trees of any kind. A race of herdsmen, fishers, and hunters, exempt from the common concerns of mankind and indifferent to all the occurrences of life, they are ignorant, superstitious, savage, extremely irritable, without chronology, letters, and every mode of instruction. Their ideas of a Deity and of the worship due to him are the most absurd that can be conceived.

Tribes of a common origin with the Samoyedes are as follows, viz.

1. The *Koibales*, an inconsiderable horde of wandering herdsmen, settled towards the upper part of the river Jenisey, near the Sayane mountains, in the province of Krasnoyarsk.

2. The *Soyetes*, a tribe not more numerous than the Koibales, inhabiting the higher parts of the Sayane mountains, towards the south-west borders of Baikal lake, on the frontiers of Mongalia, are poor herdsmen, traversing uncultivated mountains, dragging after them miserable huts, and subsisting solely by the chace, fishing, and on wild roots.

3. The *Matores*, or Mati, settled near the Sayane mountains, on the right bank of the Jenisey, along the river Touba, above the Tabakanskoi ostrog, or fort. In the year 1772, about ten families of this tribe existed.

4. The *Toubinzes*, formerly a numerous and warlike race, on the eastern side of the Jenisey, in the neighbourhood of the Touba. By the disasters of war they have been dispersed among the other tribes and almost destroyed, so that they cannot now be traced.

5. The *Kamatschinzes*, or Kamasches. In the beginning of the last century, they led a rambling life between the Kan and the Mana, two rivers in the district of Krasnoyarsk, which lose themselves in the Jenisey. At present they dwell near Kansk and Ababansk, two ostrogs, situate one on the Jenisey, and the other on the Kan. In number they are inferior to the Koibales, but are like them in other respects.

6. The *Karakassians*, a part of the remnants of the people called the nations of Krasnoyarsk. They are thinly scattered in a hilly territory, near the river Tasseva which falls into the upper part of the Tounguska.

7. The *Ostiaks*, who occupy a wild and barren territory, along both banks of the Jenisey and the different rivers which fall into it, from the upper part of the Toungouska to what is called the lower Tunguska, or Tungusta.

8. The *Arini*, or Arinzes, formerly settled on the left bank of the Jenisey, from the mouth of the Katscha to the cataracts which form the

the boundary of the province of Jeniseisk. A miserable remnant of this race still subsists in the territory of the Katschinzes.

9. The *Assanes*, formerly a numerous and warlike race, now reduced to 10 families who reside on the Ousolka, a river which falls into the Tesseva.

10. The *Cotofitzes*, an inconsiderable tribe, on the eastern bank of the Jenisey, in the vicinity of the Katschinzes whom they resemble in many respects. Their country is mountainous and covered with forests.

The *Mandshour* nation is composed of Mandshours properly so called and Tungusians, both of whom occupy extensive deserts in eastern Siberia and northern Mongalia. Before the arrival of the Russians, at the beginning of the XVIIth century, the Mandshours were in possession of all Dauria, from Baikal lake to the mountains of Mongalia, together with the environs of the rivers Amur, Schilka, and Argoun, as well as those of the Sega, Schingal, Naoum, &c. rivers which fall into the Amur. They subsist chiefly by fishing, hunting, and cultivating small fertile fields. Several of the Daurians applied with success to the working of mines and the fusion of metals.

The Tungusians inhabit the deserts extending from the Jenisey eastward as far as the Amur and the eastern ocean, between 53° and 65° latitude; so that they neither reach the frontiers of Soongaria nor the coasts of the frozen sea. Many colonies from other nations are incorporated with these honest, civil, mild, and peaceable people. After the manner of the orientals, they divide themselves into ancient races, every race being composed of several distinguished families, lying principally in the governments of Yakoutzk, Irkoutzk, and Tobolsk. They are a numerous nation. Some of them live in forests, while others prefer the open deserts. The former subsist by hunting and fishing, and the latter by pasturage.

Of

Of the inhabitants of the eastern parts of Siberia.—*Kamtschatka* and the country around it were not known to the Russians till the conclusion of the seventeenth century. In 1690 they heard of such a place. In 1696 they began to take possession of it. They discovered the Kurilli islands in 1710. In 1727 Beering undertook an expedition into those parts, and explored the coast of Kamtschatka and some of the islands between Siberia and America. Major Pauloutzky traversed and conquered the interior parts of that country in 1738—1740. The Russians found it inhabited by the following tribes, viz.

1. The *Youkaguirians*, or Youkagues, a considerable people who occupy the most northerly part of the territory of the Yakoutes, to the eastward of the Lena, from the river Yama to Kolyma, and even to the borders of the northern ocean. They pursue a wandering course, nearly resemble the Yakoutes, and may amount to 4000 souls.

2. The *Kamtschadales* inhabit a peninsule already described. Their language, figure, manner of living, utensils, &c. are peculiar to themselves, and a proof of the antiquity of the nation. On the borders of the small rivers they fix their habitations, and these they seldom change. The northern parts of the country abound in mountains and forests, and the soil everywhere is unfit for culture. At Ochotsky there is a good harbour, and timber enough to build a royal navy. These people are indolent, mimical, addicted to pleasure, intemperate, cowardly, revengeful. They have neither letters nor hieroglyphics. Their year is divided into the summer and winter years ; and these into lunations : but they take no account of the day. Every memorable event is an epoch, whence they compute their years.

3. The *Koraiks* inhabit the north coast of the gulph Penschinskoi, and the northern part of Kamtschatka to the river Anadir. Their country is rude, marshy, full of small rocks, and in many places destitute of forests. An ancient and savage race, they resemble most of the islanders in the eastern ocean, and several tribes on the opposite American coast.

coast. Courageous, suspicious, and revengeful; but, for the most part, laborious, sincere, and susceptible of friendship.

4. The *Tschouktsches* inhabit the north-east extremity of Siberia, a cold, barren, savage territory, abounding in rocks and marshes. Resembling their neighbours in North America, they are an untractable, rugged, barbarous, and cruel people; without letters and every kind of instruction.

Mongoul nations in the Russian empire.—The territory of the old Mongouls, nearly the same as that occupied at present by their descendants, lies between the lake of Baikal and the desert of Cobi, being watered by the rivers Onon, Kurulun or Kerlon, and Toula. In the XVIth century, the vast Mongoulian empire was entirely disjointed by the revolt of several princes, and by the Russian conquests. From the dispersion consequent on these events, and the collected remnants of the people, arose the following hordes. 1. The Oriats, commonly called the Kalmucks. The ancient residence of this nation was between the Kokonoor, or blue sea, and Thibet. Afterwards some colonies of them migrated westward to the banks of the Irtish, the Oural, and the Volga. On the dismemberment of the Mongoul monarchy, they divided themselves into four hordes, viz. The Koschoots, or warriors, settled near Thibet; the Soongarians, dispersed about the upper part of the Irtish, and among the Altain mountains in the neighbourhood of Balkasch lake; the Derbets, at first planted about the sources of the Ischim and Tobol, and afterwards in the government of Astracan; the Torgots, in the western border of Soongaria, near the Yemba, and in the deserts about the Volga. In the years 1770 and 1771, a vast number of Kalmucks removed from the steppes of Astracan across the Kirguisian desert, into Soongaria. Upwards of 20,000 families still remain under the protection of the Russians.

2. The

2. The *Burats*, or Bratski, an honest, indolent, and dirty race, who possess the southern flats, a part of the low country, and also the open hilly district of the government of Irkutsk almost from the Jenisey to the Angara, the borders of the upper Lena, round the southern part of the lake Baikal, in Dauria, to the Selenga, the Argoun, and its tributary rivers.

3. The *Mongouls*, the remains of the primitive stock of the Mongoulian nations, occupy the country of their ancestors, and are, for the most part, in subjection to China. Those who have submitted to the Russian government inhabit Dauria, near the Bourats, in the southern part of the district of Selenginsk, between 50° and 53° N. latitude, and 104° 20′ and 107° 20′ E. longitude from Greenwich. In their manners they resemble the Burats and Kalmucks, but are more civilized, approach nearer to the Chinese, and apply more to trade and business.

According to the M. Chantreau, the Russian empire was divided, by Catherine II. into 43 governments; of which 29 are in Europe, and 14 in Asia.

The designations of the former are, 1. Wibourg; 2. Petersburg; 3. Revel; 4. Riga; 5. Novogorod; 6. Archangel; 7. Pleskow; 8. Twer; 9. Jaroslaw; 10. Kostroma; 11. Moscow; 12. Preslaw; 13. Wolodimer; 14. Nischnei-Novogorod; 15. Polozk; 16. Smolensko; 17. Tambow; 18. Tula; 19. Kaluga; 20. Orel; 21. Woronesh; 22. Kursk; 23. Mohilow; 24. Novogorod-Sewerski; 25. Tchernigow; 26. Charkow; 27. Kiow; 28. Ekaterinoslaw; 29. Tauria.

The latter are as follows: 1. Caucasus; 2. Astracan; 3. Saratof; 4. Pensa; 5. Simbirsk; 6. Orenburg; 7. Ufa; 8. Casan; 9. Viatka; 10. Permia; 11. Tobolsk; 12. Kolyvan; 13. Irkutzk; 14. Kamtschatka.

Routes

Routes, with measured distances, from Petersburg to the most frequented parts of Russia. A verst is about two thirds of an English mile. (See itinerary measures.)

1. From Petersburg south-east to Moscow.

	Versts.
From Petersburg to Yeshora	35
To Tossinsky-Yam	23
— Lubany	26
— Chudova	32
— Spaskoy-Poliste	25
— Podberezwa	23
— Novogrod	22
— Bronetza	35
— Zaitsoff	30
— Kristitskom	31
— Yazhilbeetsach	39
— Zemnigorskum	23
— Edrovo	22
— Kotelofsky	35
— Wishnei-Volotshoke	36
— Vedropusko	33
— Torshoke	36
— Medna	33
— Tweer	28
— Gorodna	31
— Zavidova	27
— Klinn	27
— Peshka	30
— Tshorny Graz	24
— Moscow	28
	734

2. From Moscow E. to Tobolsk.

	Versts.
From Moscow to Novo-Derevenoy	27
To Bunkovo	26
— Kyrzatsky	29
— Lipnach	28
— Undola	17
— Volodimer	22
— Selo-Sudogda	34
— Moshkach	30
— Selo-Dratshevo	26
— Murom	30
— Selo-Monachovo	25
— Selo-Pagosty	29
To Selo-Bogoroditzky	39
— Nishna-Novogrod	28
— Zyminka	25
— Selo-Tatintza	31
— Belozerika	35
— Fokina	29
— Selo-Sumkach	34
— Kosma-Damiansko	20
— Bolshoy-Rutky	10
— Kumea	50
— Shumetry	30
— Zarevo Santzursky	30
— Potavinoy-Urague	47
— Yaransky	29
— Selo-Voskresensky	34
— Tshorna-Retzka	47
— Kotelnizy	46
— Yuriofsky	20
— Orloff	26
— Selo-Bistritz	21
— Klinow	30
— Slobodsky	28
— Selo-Prokofiesky	30
— Selo-Solovetzkoy	33
— Troitska-monastery	22
— Kruto-Gorsky	25
— Katharinsky-monastery	25
— Tikofsky	35
— Leonsky	25
— Kai-Gorod	35
— Reka-Volva	34
— Korish-Retzka-Bereso-fsky	25
— Selo-Ysinofsky	20
— Zezefsky	15
— Selo-Kosinsky	36
— Logginow	32
— Selo-Syrinsky	28
— Nikonow	25
— Solikamsky	30
— Martinskoy	25
— Yanvey	35
— Moltzanow	35
— Verchaturia, five stages,	181
— Saldinskaya-Pogostia	27
To Maggnevoy	46
— Fominoy	28
— Babichinoy	53
— Turinsky	53
— Slattkoy	50
— Selo-Roshdesvinsky	50
— Tumeen	51
— Sossnovo	46
— Pokrofska-Slaboda	31
— Iskinskoy	35
— Backsarino	34
— Shestakovo	26
— Dechterevo	39
— Tobolsk	43
	2386

3. From Tobolsk south-east to Pekin.

	Versts.
From Tobolsk to Samariofsky-Yamm	570
To Surgute	262
— Narim	590
— Makofsky up the river Keat	480
— Yeniseisk	92
— Elimsk, along the Tonguska	627
— Irkutzk	450
— Selinginsky, across the Baikal lake	394
— Saratzin, the boundary between Russia and China	104
— The river Toula	467
Across the desert to the great wall	1212
To Pekin	200
	6448

N. B. The versts between Tobolsk and Pekin are computed.

Remarks

Routes continued.

Remarks.—The country from Petersburg to Novogorod is diversified with fruitful corn fields, pastures, natural woods, and villages. At Yazhilbeetsach begin the Valday hills, a range which extends a great way from east to west, about 20 or 30 versts in breadth, and for the most part covered with wood. From Tweer on the Volga to Moscow, a territory indifferently fruitful, is planted with many villages, and beautified by tufts of trees scattered among the corn fields. To the eastward of Casan, the country is well watered by many rivers, in some parts fertile, and in others covered with extensive forests, especially beyond Casan. In the neighbourhood of Martinsky are the mountains of Verchatursky Gory, which separate Russia from Siberia. The country to the eastward of that range is varied with plains and rising grounds, interspersed with woods, villages, corn fields, and pasturage. The route from Tobolsk eastward by Tara, Tomsk, &c. lies through woods and pasture grounds. The *Baraba*, i. e. the marshy desert, lying between Tara and the Oby, is covered with forests and infested with robbers. The former part of the road from Tomsk to Yeniseisk lies through thick forests; the latter part is tolerably cultivated, and planted with many villages. *N. B.* In returning from Yeniseisk, there is a more convenient route westward along the rivers Keat and Oby to the influx of the Irtish. The Keat is overshadowed with tall trees, and its banks are entangled with bushes. From Yeniseisk or Jeniseisk, eastward, the route lies along the Tongusta or Tonguska in boats during the summer, and on the ice in winter. Both the banks of that river, and the interior parts of the country, are overgrown with thick woods. Villages are thinly scattered, and some spots are cultivated. The country south of Baikal lake is diversified with high hills covered with woods, fertile vallies, and plains yielding excellent pastures. Mongoul Tartary extends from Selinginsky to the great wall of China. In this vast region there is not a single house, the people living constantly in tents. The greatest part of it is one continued waste, except to the south of Selinginsky several stages, and along the borders of the rivers. From the Toula to the great wall the route lies across the desert of *Cobi*, by the Chinese called *Chamo*, an immense, elevated, sandy plain, in which are small lakes and pits of salt and of fresh water. From the great wall to Pekin, there is a champaign country, containing villages, gardens, corn fields, &c. The roads run as far as possible in a direct line; and the towns and villages are neatly built.

Routes

Routes continued.

4. From Petersburg S. S. E. to Astracan.

	Versts.
From Petersburg to Moscow, as in No. 1.	734
To Cstroffsach	25
— Ulianinin-Sealo	38
— Kolumna	32
— Zaraysky	39
— Prudach-Sealo	37
— Pod Ossinka	35
— Bogoyavlensko	35
— Gorlovy	25
— Skopina	30
— Reasky	46
— Blagoy	37
— Oloviach	35
— Kozloff	32
— Retzky-Yaroslafsky	25
— Lyssiach-Gorach-Sealo	22
— Tambow	22
— Kusminoy-Gatty-Sealo	21
— Retzky-Tzing	27
— Panoffskich-Kusstach	24
— Retzky-Savally	20
— Retzky-Shinkosy	26
— Retzky-Tagaiky	20
— Retzky-Tavolshanky	20
— Chaperskoy Krepost	22
— Michailoffsky-Gorodky	27
— Yuripinsky Stanu	17
— Tepinsky-Yurtu	20
— Pravotorskoy-Yurtu	20
— Kalinoffsky Kustiky	24
— Zatoffsky-Yurtu	21
— Kalmiskom-Yurtu	24
— Ust-Chaperskoy-Koluditz	21
— Rossleeve	12
— Ust-Medvedesky	13
— Kletzkoy-Tzaganock	18
— Klementsky-Stantzy	23
— Novo-Gregoriofsky	20
— Siropensky Stantzy	23
— Retzky-Sokary	30
— Gratsefsky-Stantzy	12
— Zaritina	28
— Reka Actubo	26
— Tzareofa-Puda	31
— Urotzisha Tzareva	30
— Tayunley	26
— Kulava	30
— Ashlagatay	30
— Sakuley	30
— Okoreba	25
— Besstzara	26
To Kravala	30
— Achsarava	27
— Reka-Bolshoy-Bereketa	20
— Astracan	39
	2146

5. From Petersburg S. to Constantinople.

	Versts.
From Petersburg to Moscow, as in No. 1.	734
To Sela-Packra	30
— Tzeniskoy	35
— Lykoff-Vrague	40
— Dobrichach	35
— Kaluga, on the Oka	40
— Lykoyn	30
— Belof	40
— Bolshof	40
— Selo-Glotovo	35
— Kartzof	35
— Selo-Samovo	30
— Selo-Tzaianka	30
— Lieubush	30
— Seyefski	30
— Tolsto-Dubovo	40
— Gluchovo	30
— Korolevitz	39
— Batterin	44
— Borzna	33
— Neshina	48
— Nosofka	28
— Kosselitz	38
— Semipologue	25
— Brovary	29
— Kiow	18
	1586

From Kiow to Soroka, in Polish miles, one of which is

	Pol. miles.
From Kiow to Vassilkoff	5
— Belozyrkoff	6
— Shamarayofka	2
— Squeer	1
— Samgorod	1
— Golochuast	1
— Pogrebisha	2
— Spitzinitz	2
— Otzeredno	1
— Lipovitz	1
— Vytofsky	2
— Kavalefka	1
— Nemiroff	1
— Petzery	2
— Spykoff	2
— Lefkovitz	1
— Tamaz-Poly	3
— Kleynbofka	2
— Soroka	3
	39

	Eng. miles.
From Soroka to Kayner	12
— Hetsh	12
— Meygure	24
— the river Pruth	12
— Yassy	12
	72

From Yassy to Rosinar	12
— Voltzinitz	15
— Koshushna	24
— Kishanoff	6
— Bender	24
	81

From Bender to Kaushan	12
— Kongley	24
— Tartarken	30
— Ismayl	21
— Tultzin	12
— Babbadach	18
— Kaybaly	18
— Kodjalo	6
— Istere	6
— Danna-Kew	5

Routes continued.

	Engl. miles.
To Kara-Su	12
— Kabady	12
— Aly-Beg-Kiew	12
— Bazartzick	24
— Usheny	6
— Provady	24
— Yeny-Kiew	9
— Tzenggy	6

	Engl. miles.
To a Caravansera	12
— Aydoss	12
— Benglyr	9
— Kara-Bunar	15
— Faky	12
— Kangry	12
— Kirgliss	24
— Bourgass	24

	Engl. miles.
To Tzorby	30
— Silivry	24
— Buyuck-Tzeckmiday	18
— Constantinople	18
	468

Remarks.—From Moscow to Kiow the road lies in a south-west direction, traversing part of the government of Moscow, with those of Bielgorod and Kiow. The Ukraine, which begins near Glukow, is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and for its excellent pasturage.—That part of Poland through which the road passes to Soroka is a pleasant and fruitful tract, diversified with rising grounds and woods, but thinly inhabited.—From Yassy to Kishanow, Moldavia is agreeable and fertile; but towards Bender it becomes more dry and barren.—The territory S. W. of Bender, towards Ismayl on the Danube, is partly hilly, and partly flat, dry, barren, and uncultivated. The level part is called the steppe or desert of Budjack.—The greater part of the rivers between Moscow and Bender have high lands for their western banks, and low flat lands to the eastward.—The hilly country of Bulgaria, south of Tultzin and the Danube, contains delightful vallies.—The environs of Kabady are adorned with woods, coppices, a rich soil, and excellent pastures: but beyond these are many barren and thinly inhabited tracts.

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